



Local Government Energy Audit Report

Hillside School

May 17, 2023

Prepared for:

Allendale Board of Education
89 Hillside Avenue
Allendale, New Jersey 07401

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 on 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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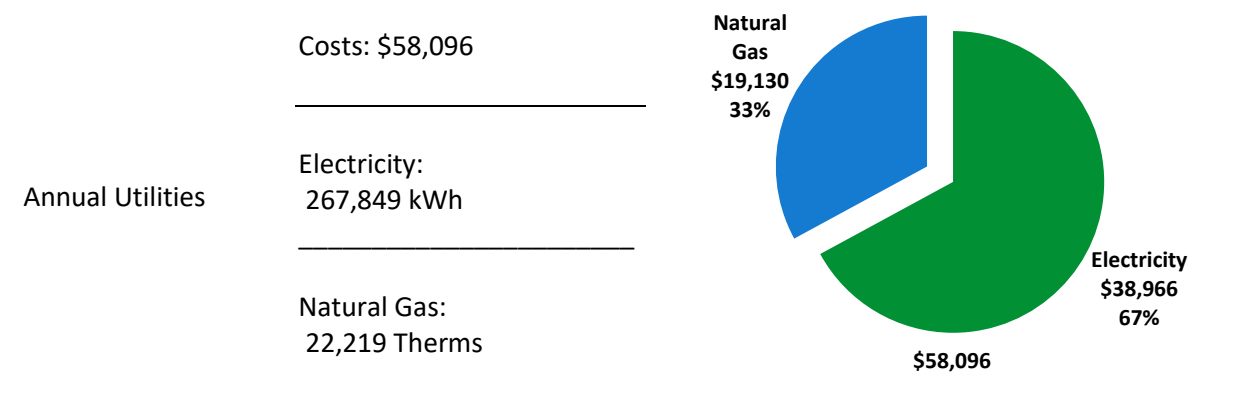
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1 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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

BUILDING PERFORMANCE REPORT



<p>ENERGY STAR® Benchmarking Score</p>	<p>72 <i>(1-100 scale)</i></p>	<p>Congratulations, your building performs better than the national average. This report has suggestions about how to keep your building running efficiently, further improve performance, and lower your energy bills even more.</p>
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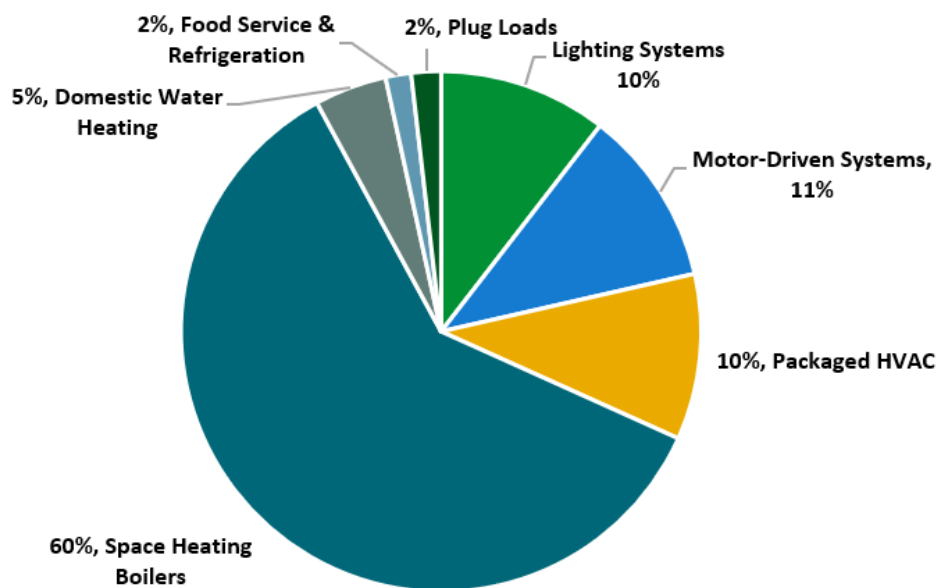


