Local Government Energy Audit Report

Vodra Hall

June 10, 2022

Prepared for:

New Jersey City University

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Prepared by:

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Disclaimer

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

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

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

Incentive values provided in this report are estimated based 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.

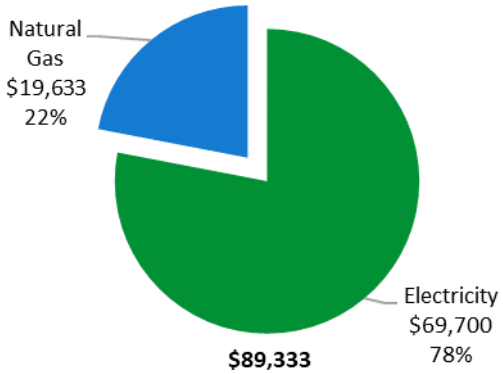
These next generation energy efficiency programs feature new ways of managing and delivering programs historically administered by New Jersey's Clean Energy Program™ (NJCEP). All of the investor-owned gas and electric utility companies will now also offer complementary energy efficiency programs and 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 (NJBPU) has sponsored this Local Government Energy Audit (LGEA) report for Vodra Hall. This report provides you with information about your facility's energy use, identifies energy conservation measures (ECMs) that can reduce your energy use, and provides information and assistance to help make changes in your facility. TRC conducted this study as part of a comprehensive effort to assist New Jersey school districts and local governments in controlling their energy costs and to help protect our environment by reducing statewide energy consumption.

BUILDING PERFORMANCE REPORT

Annual Utilities	Costs: $89,333 Electricity: 626,520 kWh Natural Gas: 23,197 Therms	
ENERGY STAR® Benchmarking Score	N/A *(1-100 scale)*	A standard energy use benchmark is not available for this facility type. This report contains suggestions about how to improve building performance and reduce energy costs.

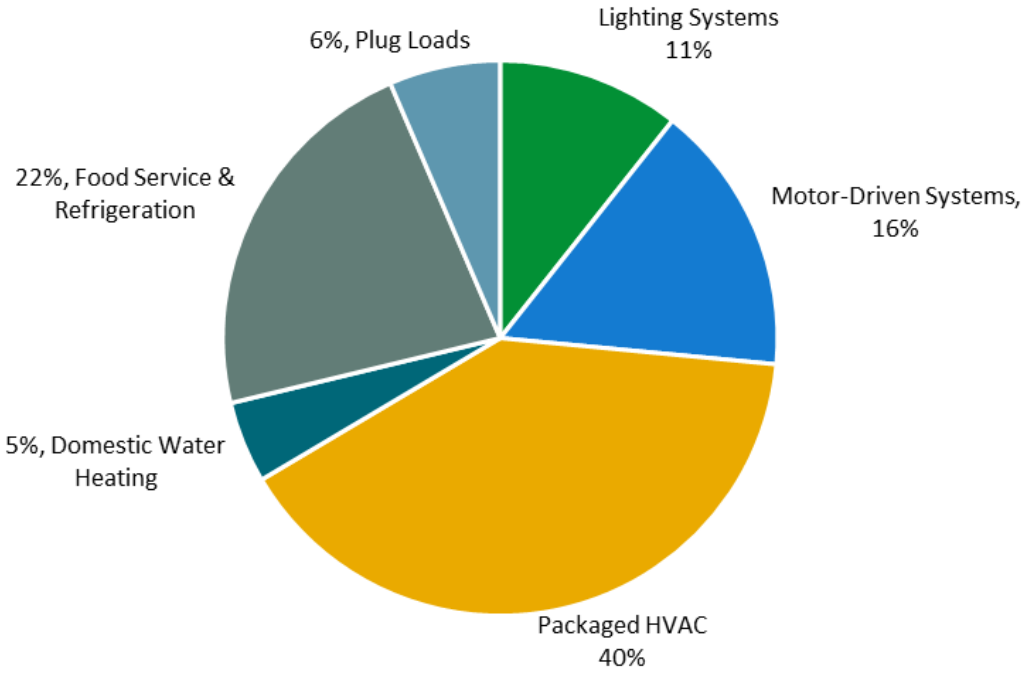


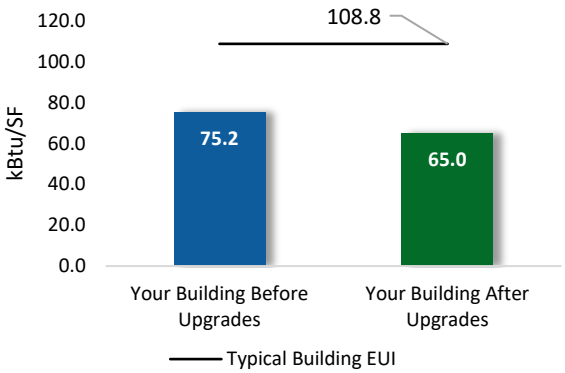
Figure 1 - Energy Use by System

POTENTIAL IMPROVEMENTS

This energy audit considered a range of potential energy improvements in your building. Costs and savings will vary between improvements. Presented below are two potential scopes of work for your consideration.

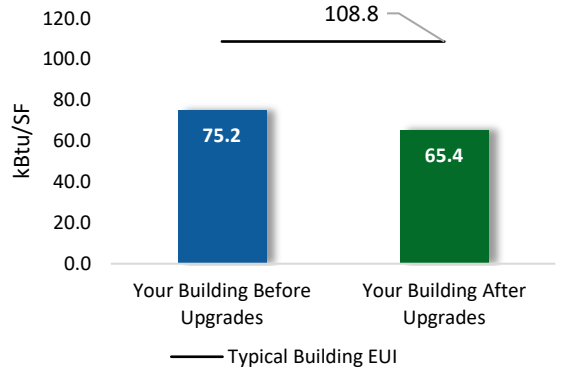
Scenario 1: Full Package (All Evaluated Measures)

Installation Cost	$118,805
Potential Rebates & Incentives[1]	$17,354
Annual Cost Savings	$15,929
Annual Energy Savings	Electricity: 131,077 kWh Natural Gas: 1,591 Therms
Greenhouse Gas Emission Savings	75 Tons
Simple Payback	6.4 Years
Site Energy Savings (All Utilities)	14%



Scenario 2: Cost Effective Package[2]

Installation Cost	$84,262
Potential Rebates & Incentives	$15,657
Annual Cost Savings	$15,197
Annual Energy Savings	Electricity: 124,947 kWh Natural Gas: 1,532 Therms
Greenhouse Gas Emission Savings	72 Tons
Simple Payback	4.5 Years
Site Energy Savings (all utilities)	13%



On-site Generation Potential

Photovoltaic	High
Combined Heat and Power	None

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

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

#	Energy Conservation Measure	Cost Effective?	Annual Electric Savings (kWh)	Peak Demand Savings (kW)	Annual Fuel Savings (MMBtu)	Annual Energy Cost Savings ($)	Estimated M&L Cost ($)	Estimated Incentive ($)*	Estimated Net M&L Cost ($)	Simple Payback Period (yrs)**	CO_2e Emissions Reduction (lbs)
Lighting Upgrades			**70,659**	**15.1**	**-14**	**$7,740**	**$37,140**	**$6,220**	**$30,920**	**4.0**	**69,487**
ECM 1	Install LED Fixtures	Yes	2,593	0.0	0	$288	$1,649	$400	$1,249	4.3	2,611
ECM 2	Retrofit Fluorescent Fixtures with LED Lamps and Drivers	Yes	2,166	0.6	0	$237	$1,073	$155	$918	3.9	2,128
ECM 3	Retrofit Fixtures with LED Lamps	Yes	65,900	14.4	-14	$7,215	$34,418	$5,665	$28,753	4.0	64,748
Lighting Control Measures			**17,338**	**3.4**	**-4**	**$1,898**	**$20,690**	**$4,925**	**$15,765**	**8.3**	**17,035**
ECM 4	Install Occupancy Sensor Lighting Controls	Yes	9,652	2.8	-2	$1,057	$17,090	$2,265	$14,825	14.0	9,483
ECM 5	Install High/Low Lighting Controls	Yes	7,686	0.6	-2	$841	$3,600	$2,660	$940	1.1	7,552
Variable Frequency Drive (VFD) Measures			**33,825**	**5.3**	**117**	**$4,756**	**$23,382**	**$3,925**	**$19,457**	**4.1**	**47,797**
ECM 6	Install VFDs on Constant Volume (CV) Fans	Yes	17,566	5.2	0	$1,954	$12,891	$2,800	$10,091	5.2	17,689
ECM 7	Install VFDs on Kitchen Hood Fan Motors	Yes	16,260	0.1	117	$2,802	$10,491	$1,125	$9,366	3.3	30,108
Unitary HVAC Measures			**3,139**	**2.2**	**6**	**$399**	**$29,002**	**$1,421**	**$27,581**	**69.2**	**3,846**
ECM 8	Install High Efficiency Air Conditioning Units	No	3,139	2.2	6	$399	$29,002	$1,421	$27,581	69.2	3,846
HVAC System Improvements			**0**	**0.0**	**28**	**$234**	**$376**	**$100**	**$276**	**1.2**	**3,242**
ECM 9	Install Pipe Insulation	Yes	0	0.0	28	$234	$376	$100	$276	1.2	3,242
Domestic Water Heating Upgrade			**0**	**0.0**	**26**	**$221**	**$394**	**$197**	**$197**	**0.9**	**3,055**
ECM 10	Install Low-Flow DHW Devices	Yes	0	0.0	26	$221	$394	$197	$197	0.9	3,055
Food Service & Refrigeration Measures			**6,115**	**0.4**	**0**	**$680**	**$7,820**	**$565**	**$7,255**	**10.7**	**6,158**
ECM 11	Refrigerator/Freezer Case Electrically Commutated Motors	Yes	1,573	0.2	0	$175	$1,820	$240	$1,580	9.0	1,584
ECM 12	Refrigeration Controls	No	2,991	0.1	0	$333	$5,541	$275	$5,266	15.8	3,012
ECM 13	Vending Machine Control	Yes	1,551	0.2	0	$173	$460	$50	$410	2.4	1,562
TOTALS (COST EFFECTIVE MEASURES)			**124,947**	**24.1**	**153**	**$15,197**	**$84,262**	**$15,657**	**$68,605**	**4.5**	**143,762**
TOTALS (ALL MEASURES)			**131,077**	**26.4**	**159**	**$15,929**	**$118,805**	**$17,354**	**$101,452**	**6.4**	**150,620**

* - 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 Vodra Hall. 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 November 3, 2021, TRC performed an energy audit at Vodra Hall located in Jersey City, New Jersey. TRC met with Fredy Veliz to review the facility operations and help focus our investigation on specific energy-using systems.

Vodra Hall is a six-story, 59,286 square foot building built in 1961. Spaces include dorm rooms, classrooms, offices, conference rooms, lounges, laundry rooms, cafeteria, kitchen, locker rooms, corridors, stairwells, restrooms, storage rooms, electrical and mechanical space.

Lighting for the facility is provided mainly by fluorescent T8 fixtures, although there is a diversity of fixture types. The building is electrically fed from the campus main electric meter located at the central plant. It uses steam produced by the central plant. Several rooftop units and steam from the central plant provide cooling and heating to the lower three levels of the building, while six variable refrigerant flow (VRF) split system heat pumps provide cooling and heating to the three dormitory floors. There are two passenger elevators in the building.

2.2 Building Occupancy

The facility is occupied year-round, at all hours of the day. During a typical day, the facility is occupied by 100 staff and 300 students.

Building Name	Weekday/Weekend	Operating Schedule
Vodra Hall	Weekday	12:00 AM - 12:00 AM
	Weekend	12:00 AM - 12:00 AM

Figure 3 - Building Occupancy Schedule

2.3 Building Envelope

Vodra Hall is a five-story building with a basement. Building walls are concrete block over structural steel with a brick facade. The roof is flat, partially covered with pebbles over black and gray membranes, and in good condition.

The windows are double glazed and have aluminum frames with thermal breaks. The glass-to-frame seals are in good condition. The operable window weather seals are in good condition, showing no evidence of excessive wear. Exterior doors have aluminum frames and are in good condition with undamaged door seals. Overall, the building envelope appears in good condition.

Building Walls & Windows

Building Windows

Entrance & Exit Doors

Roof

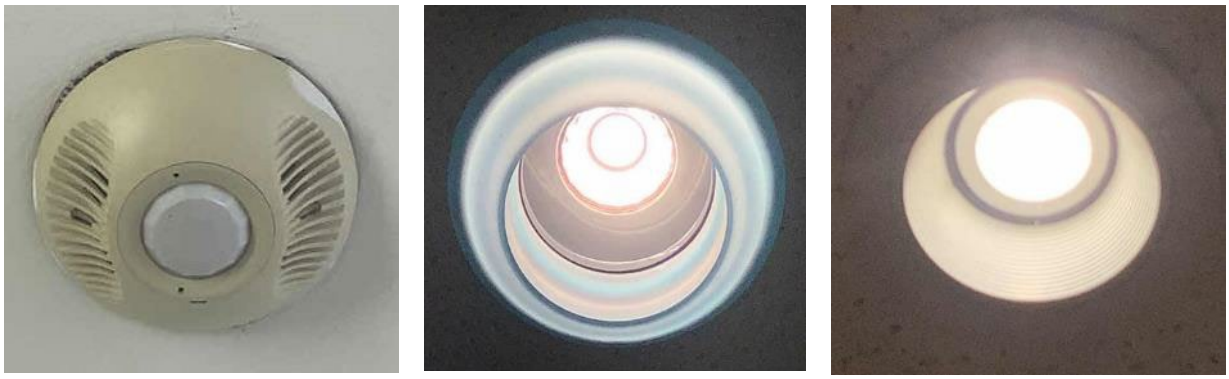
2.4 Lighting Systems

The primary interior lighting system uses 32-Watt fluorescent T8 lamps. Compact fluorescent lamps (CFL), fluorescent T12, high output fluorescent T5, and LED lamps are also used in some spaces. Typically, CFLs at this site use 13-Watts, 23-Watts, 26-Watts, and 42-Watts, fluorescent T12s require 40-Watts, and the high output T5 lamps draw 24-Watts each. Exit signs use LED sources.

Fixture types include 1-lamp, 2-lamp, 3-lamp, and 4-lamp, 2-foot and 4-foot long recessed, surface mounted, and pendant fixtures with linear and U-bend tube lamps.

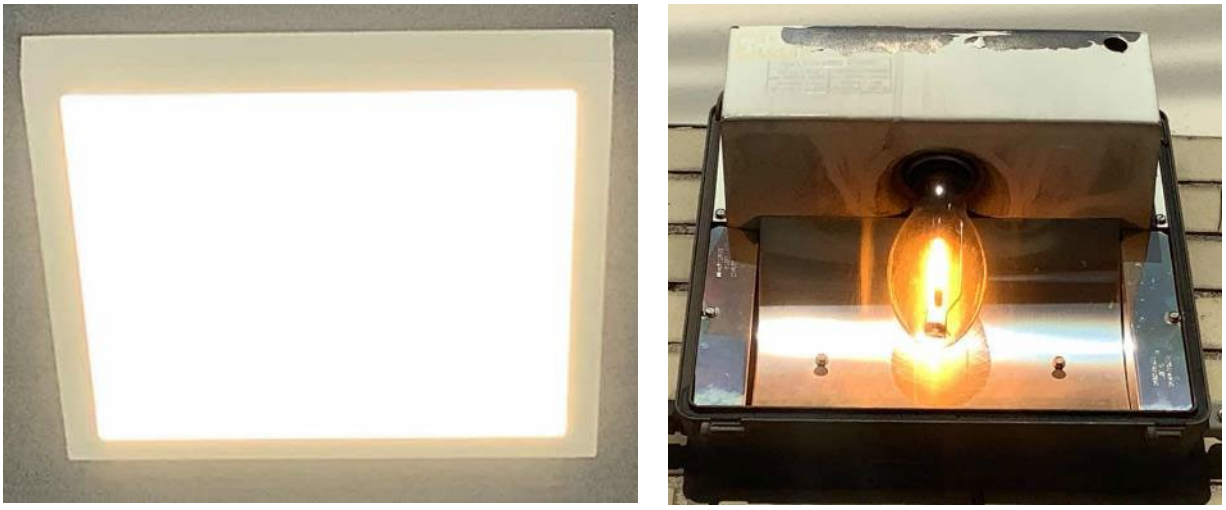
Interior light fixtures are primarily controlled by manual wall switches, with occupancy sensors used in first floor and second floor areas. All light fixtures are in good condition. Interior lighting levels were generally sufficient. Exterior fixtures use LED and high-pressure sodium (HPS) lamps. Exterior fixtures are photocell controlled.

Fluorescent T8 Fixtures



Occupancy Sensor & LED Fixtures

CFL Lamps



Exterior LED & HPS Fixtures

2.5 Air Handling Systems

Unitary Electric HVAC Equipment

Various areas throughout Vodra Hall are conditioned by unitary electric HVAC equipment. This includes a window air conditioning (AC) unit serving the first floor server room, mini-split AC unit serving the elevator mechanical room (ACC-1), small split-system AC unit (ACC-4), and six VRF split-system heat pump (HP) units serving dorm areas on the third floor through fifth floor. Local wall-mounted units equipped with fractional hp supply fans distribute air from the VRF split-systems to dorm areas.

These units have cooling capacities ranging from 1.25 tons to 8 tons, with efficiency ratings between 10 EER and 20.4 EER. The VRF split-system HP units have a 108 MBh heating capacity with an efficiency rating of 3.73 COP. Most units are in fair condition.

VRF Split-Systems

Window AC & Mini-Split

Unitary Heating Equipment

The elevator mechanical room is heated by a 7.5 kW electric resistance heater, and electrical room B-1 is heated by a 15-kW electric resistance heater. The units are in good condition and are controlled by manual dial thermostats.

Unitary exhaust systems include three Accurex kitchen hood fans and several toilet exhausts.

Electric Resistance Heaters

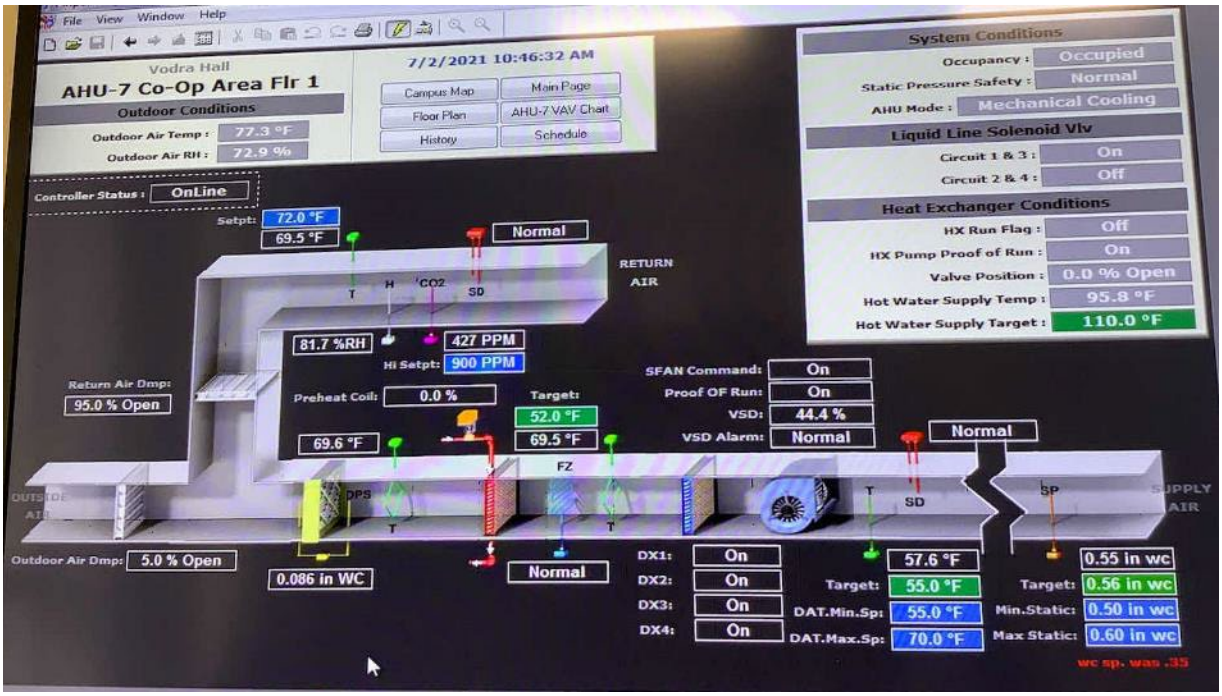
Air Handling Units (AHUs) & Packaged Rooftop Units (RTUs)

The facility is served by a total of nine air handling units (AHUs) and packaged rooftop units (RTUs), including two large split systems and a heating-only unit. The units provide heat to spaces as noted below. Fans are driven by a mix of constant speed and VFD controlled motors. The units are controlled and monitored by the onsite EMS. Refer to Appendix A for detailed information about each unit.

Units	Area Served	Heating System	Cooling System	VFD Controls	Supply Fan (hp)
AHU-1 / ACC-3	Basement	Steam	DX Coils	No	2
AHU-2	2nd Floor – Offices	Steam	DX Coils	No	2
AHU-3	Office 211	Steam	DX Coils	No	5
AHU-4	2nd Floor – Lobby	Steam	DX Coils	No	3
AHU-5	1st Floor – Classrooms	Steam	DX Coils	No	5
AHU-6	Cafeteria	Steam	DX Coils	No	7.5
AHU-7 / ACC-2	1st Floor – Offices	Hot Water	DX Coils	Yes	15
RTU-1	Security Office	Natural Gas	DX Coils	No	2
RTU-2	Nurses Office	Natural Gas	DX Coils	No	2
MAU-1	Kitchen	Natural Gas	N/A	No	2

Packaged Rooftop Unit

Air Handling Unit



Air Handling Unit EMS Diagram View

2.6 Heating Hot Water & Steam Systems

Steam is supplied by boilers located in the central plant. Steam is used directly in this building to provide heating for AHU 1 through 6. Steam is also converted to hot water with the help of a heat exchanger. Two 3 hp VFD controlled heating hot water pumps distribute heated water to AHU-7. Hot water is also distributed to fin tube perimeter radiator heating throughout the building. There are two constant speed condensate pumps located in mechanical room 14.

Energy use associated with producing steam was allocated to individual buildings served by the central plant boilers. Please see the central plant report for details regarding the steam system.

Heating Hot Water Pumps & VFD

Heat Exchanger

2.7 Building Energy Management Systems (EMS)

An Andover Controls EMS controls the HVAC equipment, heat exchanger, air handling units, and rooftop package units. The EMS provides equipment scheduling control and monitors and controls space temperatures, supply air temperatures, humidity, and heating water loop temperatures.

Building Energy Management System for Vodra Hall

2.8 Domestic Hot Water

Hot water is produced by one, 520 MBh gas-fired boiler with three storage tanks. The boiler was installed in 2013 and is in good condition. One, 2 hp circulation pump and two fractional circulation pumps distribute water to end uses. The circulation pumps operate continuously. The domestic hot water pipes are partially insulated, and the insulation is in fair condition. At the time of the site visit, the boiler was set at 141°F.


Boiler & Circulation Pump

2.9 Food Service Equipment

The kitchen has a mix of gas and electric equipment that is used to prepare meals for students and staff. Most cooking is done using high efficiency convection gas-fired ovens. Bulk prepared foods are held in a high efficiency electric holding cabinet. The dishwasher is a non- ENERGY STAR® high temperature, door type unit. The remaining equipment is standard efficiency, and all are in fair condition.

Our analysis determined that this building's food service equipment accounts for a relatively high proportion of overall energy use. While cost-effective opportunities to replace equipment are limited at this time, we recommend that you work with your food service equipment suppliers to maintain equipment in a way that minimizes energy use. This may include cleaning air intakes and exhausts or other methods of keeping your existing equipment operating in top shape. When food service equipment is eventually replaced, consider installing high efficiency or ENERGY STAR® labeled equipment.

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

Gas-fired Convection Oven & Electric Holding Cabinet

2.10 Refrigeration

The kitchen has two walk-in refrigerators and one walk-in medium temperature freezer. The walk-in refrigerators each have an estimated 0.5-ton compressor located above the unit and a two-fan evaporator. The walk-in medium temperature freezer has an estimated 0.75-ton compressor located above the unit and a two-fan evaporator. All equipment is standard and in fair condition.

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

Walk-in Refrigerators

2.11 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 119 computer workstations throughout the facility. Plug loads throughout the building include dorm room and office equipment. There are typical loads such as personal computers, microwaves, mini fridges, TVs, and printers. Other equipment including clothes washing and clothes drying machines, often found in dormitories, were noted at the site.

There are five residential-style refrigerators throughout the building that are used to store food and drinks. These vary in condition and efficiency.

There is one refrigerated beverage vending machine and one non-refrigerated vending machine. Vending machines are not equipped with occupancy-based controls.

Vending Machine & Residential Style Refrigerator

2.12 Water-Using Systems

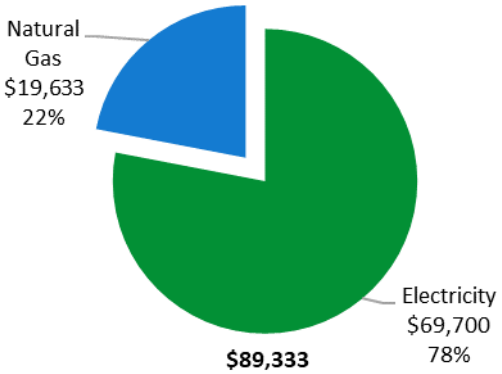
There are 40 restrooms with toilets, urinals, and sinks. Faucet flow rates are at 2.2 gallons per minute (gpm) or higher. There are restrooms with showers and showerheads are estimated to be rated at 2.5 gpm.

Typical Restroom Sinks

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	626,520 kWh	$69,700
Natural Gas	23,197 Therms	$19,633
Total		**$89,333**



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.

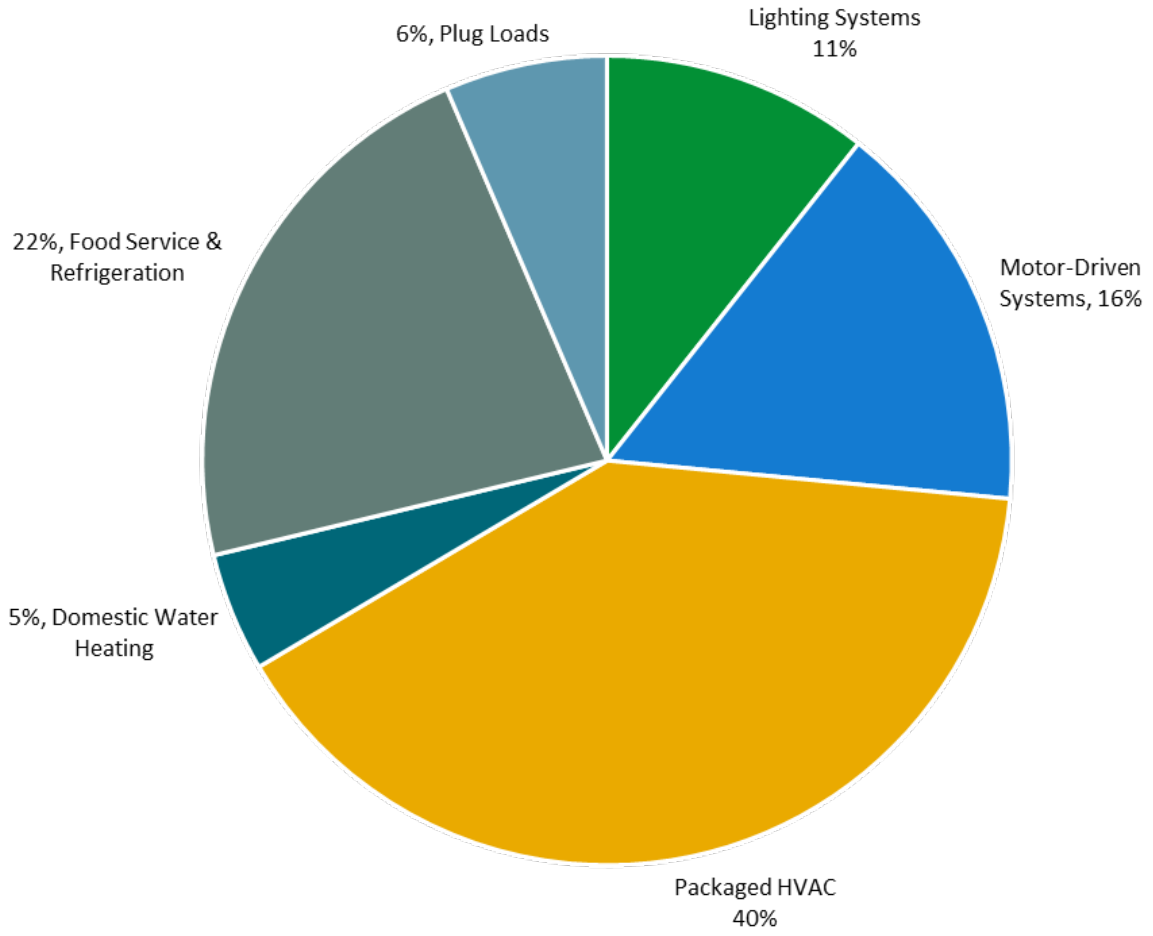
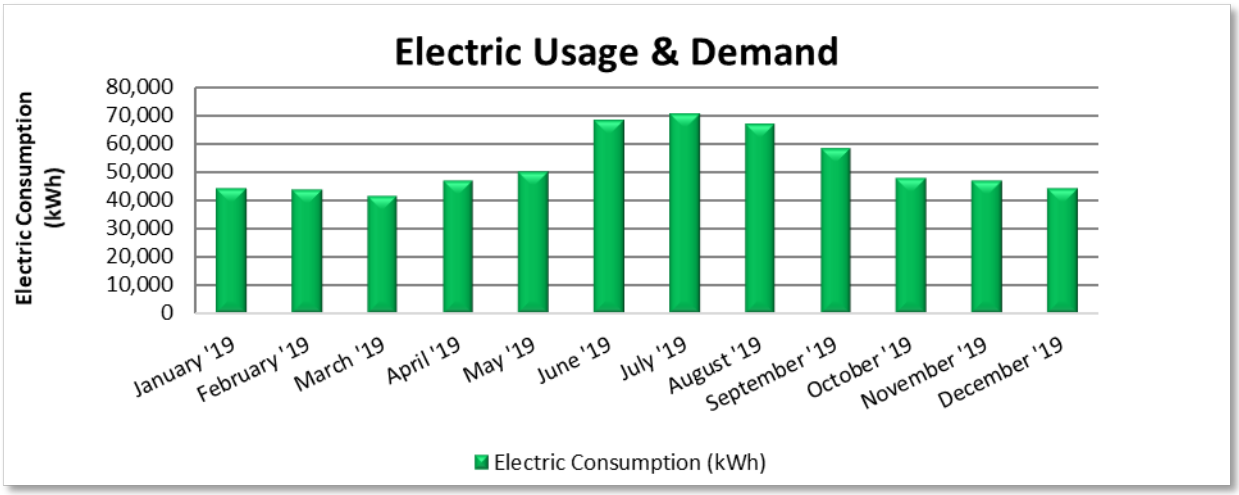


Figure 4 - Energy Balance

3.1 Electricity

PSE&G delivers electricity under rate class General Lighting & Power (GLP), with electric production provided by Direct Energy, a third-party supplier.



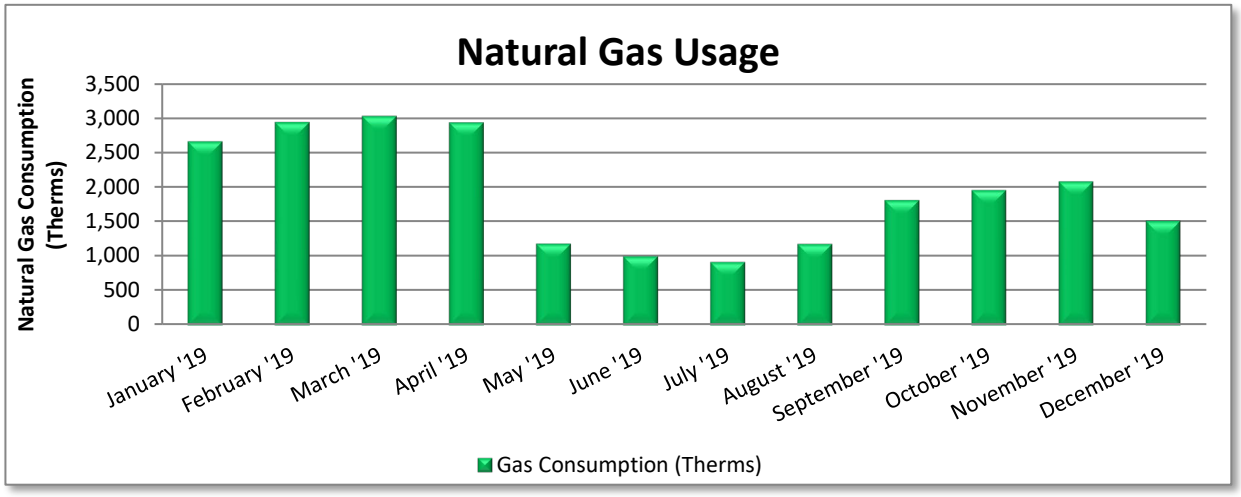
Electric Billing Data					
Period Ending	Days in Period	Electric Usage (kWh)	Demand (kW)	Demand Cost	Total Electric Cost
2/12/19	29	43,845	0	$0	$4,339
3/14/19	30	43,400	0	$0	$4,290
4/12/19	29	41,259	0	$0	$4,083
5/14/19	32	46,572	0	$0	$4,773
6/13/19	30	49,742	0	$0	$6,283
7/15/19	32	68,073	0	$0	$8,382
8/13/19	29	70,356	0	$0	$8,837
9/12/19	30	66,739	0	$0	$8,326
10/11/19	29	57,919	0	$0	$6,041
11/11/19	31	47,827	0	$0	$4,959
12/12/19	31	46,670	0	$0	$4,832
1/14/20	33	44,118	0	$0	$4,555
Totals	**365**	**626,520**	**0**	**$0**	**$69,700**
Annual	**365**	**626,520**	**0**	**$0**	**$69,700**

Notes:

- Electric data has been estimated based on a campus wide approach and utilization of the Central Plant metered data.
- The peak demand for this facility was unavailable because the building is served with electricity from the Central Plant master meter.
- The average electric cost over the past 12 months was $0.111/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 (GSG), 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**
2/12/19	29	2,659	$2,359
3/14/19	30	2,938	$2,609
4/12/19	29	3,026	$2,445
5/14/19	32	2,936	$2,373
6/13/19	30	1,184	$975
7/15/19	32	1,002	$828
8/13/19	29	919	$761
9/12/19	30	1,179	$969
10/11/19	29	1,810	$1,551
11/11/19	31	1,956	$1,681
12/12/19	31	2,078	$1,796
1/14/20	33	1,511	$1,285
Totals	**365**	**23,197**	**$19,633**
Annual	**365**	**23,197**	**$19,633**

Notes:

- The average gas cost for the past 12 months is $0.846/therm, which is the blended rate used throughout the analysis.
- Summer gas usage can be attributed to cooking and domestic hot water usage.