Figure 1 - Energy Use by System

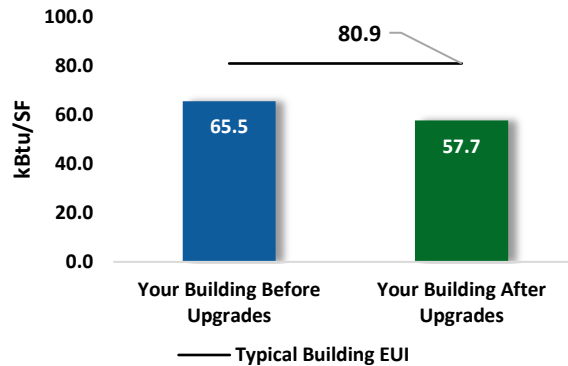
POTENTIAL IMPROVEMENTS



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

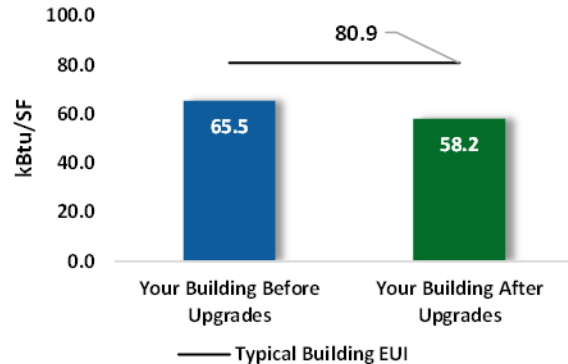
Scenario 1: Full Package (All Evaluated Measures)

Installation Cost	\$195,225
Potential Rebates & Incentives ¹	\$19,124
Annual Cost Savings	\$10,641
Annual Energy Savings	Electricity: 64,027 kWh Natural Gas: 1,541 Therms
Greenhouse Gas Emission Savings	41 Tons
Simple Payback	16.5 Years
Site Energy Savings (All Utilities)	12%



Scenario 2: Cost Effective Package²

Installation Cost	\$79,638
Potential Rebates & Incentives	\$13,240
Annual Cost Savings	\$9,752
Annual Energy Savings	Electricity: 58,091 kWh Natural Gas: 1,511 Therms
Greenhouse Gas Emission Savings	38 Tons
Simple Payback	6.8 Years
Site Energy Savings (all utilities)	11%



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 ₂ e Emissions Reduction (lbs)
Lighting Upgrades			37,039	3.7	-3	\$5,359	\$10,627	\$1,961	\$8,666	1.6	36,904
ECM 1	Install LED Fixtures	Yes	20,948	0.0	0	\$3,047	\$8,234	\$1,700	\$6,534	2.1	21,095
ECM 2	Retrofit Fluorescent Fixtures with LED Lamps and Drivers	Yes	348	0.3	0	\$50	\$257	\$40	\$217	4.3	342
ECM 3	Retrofit Fixtures with LED Lamps	Yes	15,742	3.4	-3	\$2,262	\$2,136	\$221	\$1,915	0.8	15,467
Lighting Control Measures			16,933	5.9	-3	\$2,435	\$26,980	\$6,905	\$20,075	8.2	16,664
ECM 4	Install Occupancy Sensor Lighting Controls	Yes	13,171	5.1	-3	\$1,892	\$20,830	\$2,725	\$18,105	9.6	12,941
ECM 5	Install Photocell Controls	Yes	1,111	0.0	0	\$162	\$1,200	\$0	\$1,200	7.4	1,119
ECM 6	Install High/Low Lighting Controls	Yes	2,651	0.8	-1	\$381	\$4,950	\$4,180	\$770	2.0	2,605
Variable Frequency Drive (VFD) Measures			17,250	9.2	0	\$2,509	\$37,583	\$4,200	\$33,383	13.3	17,370
ECM 7	Install VFDs on Constant Volume (CV) Fans	Yes	17,250	9.2	0	\$2,509	\$37,583	\$4,200	\$33,383	13.3	17,370
Unitary HVAC Measures			5,936	9.9	3	\$889	\$115,586	\$5,884	\$109,702	123.4	6,325
ECM 8	Install High Efficiency Air Conditioning Units	No	5,936	9.9	3	\$889	\$115,586	\$5,884	\$109,702	123.4	6,325
HVAC System Improvements			0	0.0	14	\$121	\$1,066	\$160	\$906	7.5	1,639
ECM 9	Install Pipe Insulation	Yes	0	0.0	14	\$121	\$1,066	\$160	\$906	7.5	1,639
Domestic Water Heating Upgrade			0	0.0	4	\$33	\$29	\$14	\$14	0.4	444
ECM 10	Install Low-Flow DHW Devices	Yes	0	0.0	4	\$33	\$29	\$14	\$14	0.4	444
Custom Measures			-13,130	0.0	140	-\$705	\$3,354	\$0	\$3,354	-4.8	3,170
ECM 11	Replace Gas Fired Water Heater with Heat Pump Water Heater	No	-13,130	0.0	140	-\$705	\$3,354	\$0	\$3,354	-4.8	3,170
TOTALS (COST EFFECTIVE MEASURES)			71,221	18.7	11	\$10,457	\$76,284	\$13,240	\$63,044	6.0	73,022
TOTALS (ALL MEASURES)			64,027	28.6	154	\$10,641	\$195,225	\$19,124	\$176,101	16.5	82,517

* - 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).