3.3 Benchmarking

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

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

Benchmarking Score	**N/A**

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

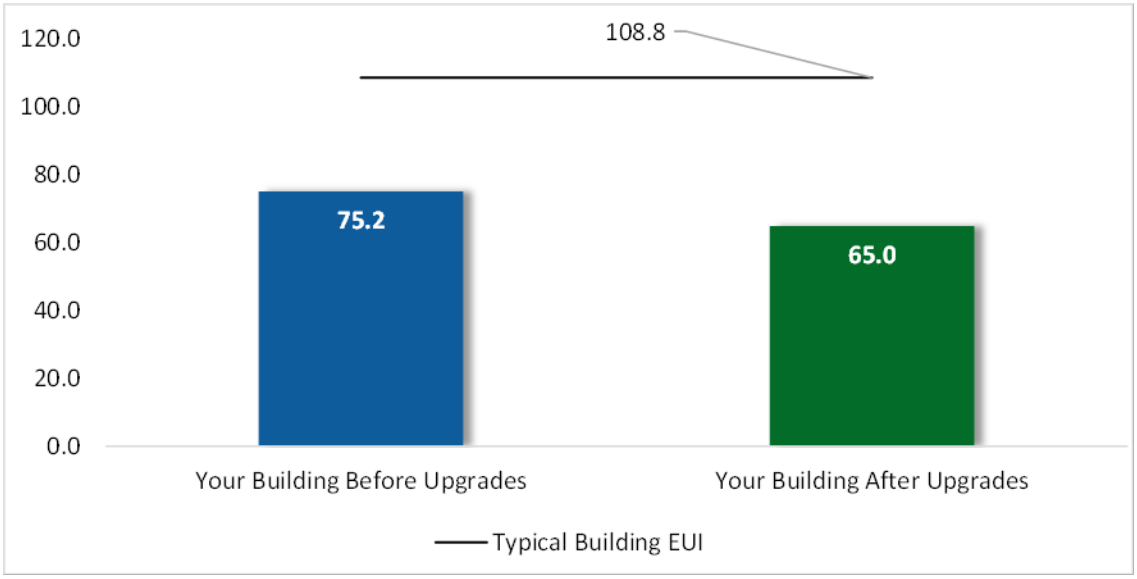


Figure 5 - Energy Use Intensity Comparison[3]

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

[3] Based on all evaluated ECMs

Tracking Your Energy Performance

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

We have created a Portfolio Manager® account for your facility, and 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_2e Emissions Reduction (lbs)
Lighting Upgrades			**70,659**	**15.1**	**-14**	**$7,740**	**$37,140**	**$6,220**	**$30,920**	**4.0**	**69,487**
ECM 1	Install LED Fixtures	Yes	2,593	0.0	0	$288	$1,649	$400	$1,249	4.3	2,611
ECM 2	Retrofit Fluorescent Fixtures with LED Lamps and Drivers	Yes	2,166	0.6	0	$237	$1,073	$155	$918	3.9	2,128
ECM 3	Retrofit Fixtures with LED Lamps	Yes	65,900	14.4	-14	$7,215	$34,418	$5,665	$28,753	4.0	64,748
Lighting Control Measures			**17,338**	**3.4**	**-4**	**$1,898**	**$20,690**	**$4,925**	**$15,765**	**8.3**	**17,035**
ECM 4	Install Occupancy Sensor Lighting Controls	Yes	9,652	2.8	-2	$1,057	$17,090	$2,265	$14,825	14.0	9,483
ECM 5	Install High/Low Lighting Controls	Yes	7,686	0.6	-2	$841	$3,600	$2,660	$940	1.1	7,552
Variable Frequency Drive (VFD) Measures			**33,825**	**5.3**	**117**	**$4,756**	**$23,382**	**$3,925**	**$19,457**	**4.1**	**47,797**
ECM 6	Install VFDs on Constant Volume (CV) Fans	Yes	17,566	5.2	0	$1,954	$12,891	$2,800	$10,091	5.2	17,689
ECM 7	Install VFDs on Kitchen Hood Fan Motors	Yes	16,260	0.1	117	$2,802	$10,491	$1,125	$9,366	3.3	30,108
Unitary HVAC Measures			**3,139**	**2.2**	**6**	**$399**	**$29,002**	**$1,421**	**$27,581**	**69.2**	**3,846**
ECM 8	Install High Efficiency Air Conditioning Units	No	3,139	2.2	6	$399	$29,002	$1,421	$27,581	69.2	3,846
HVAC System Improvements			**0**	**0.0**	**28**	**$234**	**$376**	**$100**	**$276**	**1.2**	**3,242**
ECM 9	Install Pipe Insulation	Yes	0	0.0	28	$234	$376	$100	$276	1.2	3,242
Domestic Water Heating Upgrade			**0**	**0.0**	**26**	**$221**	**$394**	**$197**	**$197**	**0.9**	**3,055**
ECM 10	Install Low-Flow DHW Devices	Yes	0	0.0	26	$221	$394	$197	$197	0.9	3,055
Food Service & Refrigeration Measures			**6,115**	**0.4**	**0**	**$680**	**$7,820**	**$565**	**$7,255**	**10.7**	**6,158**
ECM 11	Refrigerator/Freezer Case Electrically Commutated Motors	Yes	1,573	0.2	0	$175	$1,820	$240	$1,580	9.0	1,584
ECM 12	Refrigeration Controls	No	2,991	0.1	0	$333	$5,541	$275	$5,266	15.8	3,012
ECM 13	Vending Machine Control	Yes	1,551	0.2	0	$173	$460	$50	$410	2.4	1,562
TOTALS			**131,077**	**26.4**	**159**	**$15,929**	**$118,805**	**$17,354**	**$101,452**	**6.4**	**150,620**

* - 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_2e Emissions Reduction (lbs)
Lighting Upgrades		**70,659**	**15.1**	**-14**	**$7,740**	**$37,140**	**$6,220**	**$30,920**	**4.0**	**69,487**
ECM 1	Install LED Fixtures	2,593	0.0	0	$288	$1,649	$400	$1,249	4.3	2,611
ECM 2	Retrofit Fluorescent Fixtures with LED Lamps and Drivers	2,166	0.6	0	$237	$1,073	$155	$918	3.9	2,128
ECM 3	Retrofit Fixtures with LED Lamps	65,900	14.4	-14	$7,215	$34,418	$5,665	$28,753	4.0	64,748
Lighting Control Measures		**17,338**	**3.4**	**-4**	**$1,898**	**$20,690**	**$4,925**	**$15,765**	**8.3**	**17,035**
ECM 4	Install Occupancy Sensor Lighting Controls	9,652	2.8	-2	$1,057	$17,090	$2,265	$14,825	14.0	9,483
ECM 5	Install High/Low Lighting Controls	7,686	0.6	-2	$841	$3,600	$2,660	$940	1.1	7,552
Variable Frequency Drive (VFD) Measures		**33,825**	**5.3**	**117**	**$4,756**	**$23,382**	**$3,925**	**$19,457**	**4.1**	**47,797**
ECM 6	Install VFDs on Constant Volume (CV) Fans	17,566	5.2	0	$1,954	$12,891	$2,800	$10,091	5.2	17,689
ECM 7	Install VFDs on Kitchen Hood Fan Motors	16,260	0.1	117	$2,802	$10,491	$1,125	$9,366	3.3	30,108
HVAC System Improvements		**0**	**0.0**	**28**	**$234**	**$376**	**$100**	**$276**	**1.2**	**3,242**
ECM 9	Install Pipe Insulation	0	0.0	28	$234	$376	$100	$276	1.2	3,242
Domestic Water Heating Upgrade		**0**	**0.0**	**26**	**$221**	**$394**	**$197**	**$197**	**0.9**	**3,055**
ECM 10	Install Low-Flow DHW Devices	0	0.0	26	$221	$394	$197	$197	0.9	3,055
Food Service & Refrigeration Measures		**3,124**	**0.4**	**0**	**$348**	**$2,280**	**$290**	**$1,990**	**5.7**	**3,146**
ECM 11	Refrigerator/Freezer Case Electrically Commutated Motors	1,573	0.2	0	$175	$1,820	$240	$1,580	9.0	1,584
ECM 13	Vending Machine Control	1,551	0.2	0	$173	$460	$50	$410	2.4	1,562
TOTALS		**124,947**	**24.1**	**153**	**$15,197**	**$84,262**	**$15,657**	**$68,605**	**4.5**	**143,762**

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

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

Figure 7 – Cost Effective ECMs

4.1 Lighting

#	Energy Conservation Measure	Annual Electric Savings (kWh)	Peak Demand Savings (kW)	Annual Fuel Savings (MMBtu)	Annual Energy Cost Savings ($)	Estimated M&L Cost ($)	Estimated Incentive ($)*	Estimated Net M&L Cost ($)	Simple Payback Period (yrs)**	CO_2e Emissions Reduction (lbs)
Lighting Upgrades		**70,659**	**15.1**	**-14**	**$7,740**	**$37,140**	**$6,220**	**$30,920**	**4.0**	**69,487**
ECM 1	Install LED Fixtures	2,593	0.0	0	$288	$1,649	$400	$1,249	4.3	2,611
ECM 2	Retrofit Fluorescent Fixtures with LED Lamps and Drivers	2,166	0.6	0	$237	$1,073	$155	$918	3.9	2,128
ECM 3	Retrofit Fixtures with LED Lamps	65,900	14.4	-14	$7,215	$34,418	$5,665	$28,753	4.0	64,748

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 high-intensity discharge (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 HPS fixtures.

ECM 2: Retrofit Fluorescent Fixtures with LED Lamps and Drivers

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

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

Affected Building Areas: all areas with fluorescent fixtures with T12 tubes.

ECM 3: Retrofit Fixtures with LED Lamps

Replace fluorescent and CFL 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 CFLs and fluorescent fixtures with T8 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_2e Emissions Reduction (lbs)
Lighting Control Measures		**17,338**	**3.4**	**-4**	**$1,898**	**$20,690**	**$4,925**	**$15,765**	**8.3**	**17,035**
ECM 4	Install Occupancy Sensor Lighting Controls	9,652	2.8	-2	$1,057	$17,090	$2,265	$14,825	14.0	9,483
ECM 5	Install High/Low Lighting Controls	7,686	0.6	-2	$841	$3,600	$2,660	$940	1.1	7,552

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

ECM 4: Install Occupancy Sensor Lighting Controls

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

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

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

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

Affected Building Areas: classrooms, offices, kitchen, cafeteria, lounges, conference rooms, locker rooms, restrooms, electrical rooms, and storage rooms.

ECM 5: Install High/Low Lighting Controls

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

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

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

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

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

Affected Building Areas: hallways and stairwells.

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_2e Emissions Reduction (lbs)
Variable Frequency Drive (VFD) Measures		**33,825**	**5.3**	**117**	**$4,756**	**$23,382**	**$3,925**	**$19,457**	**4.1**	**47,797**
ECM 6	Install VFDs on Constant Volume (CV) Fans	17,566	5.2	0	$1,954	$12,891	$2,800	$10,091	5.2	17,689
ECM 7	Install VFDs on Kitchen Hood Fan Motors	16,260	0.1	117	$2,802	$10,491	$1,125	$9,366	3.3	30,108

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

ECM 6: Install VFDs on Constant Volume (CV) 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.

For air handlers with direct expansion (DX) 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 AHU.

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

Affected Air Handlers: AHU-3, AHU-5, and AHU-6.

ECM 7: Install VFDs on Kitchen Hood Fan Motors

Install VFDs and sensors to control the kitchen hood fan motor(s). The air flow of the hood is varied based on two key inputs: temperature and smoke/cooking fumes. The VFD controls the amount of exhaust (and kitchen make-up air) based on temperature—the lower the temperature the lower the flow. If the optic sensor is triggered by smoke or cooking fumes, the speed of the fan ramps up to 100%.

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

4.4 Unitary HVAC

#	Energy Conservation Measure	Annual Electric Savings (kWh)	Peak Demand Savings (kW)	Annual Fuel Savings (MMBtu)	Annual Energy Cost Savings ($)	Estimated M&L Cost ($)	Estimated Incentive ($)*	Estimated Net M&L Cost ($)	Simple Payback Period (yrs)**	CO_2e Emissions Reduction (lbs)
Unitary HVAC Measures		**3,139**	**2.2**	**6**	**$399**	**$29,002**	**$1,421**	**$27,581**	**69.2**	**3,846**
ECM 8	Install High Efficiency Air Conditioning Units	3,139	2.2	6	$399	$29,002	$1,421	$27,581	69.2	3,846

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

ECM 8: Install High Efficiency Air Conditioning Units

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

Affected Units: RTU-1, RTU-2, and ACC-4.

4.5 HVAC Improvements

#	Energy Conservation Measure	Annual Electric Savings (kWh)	Peak Demand Savings (kW)	Annual Fuel Savings (MMBtu)	Annual Energy Cost Savings ($)	Estimated M&L Cost ($)	Estimated Incentive ($)*	Estimated Net M&L Cost ($)	Simple Payback Period (yrs)**	CO_2e Emissions Reduction (lbs)
HVAC System Improvements		**0**	**0.0**	**28**	**$234**	**$376**	**$100**	**$276**	**1.2**	**3,242**
ECM 9	Install Pipe Insulation	0	0.0	28	$234	$376	$100	$276	1.2	3,242

ECM 9: Install Pipe Insulation

Install insulation on heating water and 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: hot water piping for AHU-7 and domestic hot water piping to the storage tanks.

4.6 Domestic Water Heating

#	Energy Conservation Measure	Annual Electric Savings (kWh)	Peak Demand Savings (kW)	Annual Fuel Savings (MMBtu)	Annual Energy Cost Savings ($)	Estimated M&L Cost ($)	Estimated Incentive ($)*	Estimated Net M&L Cost ($)	Simple Payback Period (yrs)**	CO_2e Emissions Reduction (lbs)
Domestic Water Heating Upgrade		**0**	**0.0**	**26**	**$221**	**$394**	**$197**	**$197**	**0.9**	**3,055**
ECM 10	Install Low-Flow DHW Devices	0	0.0	26	$221	$394	$197	$197	0.9	3,055

ECM 10: 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.

4.7 Food Service & Refrigeration Measures

#	Energy Conservation Measure	Annual Electric Savings (kWh)	Peak Demand Savings (kW)	Annual Fuel Savings (MMBtu)	Annual Energy Cost Savings ($)	Estimated M&L Cost ($)	Estimated Incentive ($)*	Estimated Net M&L Cost ($)	Simple Payback Period (yrs)**	CO_2e Emissions Reduction (lbs)
Food Service & Refrigeration Measures		**6,115**	**0.4**	**0**	**$680**	**$7,820**	**$565**	**$7,255**	**10.7**	**6,158**
ECM 11	Refrigerator/Freezer Case Electrically Commutated Motors	1,573	0.2	0	$175	$1,820	$240	$1,580	9.0	1,584
ECM 12	Refrigeration Controls	2,991	0.1	0	$333	$5,541	$275	$5,266	15.8	3,012
ECM 13	Vending Machine Control	1,551	0.2	0	$173	$460	$50	$410	2.4	1,562

ECM 11: Refrigerator/Freezer Case Electrically Commutated Motors

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

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

ECM 12: Refrigeration Controls

We evaluated installing additional controls to optimize the operation of walk-in coolers and freezers.

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

Many walk-in coolers and freezers have evaporator fans that run continuously. The measure adds a control system feature to automatically shut off evaporator fans when not needed.

Energy savings for each of the control measures account for reduction in compressor and fan operating hours as well as reduction in the refrigeration heat load as appropriate.

ECM 13: Vending Machine Control

Vending machines operate continuously, even during unoccupied hours. Install occupancy sensor controls to reduce energy use. These controls power down vending machines when the vending machine area has been vacant for some time, and they power up the machines at necessary regular intervals or when the surrounding area is occupied. Energy savings are dependent on the vending machine and activity level in the area surrounding the machines.

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

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

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

Energy Tracking with ENERGY STAR® Portfolio Manager®

You've heard it before—you cannot manage what you do not measure. ENERGY STAR® Portfolio Manager® is an online tool that you can use to measure and track energy and water consumption, as well as greenhouse gas emissions[4]. Your account has already been established. Now you can continue to keep tabs on your energy performance every month.

Weatherization

Caulk or weather strip leaky doors and windows to reduce drafts and loss of heated or cooled air. Sealing cracks and openings can reduce heating and cooling costs, improve building durability, and create a healthier indoor environment. Materials used may include caulk, polyurethane foam, and other weather-stripping materials. There is an energy savings opportunity by reducing the uncontrolled air exchange between the outside and inside of the building. Blower door assisted comprehensive building air sealing will reduce the amount of air exchange, which will in turn reduce the load on the buildings heating and cooling equipment, providing energy savings and increased occupant comfort.

Doors and Windows

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

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

Lighting Maintenance

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

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

Lighting Controls

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

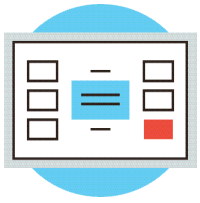
Motor Maintenance

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

Fans to Reduce Cooling Load

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

Thermostat Schedules and Temperature Resets



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

Economizer Maintenance

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

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

AC System Evaporator/Condenser Coil Cleaning

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

HVAC Filter Cleaning and Replacement

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

Ductwork Maintenance

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

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

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

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

Label HVAC Equipment

For improved coordination in maintenance practices, we recommend labeling or re-labeling the site HVAC equipment. Maintain continuity in labeling by following labeling conventions as indicated in the facility drawings or EMS building equipment list. Use weatherproof or heatproof labeling or stickers for permanence, but do not cover over original equipment nameplates, which should be kept clean and readable whenever possible. Besides equipment, label piping for service and direction of flow when

possible. Ideally, maintain a log of HVAC equipment, including nameplate information, asset tag designation, areas served, installation year, service dates, and other pertinent information.

This investment in your equipment will enhance collaboration and communication between your staff and your contracted service providers and may help you with regulatory compliance.

Optimize HVAC Equipment Schedules

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

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

Water Heater Maintenance

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

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

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

Water Conservation

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

For more information regarding water conservation go to the EPA's WaterSense™ website[5] or download a copy of EPA's "WaterSense™ at Work: Best Management Practices for Commercial and Institutional Facilities"[6] 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] https://www.epa.gov/watersense.

[6] 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.

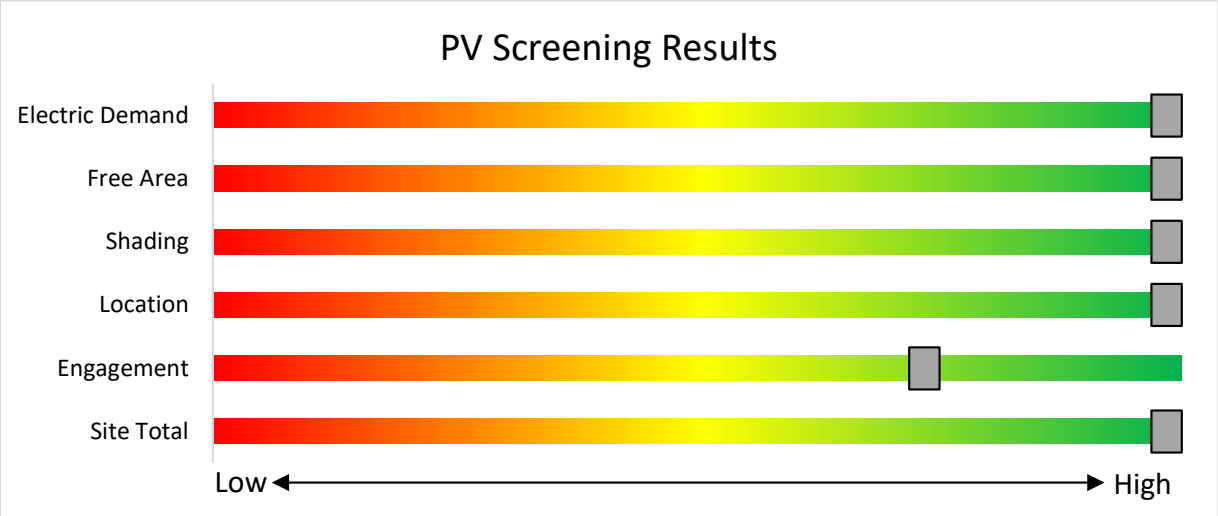
6.1 Solar Photovoltaic

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 high potential for installing a PV array.

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

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



Potential	High	
System Potential	107	kW DC STC
Electric Generation	127,477	kWh/yr
Displaced Cost	$14,180	/yr
Installed Cost	$278,200	

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. 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.

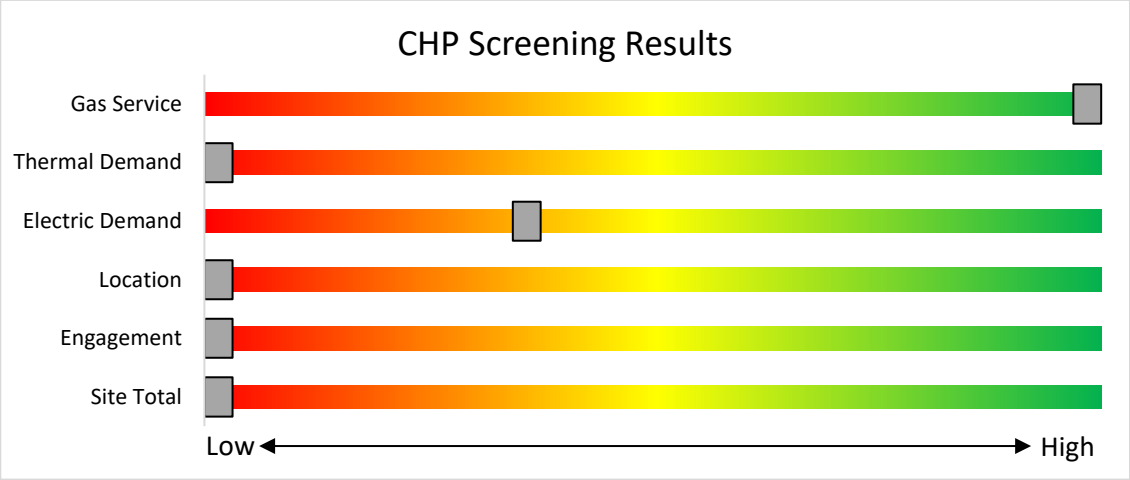


Figure 9 - Combined Heat and Power Screening

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.

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

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

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

How to Participate

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

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 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.

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 into contracts to help finance building energy upgrades. Annual payments are lower than the savings projected from the energy conservation measures (ECMs), ensuring that ESIP projects are cash flow positive for the life of the contract.

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

How to Participate

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

(1) Use an energy services company or "ESCO."

(2) Use independent engineers and other specialists, or your own qualified staff, to provide and manage the requirements of the program through bonds or lease obligations.

(3) Use a hybrid approach of the two options described above where the ESCO is used for some services and independent engineers, or other specialists or qualified staff, are used to deliver other requirements of the program.

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

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

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

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.

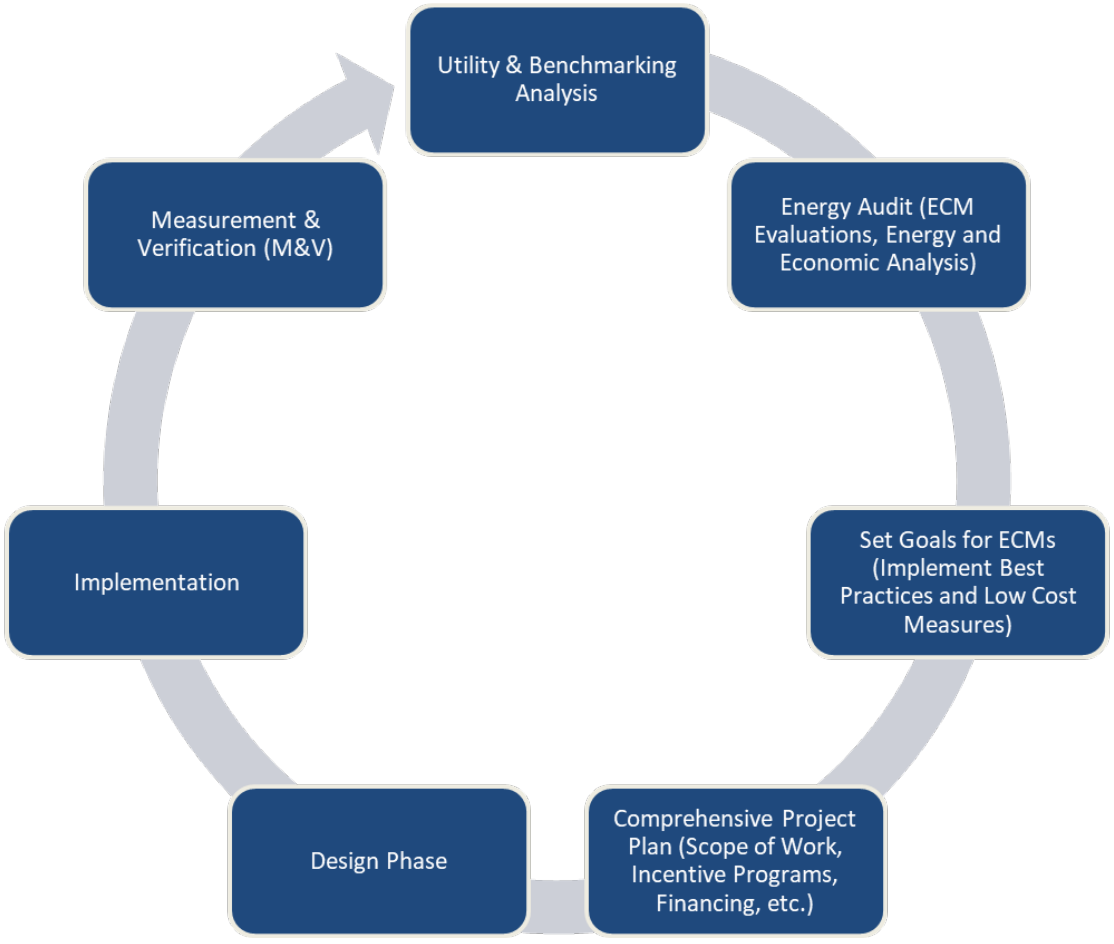


Figure 10 – Project Development Cycle

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 website[7].

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 website[8].

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

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

APPENDIX A: EQUIPMENT INVENTORY & RECOMMENDATIONS

Lighting Inventory & Recommendations

	Existing Conditions						Proposed Conditions								Energy Impact & Financial Analysis						
Location	Fixture Quantity	Fixture Description	Control System	Light Level	Watts per Fixture	Annual Operating Hours	ECM #	Fixture Recommendation	Add Controls?	Fixture Quantity	Fixture Description	Control System	Watts per Fixture	Annual Operating Hours	Total Peak kW Savings	Total Annual kWh Savings	Total Annual MMBtu Savings	Total Annual Energy Cost Savings	Estimated M&L Cost ($)	Total Incentives	Simple Payback w/ Incentives in Years
Cafeteria	11	Compact Fluorescent: (1) 42W Triple Biaxial Plug-In Lamp	Wall Switch	S	42	3,650	3, 4	Relamp	Yes	11	LED Lamps: PL-L (Biax) Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	30	2,519	0.2	941	0	$103	$419	$46	3.6
Cafeteria	5	Exit Signs: LED - 2 W Lamp	None		6	8,760		None	No	5	Exit Signs: LED - 2 W Lamp	None	6	8,760	0.0	0	0	$0	$0	$0	0.0
Cafeteria	18	LED Lamps: (1) 12W Plug-In Lamp	Wall Switch	S	12	3,650	4	None	Yes	18	LED Lamps: (1) 12W Plug-In Lamp	Occupancy Sensor	12	2,519	0.0	269	0	$29	$540	$70	16.0
Cafeteria	6	LED Lamps: (1) 20W PAR16 Screw-In Lamp	Wall Switch	S	20	3,650	4	None	Yes	6	LED Lamps: (1) 20W PAR16 Screw-In Lamp	Occupancy Sensor	20	2,519	0.0	149	0	$16	$270	$35	14.4
Cafeteria	21	Linear Fluorescent - T5HO: 2' T5HO (24W) - 2L	Wall Switch	S	52	3,650	3, 4	Relamp	Yes	21	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 2' T5HO (12W) Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	25	2,519	0.5	2,930	-1	$321	$1,659	$196	4.6
Cafeteria	16	Linear Fluorescent - T5HO: 2' T5HO (24W) - 2L	Wall Switch	S	52	3,650	3, 4	Relamp	Yes	16	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 2' T5HO (12W) Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	25	2,519	0.4	2,232	0	$244	$1,392	$166	5.0
Cafeteria Exit	1	U-Bend Fluorescent - T8: U T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	S	62	8,736	3	Relamp	No	1	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) U-Lamp	Wall Switch	33	8,736	0.0	279	0	$31	$72	$10	2.0
Classroom 143A	9	Linear Fluorescent - T5HO: 2' T5HO (24W) - 2L	Wall Switch	S	52	3,650	3, 4	Relamp	Yes	9	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 2' T5HO (12W) Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	25	2,519	0.2	1,256	0	$137	$749	$89	4.8
Classroom 143B	15	Linear Fluorescent - T5HO: 2' T5HO (24W) - 2L	Occupancy Sensor	S	52	2,555	3	Relamp	No	15	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 2' T5HO (12W) Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	25	2,555	0.3	1,138	0	$125	$799	$90	5.7
Conference 101	9	Linear Fluorescent - T5HO: 2' T5HO (24W) - 2L	Wall Switch	S	52	3,650	3, 4	Relamp	Yes	9	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 2' T5HO (12W) Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	25	2,519	0.2	1,256	0	$137	$749	$89	4.8
Conference 107E	3	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 3L	Wall Switch	S	93	3,650	3, 4	Relamp	Yes	3	LED - Linear Tubes: (3) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	44	2,519	0.1	759	0	$83	$434	$80	4.3
Corridor - 1st	7	Exit Signs: LED - 2 W Lamp	None		6	8,760		None	No	7	Exit Signs: LED - 2 W Lamp	None	6	8,760	0.0	0	0	$0	$0	$0	0.0
Corridor - 1st	27	Linear Fluorescent - T5HO: 2' T5HO (24W) - 2L	Occupancy Sensor	S	52	6,028	3	Relamp	No	27	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 2' T5HO (12W) Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	25	6,028	0.5	4,834	-1	$529	$1,438	$162	2.4
Corridor - 1st	2	U-Bend Fluorescent - T8: U T8 (32W) - 3L	Occupancy Sensor	S	92	6,028	3	Relamp	No	2	LED - Linear Tubes: (3) U-Lamp	Occupancy Sensor	50	6,028	0.1	564	0	$62	$217	$30	3.0
Electrical - Server 1st	2	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 1L	Wall Switch	S	32	780	3, 4	Relamp	Yes	2	LED - Linear Tubes: (1) 4' Lamp	Occupancy Sensor	15	538	0.0	38	0	$4	$153	$30	29.6
Electrical Room 1st	1	U-Bend Fluorescent - T8: U T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	S	62	780	3	Relamp	No	1	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) U-Lamp	Wall Switch	33	780	0.0	25	0	$3	$72	$10	22.9
Front Entrance	2	Linear Fluorescent - T5HO: 2' T5HO (24W) - 2L	Occupancy Sensor	S	52	6,028	3	Relamp	No	2	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 2' T5HO (12W) Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	25	6,028	0.0	358	0	$39	$107	$12	2.4
Janitorial 1st	1	LED Lamps: (1) 20W Corn Bulb Screw-In Lamp	Wall Switch	S	20	780		None	No	1	LED Lamps: (1) 20W Corn Bulb Screw-In Lamp	Wall Switch	20	780	0.0	0	0	$0	$0	$0	0.0
Kitchen	2	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	S	62	3,650	3, 4	Relamp	Yes	2	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	29	2,519	0.1	337	0	$37	$189	$40	4.0
Kitchen	13	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 3L	Wall Switch	S	93	3,650	3, 4	Relamp	Yes	13	LED - Linear Tubes: (3) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	44	2,519	0.6	3,288	-1	$360	$982	$230	2.1
Kitchen - Walk Ins	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
Kitchen - Walk Ins	2	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	S	62	3,650	3, 4	Relamp	Yes	2	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	29	2,519	0.1	337	0	$37	$189	$40	4.0
Lounge 101T	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
Lounge 101T	26	LED Lamps: (1) 12W Plug-In Lamp	Wall Switch	S	12	3,650	4	None	Yes	26	LED Lamps: (1) 12W Plug-In Lamp	Occupancy Sensor	12	2,519	0.1	388	0	$43	$540	$70	11.1
Lounge 101T	5	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	S	62	3,650	3, 4	Relamp	Yes	5	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	29	2,519	0.2	843	0	$92	$453	$85	4.0

	Existing Conditions						Proposed Conditions								Energy Impact & Financial Analysis						
Location	Fixture Quantity	Fixture Description	Control System	Light Level	Watts per Fixture	Annual Operating Hours	ECM #	Fixture Recommendation	Add Controls?	Fixture Quantity	Fixture Description	Control System	Watts per Fixture	Annual Operating Hours	Total Peak kW Savings	Total Annual kWh Savings	Total Annual MMBtu Savings	Total Annual Energy Cost Savings	Estimated M&L Cost ($)	Total Incentives	Simple Payback w/ Incentives in Years
Lounge 115	5	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 8' Lamps	Wall Switch	S	72	3,650	4	None	Yes	5	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 8' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	72	2,519	0.1	448	0	$49	$270	$35	4.8
Lounge 143	9	Linear Fluorescent - T5HO: 2' T5HO (24W) - 2L	Wall Switch	S	52	3,650	3, 4	Relamp	Yes	9	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 2' T5HO (12W) Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	25	2,519	0.2	1,256	0	$137	$749	$89	4.8
Mechanical 101M	4	Linear Fluorescent - T12: 4' T12 (40W) - 2L	Wall Switch	S	88	780	2	Relamp & Reballast	No	4	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Wall Switch	29	780	0.2	202	0	$22	$275	$40	10.6
Office - 101	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
Office - 101	16	LED Lamps: (1) 20W PAR16 Screw-In Lamp	Wall Switch	S	20	1,100	4	None	Yes	16	LED Lamps: (1) 20W PAR16 Screw-In Lamp	Occupancy Sensor	20	759	0.1	120	0	$13	$540	$70	35.8
Office - 101C	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
Office - 101C	13	LED Lamps: (1) 20W PAR16 Screw-In Lamp	Wall Switch	S	20	1,100	4	None	Yes	13	LED Lamps: (1) 20W PAR16 Screw-In Lamp	Occupancy Sensor	20	759	0.1	98	0	$11	$270	$35	22.0
Office - 101C	3	Linear Fluorescent - T5HO: 2' T5HO (24W) - 2L	Wall Switch	S	52	1,100	3, 4	Relamp	Yes	3	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 2' T5HO (12W) Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	25	759	0.1	126	0	$14	$430	$53	27.3
Office - 101D	4	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 3L	Wall Switch	S	93	1,100	3, 4	Relamp	Yes	4	LED - Linear Tubes: (3) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	44	759	0.2	305	0	$33	$489	$95	11.8
Office - 101E	4	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 3L	Wall Switch	S	93	1,100	3, 4	Relamp	Yes	4	LED - Linear Tubes: (3) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	44	759	0.2	305	0	$33	$489	$95	11.8
Office - 101F	4	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 3L	Wall Switch	S	93	1,100	3, 4	Relamp	Yes	4	LED - Linear Tubes: (3) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	44	759	0.2	305	0	$33	$489	$95	11.8
Office - 101G	4	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 3L	Wall Switch	S	93	1,100	3, 4	Relamp	Yes	4	LED - Linear Tubes: (3) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	44	759	0.2	305	0	$33	$489	$95	11.8
Office - 101H	6	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 3L	Wall Switch	S	93	1,100	3, 4	Relamp	Yes	6	LED - Linear Tubes: (3) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	44	759	0.3	457	0	$50	$599	$125	9.5
Office - 101J	4	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 3L	Wall Switch	S	93	1,100	3, 4	Relamp	Yes	4	LED - Linear Tubes: (3) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	44	759	0.2	305	0	$33	$489	$95	11.8
Office - 101K	2	Linear Fluorescent - T5HO: 2' T5HO (24W) - 2L	Wall Switch	S	52	1,100	3, 4	Relamp	Yes	2	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 2' T5HO (12W) Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	25	759	0.1	84	0	$9	$223	$32	20.7
Office - 101L	2	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 3L	Wall Switch	S	93	1,100	3, 4	Relamp	Yes	2	LED - Linear Tubes: (3) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	44	759	0.1	152	0	$17	$226	$50	10.5
Office - 101N	4	Linear Fluorescent - T5HO: 2' T5HO (24W) - 2L	Wall Switch	S	52	1,100	3, 4	Relamp	Yes	4	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 2' T5HO (12W) Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	25	759	0.1	168	0	$18	$483	$59	23.0
Office - 101Q	18	U-Bend Fluorescent - T8: U T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	S	62	1,100	3, 4	Relamp	Yes	18	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) U-Lamp	Occupancy Sensor	33	759	0.5	854	0	$94	$1,844	$250	17.0
Office - 101R	22	U-Bend Fluorescent - T8: U T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	S	62	1,100	3, 4	Relamp	Yes	22	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) U-Lamp	Occupancy Sensor	33	759	0.6	1,044	0	$114	$2,134	$290	16.1
Office - 101S	18	U-Bend Fluorescent - T8: U T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	S	62	1,100	3, 4	Relamp	Yes	18	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) U-Lamp	Occupancy Sensor	33	759	0.5	854	0	$94	$1,844	$250	17.0
Office - 101U	6	Linear Fluorescent - T5HO: 2' T5HO (24W) - 2L	Wall Switch	S	52	1,100	3, 4	Relamp	Yes	6	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 2' T5HO (12W) Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	25	759	0.2	252	0	$28	$590	$71	18.8
Office - 101V	9	Linear Fluorescent - T5HO: 2' T5HO (24W) - 2L	Wall Switch	S	52	1,100	3, 4	Relamp	Yes	9	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 2' T5HO (12W) Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	25	759	0.2	378	0	$41	$749	$89	15.9
Office - 107	4	Exit Signs: LED - 2 W Lamp	None		6	8,760		None	No	4	Exit Signs: LED - 2 W Lamp	None	6	8,760	0.0	0	0	$0	$0	$0	0.0
Office - 107	8	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 3L	Wall Switch	S	93	1,100	3, 4	Relamp	Yes	8	LED - Linear Tubes: (3) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	44	759	0.4	610	0	$67	$708	$155	8.3
Office - 107	9	U-Bend Fluorescent - T8: U T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	S	62	1,100	3, 4	Relamp	Yes	9	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) U-Lamp	Occupancy Sensor	33	759	0.3	427	0	$47	$922	$125	17.0