*** - Negative payback explained in section 4.7

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 and 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.

Options from Your Utility Company

Prescriptive and Custom Rebates

For facilities wishing to pursue only selected individual measures (or planning to phase implementation of selected measures over multiple years), incentives are available through the Prescriptive and Custom Rebates program. To participate, you can use internal resources or an outside firm or contractor to perform the final design of the ECM(s) and install the equipment. Program pre-approval may be required for some incentives. Contact your utility company for more details prior to project installation.

Direct Install

The Direct Install program provides turnkey installation of multiple measures through an authorized contractor. This program can provide incentives up to 70% or 80% of the cost of selected measures. A Direct Install contractor will assess and verify individual measure eligibility and perform the installation work. The Direct Install program is available to sites with an average peak demand of less than 200 kW.

Engineered Solutions

The Engineered Solutions program provides tailored energy-efficiency assistance and turnkey engineering services to municipalities, universities, schools, hospitals, and healthcare facilities (MUSH), non-profit entities, and multifamily buildings. The program provides all professional services from audit, design, construction administration, to commissioning and measurement and verification for custom whole-building energy-efficiency projects. Engineered Solutions allows you to install as many measures as possible under a single project as well as address measures that may not qualify for other programs.

For more details on these programs please contact your utility provider.

Options from New Jersey's Clean Energy Program

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 is designed to promote self-investment in energy efficiency. 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.

For more details on these programs please visit [New Jersey's Clean Energy Program website](#) .



2 EXISTING CONDITIONS

The New Jersey Board of Public Utilities (NJBP) has sponsored this Local Government Energy Audit (LGEA) report for Hillside Elementary School. 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 January 11, 2023, TRC performed an energy audit at Hillside Elementary School located in Allendale, New Jersey. TRC met with Jae Kim to review the facility operations and help focus our investigation on specific energy-using systems.

Hillside Elementary School is a 1-story, 47,884 square foot building built in 1967. Spaces include classrooms, a multipurpose room, library, cafeteria, offices, corridors, conference room, restrooms, storage, and a mechanical room.

The building is 100% heated by two non-condensing boilers and two roof top units (RTUs). Direct expansion (DX) equipped condensing units provide cooling to the facility.

Recent improvements and Facility Concerns

Over the last five years, the facility has replaced almost all its existing T8 fluorescent fixtures with LED tubes. The site is interested in replacing the old RTUs and condensing units but has been unable to fund the project.

2.2 Building Occupancy

The facility is occupied Monday through Friday during regular business hours. Janitorial services are performed after hours. The school is fully occupied from September through June. Typical weekday occupancy is 52 staff and 364 students. There are various weekend and after school programs and activities. It should be noted that the energy and economic analysis for this building is based on the use of the building during the utility billing period, and that results will vary based on changes to building use patterns.

Building Name	Weekday/Weekend	Operating Schedule
Hillside Elementary School - General Operating Hours	Weekday	6:30 AM - 11:00 PM
	Weekend	Closed
Hillside Elementary School - Classes Hours	Weekday	8:30 AM - 3:15 PM
	Weekend	Closed

Figure 3 - Building Occupancy Schedule

2.3 Building Envelope

Building walls are concrete block over structural steel with a brick veneer facade. Interior walls are made of a combination of concrete masonry units (CMUs) and painted drywall finish. The roof is mostly flat and covered with gray membrane and gravel. It appears to be in good condition.

Most of the windows are double glazed and have aluminum frames. The glass-to-frame seals are in good condition. The operable window weather seals are in good condition, showing little evidence of excessive wear. The main entrance doors are mainly glass with aluminum frames. Other exterior doors have aluminum frames with inset glass and are in good condition with undamaged door seals. Degraded window and door seals increase drafts and outside air infiltration.



Building Walls



Walls & Gravel Roof



Grey Membrane Roof & Windows

2.4 Lighting Systems

The primary interior lighting system uses 15-Watt LED tube lamps. There are also several LED fixtures, and LED lamps. Additionally, there are some compact fluorescent lamps (CFLs), and a small number of fluorescent T8 and T12HO lamps. Incandescent lighting is used as noted below. Fixture types include 2-lamp, 3-lamp or 4-lamp, 2-foot or 4-foot long recessed and surface mounted fixtures and 2-foot fixtures with U-bend linear tube lamps.