	Existing Conditions						Proposed Conditions								Energy Impact & Financial Analysis						
Location	Fixture Quantity	Fixture Description	Control System	Light Level	Watts per Fixture	Annual Operating Hours	ECM #	Fixture Recommendation	Add Controls?	Fixture Quantity	Fixture Description	Control System	Watts per Fixture	Annual Operating Hours	Total Peak kW Savings	Total Annual kWh Savings	Total Annual MMBtu Savings	Total Annual Energy Cost Savings	Estimated M&L Cost ($)	Total Incentives	Simple Payback w/ Incentives in Years
Office - 107A	2	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 3L	Wall Switch	S	93	1,100	3, 4	Relamp	Yes	2	LED - Linear Tubes: (3) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	44	759	0.1	152	0	$17	$226	$50	10.5
Office - 107B	3	U-Bend Fluorescent - T8: U T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	S	62	1,100	3, 4	Relamp	Yes	3	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) U-Lamp	Occupancy Sensor	33	759	0.1	142	0	$16	$487	$65	27.1
Office - 107C	6	U-Bend Fluorescent - T8: U T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	S	62	1,100	3, 4	Relamp	Yes	6	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) U-Lamp	Occupancy Sensor	33	759	0.2	285	0	$31	$705	$95	19.6
Office - 107D	3	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 3L	Wall Switch	S	93	1,100	3, 4	Relamp	Yes	3	LED - Linear Tubes: (3) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	44	759	0.1	229	0	$25	$434	$80	14.2
Office - 107F	2	U-Bend Fluorescent - T8: U T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	S	62	1,100	3, 4	Relamp	Yes	2	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) U-Lamp	Occupancy Sensor	33	759	0.1	95	0	$10	$261	$40	21.3
Office - 107H	2	LED - Linear Tubes: (3) 4' Lamps	Wall Switch	S	44	1,100	4	None	Yes	2	LED - Linear Tubes: (3) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	44	759	0.0	33	0	$4	$116	$20	26.9
Restroom - 107	1	U-Bend Fluorescent - T8: U T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	S	62	3,650	3	Relamp	No	1	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) U-Lamp	Wall Switch	33	3,650	0.0	116	0	$13	$72	$10	4.9
Restroom - 107 #2	1	U-Bend Fluorescent - T8: U T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	S	62	3,650	3	Relamp	No	1	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) U-Lamp	Wall Switch	33	3,650	0.0	116	0	$13	$72	$10	4.9
Restroom - Female 1st	1	Compact Fluorescent: (2) 13W Double Biaxial Plug-In Lamps	Wall Switch	S	26	3,650	3	Relamp	No	1	LED Lamps: GX23 (Plug-In) Lamps	Wall Switch	19	3,650	0.0	28	0	$3	$25	$2	7.5
Restroom - Female 1st	2	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	S	62	3,650	3, 4	Relamp	Yes	2	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	29	2,519	0.1	337	0	$37	$73	$20	1.4
Restroom - Female 1st	2	U-Bend Fluorescent - T8: U T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	S	62	3,650	3, 4	Relamp	Yes	2	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) U-Lamp	Occupancy Sensor	33	2,519	0.1	315	0	$34	$415	$55	10.4
Restroom - Male 1st	1	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	S	62	3,650	3	Relamp	No	1	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Wall Switch	29	3,650	0.0	132	0	$15	$37	$10	1.8
Restroom - Male 1st	2	U-Bend Fluorescent - T8: U T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	S	62	3,650	3, 4	Relamp	Yes	2	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) U-Lamp	Occupancy Sensor	33	2,519	0.1	315	0	$34	$415	$55	10.4
Stairs Left	6	U-Bend Fluorescent - T8: U T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch		62	8,760	3, 5	Relamp	Yes	6	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) U-Lamp	High/Low Control	33	6,044	0.2	2,268	0	$248	$660	$270	1.6
Stairs Middle	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
Stairs Middle	2	Linear Fluorescent - T12: 4' T12 (40W) - 2L	Wall Switch		88	8,760	2, 5	Relamp & Reballast	Yes	2	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	High/Low Control	29	6,044	0.1	1,310	0	$143	$363	$90	1.9
Stairs Middle	1	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 1L	Wall Switch		32	8,760	3, 5	Relamp	Yes	1	LED - Linear Tubes: (1) 4' Lamp	High/Low Control	15	6,044	0.0	212	0	$23	$18	$5	0.6
Stairs Middle	2	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch		62	8,760	3, 5	Relamp	Yes	2	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	High/Low Control	29	6,044	0.1	809	0	$89	$73	$20	0.6
Stairs Right	6	U-Bend Fluorescent - T8: U T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch		62	8,760	3, 5	Relamp	Yes	6	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) U-Lamp	High/Low Control	33	6,044	0.2	2,268	0	$248	$660	$270	1.6
Storage - 107G	2	LED - Linear Tubes: (3) 4' Lamps	Wall Switch	S	44	780		None	No	2	LED - Linear Tubes: (3) 4' Lamps	Wall Switch	44	780	0.0	0	0	$0	$0	$0	0.0
Conference 210	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
Conference 210	6	Linear Fluorescent - T5HO: 2' T5HO (24W) - 2L	Occupancy Sensor	S	52	2,555	3	Relamp	No	6	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 2' T5HO (12W) Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	25	2,555	0.1	455	0	$50	$320	$36	5.7
Corridor 2nd Left	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
Corridor 2nd Left	5	Linear Fluorescent - T5HO: 2' T5HO (24W) - 2L	Occupancy Sensor	S	52	6,028	3	Relamp	No	5	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 2' T5HO (12W) Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	25	6,028	0.1	895	0	$98	$266	$30	2.4
Corridor 2nd Right	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

	Existing Conditions						Proposed Conditions								Energy Impact & Financial Analysis						
Location	Fixture Quantity	Fixture Description	Control System	Light Level	Watts per Fixture	Annual Operating Hours	ECM #	Fixture Recommendation	Add Controls?	Fixture Quantity	Fixture Description	Control System	Watts per Fixture	Annual Operating Hours	Total Peak kW Savings	Total Annual kWh Savings	Total Annual MMBtu Savings	Total Annual Energy Cost Savings	Estimated M&L Cost ($)	Total Incentives	Simple Payback w/ Incentives in Years
Corridor 2nd Right	6	Linear Fluorescent - T5HO: 2' T5HO (24W) - 2L	Occupancy Sensor	S	52	6,028	3	Relamp	No	6	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 2' T5HO (12W) Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	25	6,028	0.1	1,074	0	$118	$320	$36	2.4
Janitorial 2nd	1	Compact Fluorescent: (1) 23W Spiral Plug-In Lamp	Wall Switch	S	23	780	3	Relamp	No	1	LED Lamps: LED Plug-in	Wall Switch	17	780	0.0	5	0	$1	$17	$1	28.8
Mechanical 2nd Floor	2	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 1L	Occupancy Sensor	S	32	780	3	Relamp	No	2	LED - Linear Tubes: (1) 4' Lamp	Occupancy Sensor	15	780	0.0	30	0	$3	$37	$10	8.1
Office - 203	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 - 203	13	Linear Fluorescent - T5HO: 2' T5HO (24W) - 2L	Occupancy Sensor	S	52	770	3	Relamp	No	13	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 2' T5HO (12W) Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	25	770	0.3	297	0	$33	$692	$78	18.9
Office - 211	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
Office - 211	35	Linear Fluorescent - T5HO: 2' T5HO (24W) - 2L	Occupancy Sensor	S	52	770	3	Relamp	No	35	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 2' T5HO (12W) Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	25	770	0.7	800	0	$88	$1,864	$210	18.9
Office - 213	22	Linear Fluorescent - T5HO: 2' T5HO (24W) - 2L	Wall Switch	S	52	1,100	3, 4	Relamp	Yes	22	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 2' T5HO (12W) Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	25	759	0.6	925	0	$101	$1,712	$202	14.9
Restroom - Female 2nd	3	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 2' T8 (17W) - 2L	Occupancy Sensor	S	33	2,555	3	Relamp	No	3	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 2' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	17	2,555	0.0	135	0	$15	$98	$18	5.4
Restroom - Female 2nd	1	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 1L	Occupancy Sensor	S	32	2,555	3	Relamp	No	1	LED - Linear Tubes: (1) 4' Lamp	Occupancy Sensor	15	2,555	0.0	49	0	$5	$18	$5	2.5
Restroom - Male 2nd	2	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 2' T8 (17W) - 2L	Occupancy Sensor	S	33	2,555	3	Relamp	No	2	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 2' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	17	2,555	0.0	90	0	$10	$65	$12	5.4
Restroom - Male 2nd	1	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Occupancy Sensor	S	62	2,555	3	Relamp	No	1	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	29	2,555	0.0	93	0	$10	$37	$10	2.6
Storage 217	2	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 1L	Wall Switch	S	32	780	3	Relamp	No	2	LED - Linear Tubes: (1) 4' Lamp	Wall Switch	15	780	0.0	30	0	$3	$37	$10	8.1
Corridor 3rd	1	Compact Fluorescent: (1) 23W Spiral Plug-In Lamp	Wall Switch	S	23	8,760	3, 5	Relamp	Yes	1	LED Lamps: LED Plug-in	High/Low Control	17	6,044	0.0	109	0	$12	$17	$1	1.4
Corridor 3rd	6	Compact Fluorescent: (1) 42W Triple Biaxial Plug-In Lamp	Wall Switch	S	42	8,760	3, 5	Relamp	Yes	6	LED Lamps: PL-L (Biax) Lamps	High/Low Control	30	6,044	0.1	1,231	0	$135	$306	$216	0.7
Corridor 3rd	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
Corridor 3rd	2	Linear Fluorescent - T5HO: 2' T5HO (24W) - 2L	Wall Switch	S	52	8,760	3, 5	Relamp	Yes	2	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 2' T5HO (12W) Lamps	High/Low Control	25	6,044	0.1	670	0	$73	$332	$82	3.4
Corridor 3rd	12	U-Bend Fluorescent - T8: U T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	S	62	8,760	3, 5	Relamp	Yes	12	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) U-Lamp	High/Low Control	33	6,044	0.3	4,536	-1	$497	$1,320	$540	1.6
Electrical Room 3rd	1	Compact Fluorescent: (1) 23W Spiral Plug-In Lamp	Wall Switch	S	23	780	3	Relamp	No	1	LED Lamps: LED Plug-in	Wall Switch	17	780	0.0	5	0	$1	$17	$1	28.8
Janitorial 3rd - Garbage	1	LED Lamps: (1) 9W A19 Screw-In Lamp	Wall Switch	S	9	780		None	No	1	LED Lamps: (1) 9W A19 Screw-In Lamp	Wall Switch	9	780	0.0	0	0	$0	$0	$0	0.0
Lounge 300	3	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	S	62	3,650	3, 4	Relamp	Yes	3	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	29	2,519	0.1	506	0	$55	$380	$65	5.7
Lounge 339	4	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 2' T8 (17W) - 4L	Wall Switch	S	63	3,650	3, 4	Relamp	Yes	4	LED - Linear Tubes: (4) 2' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	34	2,519	0.1	635	0	$70	$530	$83	6.4
Office - 322	4	U-Bend Fluorescent - T8: U T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	S	62	1,100	3, 4	Relamp	Yes	4	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) U-Lamp	Occupancy Sensor	33	759	0.1	190	0	$21	$560	$75	23.3
Residential 302	1	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	S	62	2,700	3	Relamp	No	1	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Wall Switch	29	2,700	0.0	98	0	$11	$37	$10	2.5
Residential 304	1	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	S	62	2,700	3	Relamp	No	1	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Wall Switch	29	2,700	0.0	98	0	$11	$37	$10	2.5

	Existing Conditions						Proposed Conditions								Energy Impact & Financial Analysis						
Location	Fixture Quantity	Fixture Description	Control System	Light Level	Watts per Fixture	Annual Operating Hours	ECM #	Fixture Recommendation	Add Controls?	Fixture Quantity	Fixture Description	Control System	Watts per Fixture	Annual Operating Hours	Total Peak kW Savings	Total Annual kWh Savings	Total Annual MMBtu Savings	Total Annual Energy Cost Savings	Estimated M&L Cost ($)	Total Incentives	Simple Payback w/ Incentives in Years
Residential 307	1	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	S	62	2,700	3	Relamp	No	1	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Wall Switch	29	2,700	0.0	98	0	$11	$37	$10	2.5
Residential 308	1	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	S	62	2,700	3	Relamp	No	1	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Wall Switch	29	2,700	0.0	98	0	$11	$37	$10	2.5
Residential 309	1	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	S	62	2,700	3	Relamp	No	1	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Wall Switch	29	2,700	0.0	98	0	$11	$37	$10	2.5
Residential 311	1	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	S	62	2,700	3	Relamp	No	1	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Wall Switch	29	2,700	0.0	98	0	$11	$37	$10	2.5
Residential 312	1	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	S	62	2,700	3	Relamp	No	1	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Wall Switch	29	2,700	0.0	98	0	$11	$37	$10	2.5
Residential 314	1	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	S	62	2,700	3	Relamp	No	1	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Wall Switch	29	2,700	0.0	98	0	$11	$37	$10	2.5
Residential 315	1	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	S	62	2,700	3	Relamp	No	1	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Wall Switch	29	2,700	0.0	98	0	$11	$37	$10	2.5
Residential 317	1	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	S	62	2,700	3	Relamp	No	1	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Wall Switch	29	2,700	0.0	98	0	$11	$37	$10	2.5
Residential 318	1	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	S	62	2,700	3	Relamp	No	1	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Wall Switch	29	2,700	0.0	98	0	$11	$37	$10	2.5
Residential 320	1	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	S	62	2,700	3	Relamp	No	1	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Wall Switch	29	2,700	0.0	98	0	$11	$37	$10	2.5
Residential 323	1	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	S	62	2,700	3	Relamp	No	1	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Wall Switch	29	2,700	0.0	98	0	$11	$37	$10	2.5
Residential 324	1	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	S	62	2,700	3	Relamp	No	1	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Wall Switch	29	2,700	0.0	98	0	$11	$37	$10	2.5
Residential 326	1	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	S	62	2,700	3	Relamp	No	1	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Wall Switch	29	2,700	0.0	98	0	$11	$37	$10	2.5
Residential 327	1	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	S	62	2,700	3	Relamp	No	1	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Wall Switch	29	2,700	0.0	98	0	$11	$37	$10	2.5
Residential 329	1	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	S	62	2,700	3	Relamp	No	1	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Wall Switch	29	2,700	0.0	98	0	$11	$37	$10	2.5
Residential 332	1	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	S	62	2,700	3	Relamp	No	1	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Wall Switch	29	2,700	0.0	98	0	$11	$37	$10	2.5
Residential 334	1	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	S	62	2,700	3	Relamp	No	1	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Wall Switch	29	2,700	0.0	98	0	$11	$37	$10	2.5
Restroom - 303	1	Compact Fluorescent: (2) 26W Double Biaxial Plug-In Lamps	Wall Switch	S	52	1,460	3	Relamp	No	1	LED Lamps: GX23 (Plug-In) Lamps	Wall Switch	37	1,460	0.0	24	0	$3	$25	$2	8.7
Restroom - 303	1	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	S	62	1,460	3	Relamp	No	1	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Wall Switch	29	1,460	0.0	53	0	$6	$37	$10	4.6
Restroom - 305	1	Compact Fluorescent: (2) 26W Double Biaxial Plug-In Lamps	Wall Switch	S	52	1,460	3	Relamp	No	1	LED Lamps: GX23 (Plug-In) Lamps	Wall Switch	37	1,460	0.0	24	0	$3	$25	$2	8.7
Restroom - 305	1	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	S	62	1,460	3	Relamp	No	1	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Wall Switch	29	1,460	0.0	53	0	$6	$37	$10	4.6
Restroom - 306	1	Compact Fluorescent: (2) 26W Double Biaxial Plug-In Lamps	Wall Switch	S	52	1,460	3	Relamp	No	1	LED Lamps: GX23 (Plug-In) Lamps	Wall Switch	37	1,460	0.0	24	0	$3	$25	$2	8.7
Restroom - 306	1	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	S	62	1,460	3	Relamp	No	1	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Wall Switch	29	1,460	0.0	53	0	$6	$37	$10	4.6
Restroom - 310	1	Compact Fluorescent: (2) 26W Double Biaxial Plug-In Lamps	Wall Switch	S	52	1,460	3	Relamp	No	1	LED Lamps: GX23 (Plug-In) Lamps	Wall Switch	37	1,460	0.0	24	0	$3	$25	$2	8.7
Restroom - 310	1	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	S	62	1,460	3	Relamp	No	1	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Wall Switch	29	1,460	0.0	53	0	$6	$37	$10	4.6

	Existing Conditions						Proposed Conditions								Energy Impact & Financial Analysis						
Location	Fixture Quantity	Fixture Description	Control System	Light Level	Watts per Fixture	Annual Operating Hours	ECM #	Fixture Recommendation	Add Controls?	Fixture Quantity	Fixture Description	Control System	Watts per Fixture	Annual Operating Hours	Total Peak kW Savings	Total Annual kWh Savings	Total Annual MMBtu Savings	Total Annual Energy Cost Savings	Estimated M&L Cost ($)	Total Incentives	Simple Payback w/ Incentives in Years
Restroom - 313	1	Compact Fluorescent: (2) 26W Double Biaxial Plug-In Lamps	Wall Switch	S	52	1,460	3	Relamp	No	1	LED Lamps: GX23 (Plug-In) Lamps	Wall Switch	37	1,460	0.0	24	0	$3	$25	$2	8.7
Restroom - 313	1	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	S	62	1,460	3	Relamp	No	1	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Wall Switch	29	1,460	0.0	53	0	$6	$37	$10	4.6
Restroom - 316	1	Compact Fluorescent: (2) 26W Double Biaxial Plug-In Lamps	Wall Switch	S	52	1,460	3	Relamp	No	1	LED Lamps: GX23 (Plug-In) Lamps	Wall Switch	37	1,460	0.0	24	0	$3	$25	$2	8.7
Restroom - 316	1	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	S	62	1,460	3	Relamp	No	1	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Wall Switch	29	1,460	0.0	53	0	$6	$37	$10	4.6
Restroom - 319	1	Compact Fluorescent: (2) 26W Double Biaxial Plug-In Lamps	Wall Switch	S	52	1,460	3	Relamp	No	1	LED Lamps: GX23 (Plug-In) Lamps	Wall Switch	37	1,460	0.0	24	0	$3	$25	$2	8.7
Restroom - 319	1	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	S	62	1,460	3	Relamp	No	1	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Wall Switch	29	1,460	0.0	53	0	$6	$37	$10	4.6
Restroom - 325	1	Compact Fluorescent: (2) 26W Double Biaxial Plug-In Lamps	Wall Switch	S	52	1,460	3	Relamp	No	1	LED Lamps: GX23 (Plug-In) Lamps	Wall Switch	37	1,460	0.0	24	0	$3	$25	$2	8.7
Restroom - 325	1	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	S	62	1,460	3	Relamp	No	1	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Wall Switch	29	1,460	0.0	53	0	$6	$37	$10	4.6
Restroom - 328	1	Compact Fluorescent: (2) 26W Double Biaxial Plug-In Lamps	Wall Switch	S	52	1,460	3	Relamp	No	1	LED Lamps: GX23 (Plug-In) Lamps	Wall Switch	37	1,460	0.0	24	0	$3	$25	$2	8.7
Restroom - 328	1	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	S	62	1,460	3	Relamp	No	1	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Wall Switch	29	1,460	0.0	53	0	$6	$37	$10	4.6
Restroom - 330	1	Compact Fluorescent: (2) 26W Double Biaxial Plug-In Lamps	Wall Switch	S	52	1,460	3	Relamp	No	1	LED Lamps: GX23 (Plug-In) Lamps	Wall Switch	37	1,460	0.0	24	0	$3	$25	$2	8.7
Restroom - 330	1	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	S	62	1,460	3	Relamp	No	1	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Wall Switch	29	1,460	0.0	53	0	$6	$37	$10	4.6
Restroom - 335	1	Compact Fluorescent: (2) 26W Double Biaxial Plug-In Lamps	Wall Switch	S	52	1,460	3	Relamp	No	1	LED Lamps: GX23 (Plug-In) Lamps	Wall Switch	37	1,460	0.0	24	0	$3	$25	$2	8.7
Restroom - 335	1	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	S	62	1,460	3	Relamp	No	1	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Wall Switch	29	1,460	0.0	53	0	$6	$37	$10	4.6
Corridor 4th	6	Compact Fluorescent: (1) 42W Triple Biaxial Plug-In Lamp	Wall Switch	S	42	8,760	3, 5	Relamp	Yes	6	LED Lamps: PL-L (Biax) Lamps	High/Low Control	30	6,044	0.1	1,231	0	$135	$306	$216	0.7
Corridor 4th	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
Corridor 4th	5	Linear Fluorescent - T5HO: 2' T5HO (24W) - 2L	Wall Switch	S	52	8,760	3, 5	Relamp	Yes	5	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 2' T5HO (12W) Lamps	High/Low Control	25	6,044	0.1	1,674	0	$183	$491	$205	1.6
Corridor 4th	9	U-Bend Fluorescent - T8: U T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	S	62	8,760	3, 5	Relamp	Yes	9	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) U-Lamp	High/Low Control	33	6,044	0.3	3,402	-1	$372	$1,102	$405	1.9
Electrical Room 4th	1	Compact Fluorescent: (1) 23W Spiral Plug-In Lamp	Wall Switch	S	23	780	3	Relamp	No	1	LED Lamps: LED Plug-in	Wall Switch	17	780	0.0	5	0	$1	$17	$1	28.8
Janitorial 4th - Garbage	1	LED Lamps: (1) 9W A19 Screw-In Lamp	Wall Switch	S	9	780		None	No	1	LED Lamps: (1) 9W A19 Screw-In Lamp	Wall Switch	9	780	0.0	0	0	$0	$0	$0	0.0
Lounge - Laundry 439	3	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	S	62	3,650	3, 4	Relamp	Yes	3	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	29	2,519	0.1	506	0	$55	$380	$65	5.7
Lounge 401	4	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 4L	Wall Switch	S	114	3,650	3, 4	Relamp	Yes	4	LED - Linear Tubes: (4) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	58	2,519	0.2	1,188	0	$130	$562	$115	3.4
Office - 422	4	U-Bend Fluorescent - T8: U T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	S	62	1,100	3, 4	Relamp	Yes	4	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) U-Lamp	Occupancy Sensor	33	759	0.1	190	0	$21	$560	$75	23.3
Residential 402	1	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	S	62	2,700	3	Relamp	No	1	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Wall Switch	29	2,700	0.0	98	0	$11	$37	$10	2.5
Residential 404	1	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	S	62	2,700	3	Relamp	No	1	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Wall Switch	29	2,700	0.0	98	0	$11	$37	$10	2.5

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Residential 407	1	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	S	62	2,700	3	Relamp	No	1	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Wall Switch	29	2,700	0.0	98	0	$11	$37	$10	2.5
Residential 408	1	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	S	62	2,700	3	Relamp	No	1	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Wall Switch	29	2,700	0.0	98	0	$11	$37	$10	2.5
Residential 409	1	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	S	62	2,700	3	Relamp	No	1	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Wall Switch	29	2,700	0.0	98	0	$11	$37	$10	2.5
Residential 411	1	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	S	62	2,700	3	Relamp	No	1	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Wall Switch	29	2,700	0.0	98	0	$11	$37	$10	2.5
Residential 412	1	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	S	62	2,700	3	Relamp	No	1	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Wall Switch	29	2,700	0.0	98	0	$11	$37	$10	2.5
Residential 414	1	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	S	62	2,700	3	Relamp	No	1	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Wall Switch	29	2,700	0.0	98	0	$11	$37	$10	2.5
Residential 415	1	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	S	62	2,700	3	Relamp	No	1	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Wall Switch	29	2,700	0.0	98	0	$11	$37	$10	2.5
Residential 417	1	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	S	62	2,700	3	Relamp	No	1	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Wall Switch	29	2,700	0.0	98	0	$11	$37	$10	2.5
Residential 418	1	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	S	62	2,700	3	Relamp	No	1	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Wall Switch	29	2,700	0.0	98	0	$11	$37	$10	2.5
Residential 420	1	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	S	62	2,700	3	Relamp	No	1	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Wall Switch	29	2,700	0.0	98	0	$11	$37	$10	2.5
Residential 423	1	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	S	62	2,700	3	Relamp	No	1	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Wall Switch	29	2,700	0.0	98	0	$11	$37	$10	2.5
Residential 424	1	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	S	62	2,700	3	Relamp	No	1	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Wall Switch	29	2,700	0.0	98	0	$11	$37	$10	2.5
Residential 426	1	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	S	62	2,700	3	Relamp	No	1	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Wall Switch	29	2,700	0.0	98	0	$11	$37	$10	2.5
Residential 427	1	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	S	62	2,700	3	Relamp	No	1	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Wall Switch	29	2,700	0.0	98	0	$11	$37	$10	2.5
Residential 430	1	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	S	62	2,700	3	Relamp	No	1	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Wall Switch	29	2,700	0.0	98	0	$11	$37	$10	2.5
Residential 431	1	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	S	62	2,700	3	Relamp	No	1	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Wall Switch	29	2,700	0.0	98	0	$11	$37	$10	2.5
Residential 435	1	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	S	62	2,700	3	Relamp	No	1	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Wall Switch	29	2,700	0.0	98	0	$11	$37	$10	2.5
Restroom - 403	1	Compact Fluorescent: (2) 26W Double Biaxial Plug-In Lamps	Wall Switch	S	52	1,460	3	Relamp	No	1	LED Lamps: GX23 (Plug-In) Lamps	Wall Switch	37	1,460	0.0	24	0	$3	$25	$2	8.7
Restroom - 403	1	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	S	62	1,460	3	Relamp	No	1	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Wall Switch	29	1,460	0.0	53	0	$6	$37	$10	4.6
Restroom - 405	1	Compact Fluorescent: (2) 26W Double Biaxial Plug-In Lamps	Wall Switch	S	52	1,460	3	Relamp	No	1	LED Lamps: GX23 (Plug-In) Lamps	Wall Switch	37	1,460	0.0	24	0	$3	$25	$2	8.7
Restroom - 405	1	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	S	62	1,460	3	Relamp	No	1	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Wall Switch	29	1,460	0.0	53	0	$6	$37	$10	4.6
Restroom - 406	1	Compact Fluorescent: (2) 26W Double Biaxial Plug-In Lamps	Wall Switch	S	52	1,460	3	Relamp	No	1	LED Lamps: GX23 (Plug-In) Lamps	Wall Switch	37	1,460	0.0	24	0	$3	$25	$2	8.7
Restroom - 406	1	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	S	62	1,460	3	Relamp	No	1	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Wall Switch	29	1,460	0.0	53	0	$6	$37	$10	4.6
Restroom - 410	1	Compact Fluorescent: (2) 26W Double Biaxial Plug-In Lamps	Wall Switch	S	52	1,460	3	Relamp	No	1	LED Lamps: GX23 (Plug-In) Lamps	Wall Switch	37	1,460	0.0	24	0	$3	$25	$2	8.7
Restroom - 410	1	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	S	62	1,460	3	Relamp	No	1	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Wall Switch	29	1,460	0.0	53	0	$6	$37	$10	4.6

	Existing Conditions						Proposed Conditions								Energy Impact & Financial Analysis						
Location	Fixture Quantity	Fixture Description	Control System	Light Level	Watts per Fixture	Annual Operating Hours	ECM #	Fixture Recommendation	Add Controls?	Fixture Quantity	Fixture Description	Control System	Watts per Fixture	Annual Operating Hours	Total Peak kW Savings	Total Annual kWh Savings	Total Annual MMBtu Savings	Total Annual Energy Cost Savings	Estimated M&L Cost ($)	Total Incentives	Simple Payback w/ Incentives in Years
Restroom - 413	1	Compact Fluorescent: (2) 26W Double Biaxial Plug-In Lamps	Wall Switch	S	52	1,460	3	Relamp	No	1	LED Lamps: GX23 (Plug-In) Lamps	Wall Switch	37	1,460	0.0	24	0	$3	$25	$2	8.7
Restroom - 413	1	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	S	62	1,460	3	Relamp	No	1	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Wall Switch	29	1,460	0.0	53	0	$6	$37	$10	4.6
Restroom - 416	1	Compact Fluorescent: (2) 26W Double Biaxial Plug-In Lamps	Wall Switch	S	52	1,460	3	Relamp	No	1	LED Lamps: GX23 (Plug-In) Lamps	Wall Switch	37	1,460	0.0	24	0	$3	$25	$2	8.7
Restroom - 416	1	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	S	62	1,460	3	Relamp	No	1	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Wall Switch	29	1,460	0.0	53	0	$6	$37	$10	4.6
Restroom - 419	1	Compact Fluorescent: (2) 26W Double Biaxial Plug-In Lamps	Wall Switch	S	52	1,460	3	Relamp	No	1	LED Lamps: GX23 (Plug-In) Lamps	Wall Switch	37	1,460	0.0	24	0	$3	$25	$2	8.7
Restroom - 419	1	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	S	62	1,460	3	Relamp	No	1	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Wall Switch	29	1,460	0.0	53	0	$6	$37	$10	4.6
Restroom - 425	1	Compact Fluorescent: (2) 26W Double Biaxial Plug-In Lamps	Wall Switch	S	52	1,460	3	Relamp	No	1	LED Lamps: GX23 (Plug-In) Lamps	Wall Switch	37	1,460	0.0	24	0	$3	$25	$2	8.7
Restroom - 425	1	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	S	62	1,460	3	Relamp	No	1	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Wall Switch	29	1,460	0.0	53	0	$6	$37	$10	4.6
Restroom - 428	1	Compact Fluorescent: (2) 26W Double Biaxial Plug-In Lamps	Wall Switch	S	52	1,460	3	Relamp	No	1	LED Lamps: GX23 (Plug-In) Lamps	Wall Switch	37	1,460	0.0	24	0	$3	$25	$2	8.7
Restroom - 428	1	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	S	62	1,460	3	Relamp	No	1	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Wall Switch	29	1,460	0.0	53	0	$6	$37	$10	4.6
Restroom - 432	1	Compact Fluorescent: (2) 26W Double Biaxial Plug-In Lamps	Wall Switch	S	52	1,460	3	Relamp	No	1	LED Lamps: GX23 (Plug-In) Lamps	Wall Switch	37	1,460	0.0	24	0	$3	$25	$2	8.7
Restroom - 432	1	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	S	62	1,460	3	Relamp	No	1	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Wall Switch	29	1,460	0.0	53	0	$6	$37	$10	4.6
Restroom - 436	1	Compact Fluorescent: (2) 26W Double Biaxial Plug-In Lamps	Wall Switch	S	52	1,460	3	Relamp	No	1	LED Lamps: GX23 (Plug-In) Lamps	Wall Switch	37	1,460	0.0	24	0	$3	$25	$2	8.7
Restroom - 436	1	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	S	62	1,460	3	Relamp	No	1	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Wall Switch	29	1,460	0.0	53	0	$6	$37	$10	4.6
Corridor 5th	6	Compact Fluorescent: (1) 42W Triple Biaxial Plug-In Lamp	Wall Switch	S	42	8,760	3, 5	Relamp	Yes	6	LED Lamps: PL-L (Biax) Lamps	High/Low Control	30	6,044	0.1	1,231	0	$135	$306	$216	0.7
Corridor 5th	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
Corridor 5th	1	Linear Fluorescent - T5HO: 2' T5HO (24W) - 2L	Wall Switch	S	52	8,760	3, 5	Relamp	Yes	1	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 2' T5HO (12W) Lamps	High/Low Control	25	6,044	0.0	335	0	$37	$53	$6	1.3
Corridor 5th	13	U-Bend Fluorescent - T8: U T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	S	62	8,760	3, 5	Relamp	Yes	13	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) U-Lamp	High/Low Control	33	6,044	0.4	4,914	-1	$538	$1,617	$585	1.9
Electrical Room 5th	1	Compact Fluorescent: (1) 23W Spiral Plug-In Lamp	Wall Switch	S	23	780	3	Relamp	No	1	LED Lamps: LED Plug-in	Wall Switch	17	780	0.0	5	0	$1	$17	$1	28.8
Janitorial 5th - Garbage	1	LED Lamps: (1) 9W A19 Screw-In Lamp	Wall Switch	S	9	780		None	No	1	LED Lamps: (1) 9W A19 Screw-In Lamp	Wall Switch	9	780	0.0	0	0	$0	$0	$0	0.0
Lounge - Laundry 537	3	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	S	62	3,650	3, 4	Relamp	Yes	3	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	29	2,519	0.1	506	0	$55	$380	$65	5.7
Lounge 500	4	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 4L	Wall Switch	S	114	3,650	3, 4	Relamp	Yes	4	LED - Linear Tubes: (4) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	58	2,519	0.2	1,188	0	$130	$562	$115	3.4
Mechanical - Elevators	4	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	S	62	780	3	Relamp	No	4	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Wall Switch	29	780	0.1	113	0	$12	$146	$40	8.6
Office - 524	4	U-Bend Fluorescent - T8: U T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	S	62	1,100	3, 4	Relamp	Yes	4	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) U-Lamp	Occupancy Sensor	33	759	0.1	190	0	$21	$560	$75	23.3
Residential 503	1	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	S	62	2,700	3	Relamp	No	1	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Wall Switch	29	2,700	0.0	98	0	$11	$37	$10	2.5

	Existing Conditions						Proposed Conditions								Energy Impact & Financial Analysis						
Location	Fixture Quantity	Fixture Description	Control System	Light Level	Watts per Fixture	Annual Operating Hours	ECM #	Fixture Recommendation	Add Controls?	Fixture Quantity	Fixture Description	Control System	Watts per Fixture	Annual Operating Hours	Total Peak kW Savings	Total Annual kWh Savings	Total Annual MMBtu Savings	Total Annual Energy Cost Savings	Estimated M&L Cost ($)	Total Incentives	Simple Payback w/ Incentives in Years
Residential 504	1	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	S	62	2,700	3	Relamp	No	1	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Wall Switch	29	2,700	0.0	98	0	$11	$37	$10	2.5
Residential 505	1	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	S	62	2,700	3	Relamp	No	1	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Wall Switch	29	2,700	0.0	98	0	$11	$37	$10	2.5
Residential 506	1	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	S	62	2,700	3	Relamp	No	1	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Wall Switch	29	2,700	0.0	98	0	$11	$37	$10	2.5
Residential 508	1	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	S	62	2,700	3	Relamp	No	1	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Wall Switch	29	2,700	0.0	98	0	$11	$37	$10	2.5
Residential 509	1	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	S	62	2,700	3	Relamp	No	1	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Wall Switch	29	2,700	0.0	98	0	$11	$37	$10	2.5
Residential 511	1	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	S	62	2,700	3	Relamp	No	1	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Wall Switch	29	2,700	0.0	98	0	$11	$37	$10	2.5
Residential 512	1	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	S	62	2,700	3	Relamp	No	1	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Wall Switch	29	2,700	0.0	98	0	$11	$37	$10	2.5
Residential 515	1	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	S	62	2,700	3	Relamp	No	1	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Wall Switch	29	2,700	0.0	98	0	$11	$37	$10	2.5
Residential 516	1	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	S	62	2,700	3	Relamp	No	1	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Wall Switch	29	2,700	0.0	98	0	$11	$37	$10	2.5
Residential 517	1	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	S	62	2,700	3	Relamp	No	1	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Wall Switch	29	2,700	0.0	98	0	$11	$37	$10	2.5
Residential 518	1	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	S	62	2,700	3	Relamp	No	1	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Wall Switch	29	2,700	0.0	98	0	$11	$37	$10	2.5
Residential 522	1	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	S	62	2,700	3	Relamp	No	1	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Wall Switch	29	2,700	0.0	98	0	$11	$37	$10	2.5
Residential 523	1	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	S	62	2,700	3	Relamp	No	1	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Wall Switch	29	2,700	0.0	98	0	$11	$37	$10	2.5
Residential 525	1	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	S	62	2,700	3	Relamp	No	1	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Wall Switch	29	2,700	0.0	98	0	$11	$37	$10	2.5
Residential 526	1	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	S	62	2,700	3	Relamp	No	1	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Wall Switch	29	2,700	0.0	98	0	$11	$37	$10	2.5
Residential 527	1	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	S	62	2,700	3	Relamp	No	1	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Wall Switch	29	2,700	0.0	98	0	$11	$37	$10	2.5
Residential 528	1	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	S	62	2,700	3	Relamp	No	1	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Wall Switch	29	2,700	0.0	98	0	$11	$37	$10	2.5
Residential 530	1	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	S	62	2,700	3	Relamp	No	1	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Wall Switch	29	2,700	0.0	98	0	$11	$37	$10	2.5
Residential 531	1	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	S	62	2,700	3	Relamp	No	1	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Wall Switch	29	2,700	0.0	98	0	$11	$37	$10	2.5
Residential 533	1	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	S	62	2,700	3	Relamp	No	1	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Wall Switch	29	2,700	0.0	98	0	$11	$37	$10	2.5
Restroom - 502	1	Compact Fluorescent: (2) 26W Double Biaxial Plug-In Lamps	Wall Switch	S	52	1,460	3	Relamp	No	1	LED Lamps: GX23 (Plug-In) Lamps	Wall Switch	37	1,460	0.0	24	0	$3	$25	$2	8.7
Restroom - 502	1	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	S	62	1,460	3	Relamp	No	1	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Wall Switch	29	1,460	0.0	53	0	$6	$37	$10	4.6
Restroom - 507	1	Compact Fluorescent: (2) 26W Double Biaxial Plug-In Lamps	Wall Switch	S	52	1,460	3	Relamp	No	1	LED Lamps: GX23 (Plug-In) Lamps	Wall Switch	37	1,460	0.0	24	0	$3	$25	$2	8.7
Restroom - 507	1	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	S	62	1,460	3	Relamp	No	1	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Wall Switch	29	1,460	0.0	53	0	$6	$37	$10	4.6
Restroom - 510	1	Compact Fluorescent: (2) 26W Double Biaxial Plug-In Lamps	Wall Switch	S	52	1,460	3	Relamp	No	1	LED Lamps: GX23 (Plug-In) Lamps	Wall Switch	37	1,460	0.0	24	0	$3	$25	$2	8.7

	Existing Conditions						Proposed Conditions								Energy Impact & Financial Analysis						
Location	Fixture Quantity	Fixture Description	Control System	Light Level	Watts per Fixture	Annual Operating Hours	ECM #	Fixture Recommendation	Add Controls?	Fixture Quantity	Fixture Description	Control System	Watts per Fixture	Annual Operating Hours	Total Peak kW Savings	Total Annual kWh Savings	Total Annual MMBtu Savings	Total Annual Energy Cost Savings	Estimated M&L Cost ($)	Total Incentives	Simple Payback w/ Incentives in Years
Restroom - 510	1	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	S	62	1,460	3	Relamp	No	1	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Wall Switch	29	1,460	0.0	53	0	$6	$37	$10	4.6
Restroom - 513	1	Compact Fluorescent: (2) 26W Double Biaxial Plug-In Lamps	Wall Switch	S	52	1,460	3	Relamp	No	1	LED Lamps: GX23 (Plug-In) Lamps	Wall Switch	37	1,460	0.0	24	0	$3	$25	$2	8.7
Restroom - 513	1	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	S	62	1,460	3	Relamp	No	1	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Wall Switch	29	1,460	0.0	53	0	$6	$37	$10	4.6
Restroom - 514	1	Compact Fluorescent: (2) 26W Double Biaxial Plug-In Lamps	Wall Switch	S	52	1,460	3	Relamp	No	1	LED Lamps: GX23 (Plug-In) Lamps	Wall Switch	37	1,460	0.0	24	0	$3	$25	$2	8.7
Restroom - 514	1	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	S	62	1,460	3	Relamp	No	1	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Wall Switch	29	1,460	0.0	53	0	$6	$37	$10	4.6
Restroom - 519	1	Compact Fluorescent: (2) 26W Double Biaxial Plug-In Lamps	Wall Switch	S	52	1,460	3	Relamp	No	1	LED Lamps: GX23 (Plug-In) Lamps	Wall Switch	37	1,460	0.0	24	0	$3	$25	$2	8.7
Restroom - 519	1	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	S	62	1,460	3	Relamp	No	1	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Wall Switch	29	1,460	0.0	53	0	$6	$37	$10	4.6
Restroom - 522a	1	Compact Fluorescent: (2) 26W Double Biaxial Plug-In Lamps	Wall Switch	S	52	1,460	3	Relamp	No	1	LED Lamps: GX23 (Plug-In) Lamps	Wall Switch	37	1,460	0.0	24	0	$3	$25	$2	8.7
Restroom - 522a	1	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	S	62	1,460	3	Relamp	No	1	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Wall Switch	29	1,460	0.0	53	0	$6	$37	$10	4.6
Restroom - 525a	1	Compact Fluorescent: (2) 26W Double Biaxial Plug-In Lamps	Wall Switch	S	52	1,460	3	Relamp	No	1	LED Lamps: GX23 (Plug-In) Lamps	Wall Switch	37	1,460	0.0	24	0	$3	$25	$2	8.7
Restroom - 525a	1	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	S	62	1,460	3	Relamp	No	1	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Wall Switch	29	1,460	0.0	53	0	$6	$37	$10	4.6
Restroom - 529	1	Compact Fluorescent: (2) 26W Double Biaxial Plug-In Lamps	Wall Switch	S	52	1,460	3	Relamp	No	1	LED Lamps: GX23 (Plug-In) Lamps	Wall Switch	37	1,460	0.0	24	0	$3	$25	$2	8.7
Restroom - 529	1	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	S	62	1,460	3	Relamp	No	1	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Wall Switch	29	1,460	0.0	53	0	$6	$37	$10	4.6
Restroom - 532	1	Compact Fluorescent: (2) 26W Double Biaxial Plug-In Lamps	Wall Switch	S	52	1,460	3	Relamp	No	1	LED Lamps: GX23 (Plug-In) Lamps	Wall Switch	37	1,460	0.0	24	0	$3	$25	$2	8.7
Restroom - 532	1	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	S	62	1,460	3	Relamp	No	1	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Wall Switch	29	1,460	0.0	53	0	$6	$37	$10	4.6
Restroom - 534	1	Compact Fluorescent: (2) 26W Double Biaxial Plug-In Lamps	Wall Switch	S	52	1,460	3	Relamp	No	1	LED Lamps: GX23 (Plug-In) Lamps	Wall Switch	37	1,460	0.0	24	0	$3	$25	$2	8.7
Restroom - 534	1	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	S	62	1,460	3	Relamp	No	1	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Wall Switch	29	1,460	0.0	53	0	$6	$37	$10	4.6
Conference - Cafeteria	1	LED - Linear Tubes: (1) 4' Lamp	Wall Switch	S	15	3,650		None	No	1	LED - Linear Tubes: (1) 4' Lamp	Wall Switch	15	3,650	0.0	0	0	$0	$0	$0	0.0
Conference - Cafeteria	1	Linear Fluorescent - T12: 4' T12 (40W) - 1L	Wall Switch	S	46	3,650	2	Relamp & Reballast	No	1	LED - Linear Tubes: (1) 4' Lamp	Wall Switch	15	3,650	0.0	126	0	$14	$51	$5	3.3
Corridor Basement	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
Corridor Basement	1	LED - Linear Tubes: (1) 4' Lamp	Wall Switch	S	15	8,760	5	None	Yes	1	LED - Linear Tubes: (1) 4' Lamp	High/Low Control	15	6,044	0.0	43	0	$5	$0	$0	0.0
Corridor Basement	1	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Wall Switch	S	29	8,760	5	None	Yes	1	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	High/Low Control	29	6,044	0.0	87	0	$9	$0	$0	0.0
Corridor Basement	1	Linear Fluorescent - T5HO: 2' T5HO (24W) - 2L	Wall Switch	S	52	8,760	3, 5	Relamp	Yes	1	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 2' T5HO (12W) Lamps	High/Low Control	25	6,044	0.0	335	0	$37	$53	$6	1.3
Corridor Basement	3	U-Bend Fluorescent - T8: U T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	S	62	8,760	3, 5	Relamp	Yes	3	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) U-Lamp	High/Low Control	33	6,044	0.1	1,134	0	$124	$442	$135	2.5
Electrical Room B1	3	Linear Fluorescent - T12: 4' T12 (40W) - 2L	Wall Switch	S	88	780	2, 4	Relamp & Reballast	Yes	3	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	29	538	0.1	175	0	$19	$476	$65	21.5

	Existing Conditions						Proposed Conditions								Energy Impact & Financial Analysis						
Location	Fixture Quantity	Fixture Description	Control System	Light Level	Watts per Fixture	Annual Operating Hours	ECM #	Fixture Recommendation	Add Controls?	Fixture Quantity	Fixture Description	Control System	Watts per Fixture	Annual Operating Hours	Total Peak kW Savings	Total Annual kWh Savings	Total Annual MMBtu Savings	Total Annual Energy Cost Savings	Estimated M&L Cost ($)	Total Incentives	Simple Payback w/ Incentives in Years
Locker Room - Cafe	1	LED - Linear Tubes: (1) 4' Lamp	Wall Switch	S	15	3,650		None	No	1	LED - Linear Tubes: (1) 4' Lamp	Wall Switch	15	3,650	0.0	0	0	$0	$0	$0	0.0
Locker Room - Cafe	1	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	S	62	3,650	3	Relamp	No	1	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Wall Switch	29	3,650	0.0	132	0	$15	$37	$10	1.8
Locker Room - Cafe	1	Linear Fluorescent - T12: 8' T12 (75W) - 2L	Wall Switch	S	158	3,650	2	Relamp & Reballast	No	1	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 8' Lamps	Wall Switch	72	3,650	0.1	345	0	$38	$129	$20	2.9
Locker Room Men B18	6	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	S	62	3,650	3, 4	Relamp	Yes	6	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	29	2,519	0.2	1,012	0	$111	$489	$95	3.6
Locker Room Men B21	4	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 4L	Wall Switch	S	114	3,650	3, 4	Relamp	Yes	4	LED - Linear Tubes: (4) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	58	2,519	0.2	1,188	0	$130	$562	$115	3.4
Locker Room Women B23	3	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 4L	Wall Switch	S	114	3,650	3, 4	Relamp	Yes	3	LED - Linear Tubes: (4) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	58	2,519	0.2	891	0	$98	$489	$95	4.0
Lounge - Lunch Area B2	2	Linear Fluorescent - T5HO: 2' T5HO (24W) - 2L	Wall Switch	S	52	3,650	3, 4	Relamp	Yes	2	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 2' T5HO (12W) Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	25	2,519	0.1	279	0	$31	$223	$32	6.2
Lounge - Lunch Area B2	2	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	S	62	3,650	3, 4	Relamp	Yes	2	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	29	2,519	0.1	337	0	$37	$189	$40	4.0
Lounge - Lunch Area B2	1	U-Bend Fluorescent - T8: U T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	S	62	3,650	3	Relamp	No	1	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) U-Lamp	Wall Switch	33	3,650	0.0	116	0	$13	$72	$10	4.9
Mechanical #14	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
Mechanical #14	1	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 8' Lamps	Wall Switch	S	72	780		None	No	1	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 8' Lamps	Wall Switch	72	780	0.0	0	0	$0	$0	$0	0.0
Mechanical #14	1	Linear Fluorescent - T12: 4' T12 (40W) - 2L	Wall Switch	S	88	780	2	Relamp & Reballast	No	1	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Wall Switch	29	780	0.0	51	0	$6	$69	$10	10.6
Mechanical #14	1	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	S	62	780	3	Relamp	No	1	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Wall Switch	29	780	0.0	28	0	$3	$37	$10	8.6
Mechanical #15 DHW	3	Linear Fluorescent - T12: 4' T12 (40W) - 2L	Wall Switch	S	88	780	2	Relamp & Reballast	No	3	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Wall Switch	29	780	0.1	152	0	$17	$206	$30	10.6
Restroom - Female B22	2	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 4L	Wall Switch	S	114	3,650	3, 4	Relamp	Yes	2	LED - Linear Tubes: (4) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	58	2,519	0.1	594	0	$65	$416	$75	5.2
Storage B11	1	Exit Signs: LED - 2 W Lamp	None		6	8,760		None	No	1	Exit Signs: LED - 2 W Lamp	None	6	8,760	0.0	0	0	$0	$0	$0	0.0
Storage B11	6	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	S	62	780	3	Relamp	No	6	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Wall Switch	29	780	0.1	170	0	$19	$219	$60	8.6
Storage B7	3	LED Lamps: (1) 9W A19 Screw-In Lamp	Wall Switch	S	9	780		None	No	3	LED Lamps: (1) 9W A19 Screw-In Lamp	Wall Switch	9	780	0.0	0	0	$0	$0	$0	0.0
Exterior	3	LED - Fixtures: Ceiling Mount	Photocell		20	4,380		None	No	3	LED - Fixtures: Ceiling Mount	Photocell	20	4,380	0.0	0	0	$0	$0	$0	0.0
Exterior	3	LED - Fixtures: Wall Pack	Photocell		40	4,380		None	No	3	LED - Fixtures: Wall Pack	Photocell	40	4,380	0.0	0	0	$0	$0	$0	0.0
Exterior	8	High-Pressure Sodium: (1) 70W Lamp	Photocell		95	4,380	1	Fixture Replacement	No	8	LED - Fixtures: Outdoor Wall-Mounted Area Fixture	Photocell	21	4,380	0.0	2,593	0	$288	$1,649	$400	4.3

Motor Inventory & Recommendations

		Existing Conditions									Proposed Conditions					Energy Impact & Financial Analysis						
Location	Area(s)/System(s) Served	Motor Quantity	Motor Application	HP Per Motor	Full Load Efficiency	VFD Control?	Manufacturer	Model	Remaining Useful Life	Annual Operating Hours	ECM #	Install High Efficiency Motors?	Full Load Efficiency	Install VFDs?	Number of VFDs	Total Peak kW Savings	Total Annual kWh Savings	Total Annual MMBtu Savings	Total Annual Energy Cost Savings	Estimated M&L Cost ($)	Total Incentives	Simple Payback w/ Incentives in Years
Mechanical 101M	Unit Heater	1	Supply Fan	0.1	60.0%	No			W	2,745		No	60.0%	No		0.0	0	0	$0	$0	$0	0.0
Lounge - Lunch Area B2	AHU1 - Basement	1	Supply Fan	2.0	84.0%	No	Trane		W	2,745		No	84.0%	No		0.0	0	0	$0	$0	$0	0.0
Roof - Lower	AHU2 - 2nd Floor Offices	1	Supply Fan	2.0	84.0%	No	Trane		W	2,745		No	84.0%	No		0.0	0	0	$0	$0	$0	0.0
Mechanical 2nd Floor	AHU3 - Office 211	1	Supply Fan	5.0	87.5%	No	Trane		W	2,745	6	No	89.5%	Yes	1	1.5	4,565	0	$508	$4,076	$900	6.3
Roof - Lower	AHU4 - 2nd Floor Lobby	1	Supply Fan	3.0	86.5%	No	Trane		W	2,745		No	86.5%	No		0.0	0	0	$0	$0	$0	0.0
Classroom 143B	AHU5 - 1st Floor Classrooms	1	Supply Fan	5.0	87.5%	No	Trane		W	2,745	6	No	89.5%	Yes	1	1.5	4,565	0	$508	$4,076	$900	6.3
Roof - Lower	AHU6 - Cafeteria	1	Supply Fan	7.5	88.5%	No	Trane		W	3,391	6	No	91.0%	Yes	1	2.2	8,437	0	$939	$4,738	$1,000	4.0
Mechanical 101M	AHU7 - 1st Floor Offices	1	Supply Fan	15.0	91.0%	Yes	Trane		W	2,745		No	91.0%	No		0.0	0	0	$0	$0	$0	0.0
Roof - Lower	RTU1 - Security Office	1	Supply Fan	2.0	84.0%	No	Trane		B	2,745		No	84.0%	No		0.0	0	0	$0	$0	$0	0.0
Roof - Lower	RTU2 - Nurses Office	1	Supply Fan	2.0	84.0%	No	Trane		B	2,745		No	84.0%	No		0.0	0	0	$0	$0	$0	0.0
Roof - Lower	MAU1 - Kitchen	1	Supply Fan	2.0	84.0%	No	Accurex		W	2,745		No	84.0%	No		0.0	0	0	$0	$0	$0	0.0
Mechanical #14	Air Compressor	1	Air Compressor	5.0	88.5%	No			W	730		No	88.5%	No		0.0	0	0	$0	$0	$0	0.0
Mechanical #14	Condensate Pump	2	Condensate Pump	1.0	82.5%	No			W	2,745		No	82.5%	No		0.0	0	0	$0	$0	$0	0.0
Electrical Room B1	Electrical Room B1	1	Exhaust Fan	0.5	75.0%	No			W	2,745		No	75.0%	No		0.0	0	0	$0	$0	$0	0.0
Roof	School Building	10	Exhaust Fan	0.2	60.0%	No			W	2,745		No	60.0%	No		0.0	0	0	$0	$0	$0	0.0
Roof	School Building	1	Exhaust Fan	0.3	65.0%	No			W	2,745		No	65.0%	No		0.0	0	0	$0	$0	$0	0.0
Roof - Lower	School Building	2	Exhaust Fan	0.5	75.0%	No			W	2,745		No	75.0%	No		0.0	0	0	$0	$0	$0	0.0
Roof - Lower	Kitchen	1	Kitchen Hood Exhaust Fan	0.3	62.5%	No	Accurex	XRUB-099-4	W	3,400	7	No	69.5%	Yes	1	0.0	1,530	39	$501	$2,743	$50	5.4
Roof - Lower	Kitchen	1	Kitchen Hood Exhaust Fan	1.0	82.5%	No	Accurex	XRUB-161-10	W	3,400	7	No	85.5%	Yes	1	0.0	2,584	39	$618	$3,010	$75	4.7
Roof - Lower	Kitchen	1	Kitchen Hood Exhaust Fan	7.5	88.5%	No	Accurex	XRUB-360HP-75	W	3,400	7	No	91.0%	Yes	1	0.1	12,145	39	$1,682	$4,738	$1,000	2.2

		Existing Conditions									Proposed Conditions					Energy Impact & Financial Analysis						
Location	Area(s)/System(s) Served	Motor Quantity	Motor Application	HP Per Motor	Full Load Efficiency	VFD Control?	Manufacturer	Model	Remaining Useful Life	Annual Operating Hours	ECM #	Install High Efficiency Motors?	Full Load Efficiency	Install VFDs?	Number of VFDs	Total Peak kW Savings	Total Annual kWh Savings	Total Annual MMBtu Savings	Total Annual Energy Cost Savings	Estimated M&L Cost ($)	Total Incentives	Simple Payback w/ Incentives in Years
Mechanical #14	Domestic Hot Water	2	DHW Circulation Pump	0.3	62.5%	No			W	8,760		No	62.5%	No		0.0	0	0	$0	$0	$0	0.0
Mechanical #14	Domestic Hot Water	1	DHW Circulation Pump	2.0	86.5%	No			W	8,760		No	86.5%	No		0.0	0	0	$0	$0	$0	0.0
Mechanical #14	1st Floor / 2nd Floor	2	Heating Hot Water Pump	3.0	89.5%	Yes			W	2,745		No	89.5%	No		0.0	0	0	$0	$0	$0	0.0
Mechanical - Elevators	Elevators	2	Other	20.0	91.7%	No			W	548		No	91.7%	No		0.0	0	0	$0	$0	$0	0.0
Exterior	Compactors	2	Other	10.0	89.5%	No			W	365		No	89.5%	No		0.0	0	0	$0	$0	$0	0.0
Lounge - Lunch Area B2	Sump Pump	1	Process Pump	1.0	82.5%	No			W	730		No	82.5%	No		0.0	0	0	$0	$0	$0	0.0
Dorm Rooms	Dorm Rooms	71	Supply Fan	0.2	60.0%	No			W	3,650		No	60.0%	No		0.0	0	0	$0	$0	$0	0.0

Packaged HVAC Inventory & Recommendations

		Existing Conditions									Proposed Conditions								Energy Impact & Financial Analysis						
Location	Area(s)/System(s) Served	System Quantity	System Type	Cooling Capacity per Unit (Tons)	Heating Capacity per Unit (MBh)	Cooling Mode Efficiency (SEER/IEER/EER)	Heating Mode Efficiency	Manufacturer	Model	Remaining Useful Life	ECM #	Install High Efficiency System?	System Quantity	System Type	Cooling Capacity per Unit (Tons)	Heating Capacity per Unit (MBh)	Cooling Mode Efficiency (SEER/IEER/EER)	Heating Mode Efficiency	Total Peak kW Savings	Total Annual kWh Savings	Total Annual MMBtu Savings	Total Annual Energy Cost Savings	Estimated M&L Cost ($)	Total Incentives	Simple Payback w/ Incentives in Years
Electrical - Server 1st	Electrical - Server 1st	1	Window AC	1.25		10.80				W		No							0.0	0	0	$0	$0	$0	0.0
Roof - Lower	AHU2 - 2nd Floor Offices	1	Package Unit	6.00		11.00		Trane	TSC072	W		No							0.0	0	0	$0	$0	$0	0.0
Roof - Lower	AHU3 - Office 211	1	Package Unit	10.00		11.00		Trane	TSC120	W		No							0.0	0	0	$0	$0	$0	0.0
Roof - Lower	AHU4 - 2nd Floor Lobby	1	Package Unit	7.67		11.00		Trane	TSC092	W		No							0.0	0	0	$0	$0	$0	0.0
Roof - Lower	AHU5 - 1st Floor Classrooms	1	Package Unit	10.00		11.00		Trane	TSC120	W		No							0.0	0	0	$0	$0	$0	0.0
Roof - Lower	AHU6 - Cafeteria	1	Package Unit	20.00		11.00		Trane	TCD241F30CAB	W		No							0.0	0	0	$0	$0	$0	0.0
Roof - Lower	RTU1 - Security Office	1	Package Unit	7.67	96.00	11.00	0.8 Et	Trane	YHC092	B	8	Yes	1	Package Unit	7.67	96.00	14.00	0.82 Et	0.9	1,255	3	$164	$11,540	$606	66.5
Roof - Lower	RTU2 - Nurses Office	1	Package Unit	7.67	96.00	11.00	0.8 Et	Trane	YHC092	B	8	Yes	1	Package Unit	7.67	96.00	14.00	0.82 Et	0.9	1,255	3	$164	$11,540	$606	66.5
Roof	ACC-1 - Mechanical - Elevators	1	Ductless Mini-Split AC	2.17		14.90		Panasonic	U-26PS1U6	B		No							0.0	0	0	$0	$0	$0	0.0
Roof - Lower	MAU1 - Kitchen	1	Forced Air Furnace		772.95		0.8 Et	Accurex	XDGX-118-H32-HZ	W		No							0.0	0	0	$0	$0	$0	0.0
Mechanical - Elevators	Mechanical - Elevators	1	Electric Resistance Heat		25.59		1 COP	Qmark		W		No							0.0	0	0	$0	$0	$0	0.0
Electrical Room B1	Electrical Room B1	1	Electric Resistance Heat		51.18		1 COP	Dayton		W		No							0.0	0	0	$0	$0	$0	0.0
Roof - Lower	ACC-3 - AHU1	1	Split-System	7.50		11.00		Trane	TTA090D	W		No							0.0	0	0	$0	$0	$0	0.0
Roof - Lower	ACC-2 - AHU7	1	Split-System	40.00		11.00		Trane	RAUJC40E	W		No							0.0	0	0	$0	$0	$0	0.0
Roof - Lower	ACC-4	1	Split-System	2.00		10.00		Trane	TTR024C	B	8	Yes	1	Split-System	2.00		16.00		0.5	630	0	$70	$5,922	$210	81.5
Roof	Dorm VRFs	1	Split-System Air-Source HP	8.00	108.00	20.40	3.73 COP	Panasonic	U-96ME2U9	B		No							0.0	0	0	$0	$0	$0	0.0
Roof	Dorm VRFs	1	Split-System Air-Source HP	8.00	108.00	20.40	3.73 COP	Sanyo	CHDX09663	B		No							0.0	0	0	$0	$0	$0	0.0
Roof	Dorm VRFs	1	Split-System Air-Source HP	8.00	108.00	20.40	3.73 COP	Sanyo	CHDX09663	B		No							0.0	0	0	$0	$0	$0	0.0
Roof	Dorm VRFs	1	Split-System Air-Source HP	8.00	108.00	20.40	3.73 COP	Panasonic	U-96ME2U9	B		No							0.0	0	0	$0	$0	$0	0.0
Roof	Dorm VRFs	1	Split-System Air-Source HP	8.00	108.00	20.40	3.73 COP	Sanyo	CHDX09663	B		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
Roof	Dorm VRFs	1	Split-System Air-Source HP	8.00	108.00	20.40	3.73 COP	Panasonic	U-96ME2U9	B		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
Mechanical #15 DHW	Domestic Hot Water	9	40	3.00	0.0	0	21	$178	$288	$80	1.2
Mechanical 101M	AHU7	9	10	1.50	0.0	0	7	$57	$88	$20	1.2

DHW Inventory & Recommendations

		Existing Conditions					Proposed Conditions							Energy Impact & Financial Analysis						
Location	Area(s)/System(s) Served	System Quantity	System Type	Manufacturer	Model	Remaining Useful Life	ECM #	Replace?	System Quantity	System Type	Fuel Type	System Efficiency	Efficiency Units	Total Peak kW Savings	Total Annual kWh Savings	Total Annual MMBtu Savings	Total Annual Energy Cost Savings	Estimated M&L Cost ($)	Total Incentives	Simple Payback w/ Incentives in Years
Mechanical #15 DHW	Domestic Hot Water	1	Boiler	AO Smith	HW-520 300	W		No						0.0	0	0	$0	$0	$0	0.0

Low-Flow Device Recommendations

	Recommedation 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
Vodra Hall	10	55	Faucet Aerator (Lavatory)	2.20	0.50	0.0	0	26	$221	$394	$197	0.9

Walk-In Cooler/Freezer Inventory & Recommendations

	Existing Conditions				Proposed Conditions				Energy Impact & Financial Analysis						
Location	Cooler/ Freezer Quantity	Case Type/Temperature	Manufacturer	Model	ECM #	Install EC Evaporator Fan Motors?	Install Electric Defrost Control?	Install Evaporator Fan Control?	Total Peak kW Savings	Total Annual kWh Savings	Total Annual MMBtu Savings	Total Annual Energy Cost Savings	Estimated M&L Cost ($)	Total Incentives	Simple Payback w/ Incentives in Years
Kitchen - Walk Ins	1	Cooler (35F to 55F)	Kolpak		11, 12	Yes	No	Yes	0.1	1,163	0	$129	$2,281	$155	16.4
Kitchen - Walk Ins	1	Cooler (35F to 55F)	Kolpak		11, 12	Yes	No	Yes	0.1	1,163	0	$129	$2,281	$155	16.4
Kitchen - Walk Ins	1	Medium Temp Freezer (0F to 30F)	Kolpak		11, 12	Yes	Yes	Yes	0.1	2,238	0	$249	$2,799	$205	10.4

Commercial Ice Maker Inventory & Recommendations

	Existing Conditions					Proposed Conditions		Energy Impact & Financial Analysis						
Location	Quantity	Ice Maker Type	Manufacturer	Model	ENERGY STAR Qualified?	ECM #	Install ENERGY STAR Equipment?	Total Peak kW Savings	Total Annual kWh Savings	Total Annual MMBtu Savings	Total Annual Energy Cost Savings	Estimated M&L Cost ($)	Total Incentives	Simple Payback w/ Incentives in Years
Kitchen	1	Self-Contained Unit (<175 lbs/day), Batch	Hoshizaki		No		No	0.0	0	0	$0	$0	$0	0.0

Cooking Equipment Inventory & Recommendations

	Existing Conditions					Proposed Conditions		Energy Impact & Financial Analysis						
Location	Quantity	Equipment Type	Manufacturer	Model	High Efficiency Equipement?	ECM #	Install High Efficiency Equipment?	Total Peak kW Savings	Total Annual kWh Savings	Total Annual MMBtu Savings	Total Annual Energy Cost Savings	Estimated M&L Cost ($)	Total Incentives	Simple Payback w/ Incentives in Years
Kitchen	1	Gas Convection Oven (Full Size)			Yes		No	0.0	0	0	$0	$0	$0	0.0
Kitchen	1	Gas Convection Oven (Full Size)			No		No	0.0	0	0	$0	$0	$0	0.0
Kitchen	2	Gas Fryer			No		No	0.0	0	0	$0	$0	$0	0.0
Kitchen	1	Gas Griddle (≤2 Feet Width)			No		No	0.0	0	0	$0	$0	$0	0.0
Kitchen	1	Gas Griddle (4 Feet Width)			No		No	0.0	0	0	$0	$0	$0	0.0
Cafeteria	1	Insulated Food Holding Cabinet (Full Size)			Yes		No	0.0	0	0	$0	$0	$0	0.0
Kitchen	1	Gas Griddle (≥6 Feet Width)			No		No	0.0	0	0	$0	$0	$0	0.0
Kitchen	1	Gas Rack Oven (Single)			No		No	0.0	0	0	$0	$0	$0	0.0

Dishwasher Inventory & Recommendations

	Existing Conditions							Proposed Conditions		Energy Impact & Financial Analysis						
Location	Quantity	Dishwasher Type	Manufacturer	Model	Water Heater Fuel Type	Booster Heater Fuel Type	ENERGY STAR Qualified?	ECM #	Install ENERGY STAR Equipment?	Total Peak kW Savings	Total Annual kWh Savings	Total Annual MMBtu Savings	Total Annual Energy Cost Savings	Estimated M&L Cost ($)	Total Incentives	Payback w/ Incentives in Years
Kitfchen	1	Door Type (High Temp)	Hobart	AM-14	Electric	None	No		No	0.0	0	0	$0	$0	$0	0.0

Plug Load Inventory

	Existing Conditions					
Location	Quantity	Equipment Description	Energy Rate (W)	ENERGY STAR Qualified?	Manufacturer	Model
Vodra Hall	6	Clothes Dryer	5,750	No		
Vodra Hall	6	Clothes Washer	1,800	Yes		
Vodra Hall	7	Coffee Machine	500	No		
Vodra Hall	119	Desktop	120	No		
Vodra Hall	11	Microwave	1,000	No		
Vodra Hall	4	Fountain Drink Machine	175	No		
Vodra Hall	3	Paper Shredder	146	No		
Vodra Hall	28	Printer (Medium/Small)	450	No		
Vodra Hall	6	Printer/Copier (Large)	600	No		
Vodra Hall	4	Projector	240	No		
Vodra Hall	7	Refrigerator (Mini)	175	No		
Vodra Hall	5	Refrigerator (Residential)	340	No		
Vodra Hall	7	Serving Table (Chilled/Heated)	3,000	No		
Vodra Hall	21	Television	224	Yes		
Vodra Hall	1	Water Cooler	192	No		
Vodra Hall	4	Water Fountain	370	No		
Vodra Hall	1	Misc. Dorm Equipment	3,600	No		

Vending Machine Inventory & Recommendations

	Existing Conditions		Proposed Conditions		Energy Impact & Financial Analysis						
Location	Quantity	Vending Machine Type	ECM #	Install Controls?	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
Corridor - 1st	1	Non-Refrigerated	13	Yes	0.0	343	0	$38	$230	$0	6.0
Corridor - 1st	1	Glass Fronted Refrigerated	13	Yes	0.1	1,209	0	$134	$230	$50	1.3

APPENDIX B: ENERGY STAR® STATEMENT OF ENERGY PERFORMANCE

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

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ENERGY STAR® Statement of Energy Performance

N/A

ENERGY STAR® Score[1]

Central Plant Buildings (10 Buildings + Plant)

Primary Property Type: College/University
Gross Floor Area (ft²): 928,185
Built: 1929

For Year Ending: December 31, 2019
Date Generated: December 12, 2021

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
Central Plant Buildings (10 Buildings + Plant) 2039 Kennedy Boulevard Jersey City, New Jersey 07305	New Jersey City University 2039 Kennedy Boulevard Grossnickle Hall, Suite 327 Jersey City, NJ 07305 (631) 334-1812	Andre Pearson 2039 Kennedy Boulevard Grossnickle Hall, Suite 327 Jersey City, NJ 07305 (631) 334-1812 apearson@njcu.edu

Property ID: 16905054

Energy Consumption and Energy Use Intensity (EUI)

Site EUI
131.7 kBtu/ft²

Source EUI
218.7 kBtu/ft²

Annual Energy by Fuel	
Electric - Grid (kBtu)	42,641,944 (35%)
Natural Gas (kBtu)	79,599,191 (65%)

National Median Comparison	
National Median Site EUI (kBtu/ft²)	108.8
National Median Source EUI (kBtu/ft²)	180.6
% Diff from National Median Source EUI	21%
Annual Emissions	
Greenhouse Gas Emissions (Metric Tons CO2e/year)	8,187

Signature & Stamp of Verifying Professional

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

LP Signature: _____ Date: _____

Licensed Professional

____ _____
,
(____)____-_____
_____

Professional Engineer or Registered Architect Stamp (if applicable)

APPENDIX C: GLOSSARY

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

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

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