Most of the linear fixtures have been converted to operate LED tube lamps, and LED general purpose lamps have replaced most incandescent lamps and CFLs. CFLs remain in some spaces including classroom 18 and 23. The stage of the all-purpose room has colored incandescent lamps that are used when needed. The main corridor and electrical rooms have some linear fluorescent T8 lamps while the supply closets have 8-foot-long high output T12 lamps.

All exit signs are LED sources. Most fixtures are in good condition. Interior lighting levels were generally sufficient. Interior lighting control is provided by wall switches.

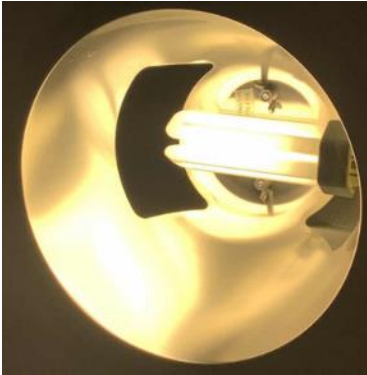
Exterior lighting include various LED wall and recessed mounted fixtures. Additionally, there are two 400-Watt wall mounted metal halide lamps. The parking area has sixteen pole-mounted 250-Watt metal halide lamps. Exterior fixtures are controlled by photocells and timers.



LED Tubes & Linear T8 Lamps



LED Fixture & LED U-Bend Tubes



CFL & LED Lamps in Recessed Can & LED Exit Sign



Wall Mounted LED Fixtures



Wall & Pole Mounted Metal Halide Lamps

2.5 Air Handling Systems

Unit Ventilators

Unit ventilators provide heating, cooling, and ventilation to classrooms and some offices. They are equipped with supply fan motors, digitally controlled outside air dampers and with valves connected to the hot water distribution system for heating and to direct expansion coils (outdoor condensing units) for cooling. Some unit ventilators provide heating only. This system appears to be in good operating condition.



Typical Classrooms Unit Ventilator

Unitary Electric HVAC Equipment

Most of the classrooms and most other spaces are cooled using roof mounted Trane condensing units and ductless mini-split air conditioning systems while the IT office, Classroom 33, the faculty room, and the maintenance room are conditioned with window ACs.

The condensing units are connected to the cooling coils of the unit ventilators. Cooling capacities for the condensing units and ductless mini-split ACs range from 1.5 to 4 tons while the window ACs cooling capacities range from 0.8 to 1.0 ton. A total of 13 of the condensing units and ductless mini-split systems appear in fair in condition and have been evaluated for replacement. Additionally, two window ACs have been evaluated for replacement.



Ductless Mini-Split & Window ACs



Typical Trane Condensing Unit

Packaged Units

Two, 8-ton AAON energy recovery units (ERUs) and a 7.5-ton Trane rooftop unit serve the all-purpose room and media center (library) respectively. They are equipped with gas fired furnace sections with respective heating capacities of 168 and 120 MBh. They are also equipped with economizers and provide constant volume air to spaces. The AAON ERUs are near the end of their useful life and have been evaluated for replacement. The ERUs and RTU are controlled by the building automation system (BAS). Air distribution is provided to supply air registers through ducts concealed above the ceilings.



AAON, Inc. Tulsa, Oklahoma Made in USA							
UL 1995 / CSA C22.2 No. 236 Heating and Cooling Equipment							
Model No:	RN-008-8-0-EA09-3LR	Serial No:	201109-ANGH18290	Unit Heater	S1034		
Part No:	116196	Descr:	RN-008-8-0-EA09-3LR:FEBD080CE0BACDDA08E000000000A8	NPLATE:	T-QF 1		
Nominal Volts:	208	HZ:	60	Max. Overcurrent Prot.:	70 AMP		
Min/Max VAC:		PHASE:	3	Min. Circuit Ampacity:	84 AMP		
For Commercial / Industrial Use							
Compressorized (w DX Cooling):				X	Short Circuit Current: 5KA rms asymmetrical 600V ma		
COMPONENT	QTY	HP	VOLTS	PH	RPH	FLA	RLA
COMPRESSOR	1		208	3	3500		24
CONDENSER MTR	1	0.75	208	1	1075	5.4	
SUPPLY AIR MTR	1	3	208	3	1760	10.6	
POWER EXHAUST	1	2	208	3	1760	7.6	
MEATWHEEL MTR	1	0.05	208	1	1050	0.3	
COMBUSTION MTR	1	0.09	208	1	3000	1.3	
ADDITIONAL MTRs							
DESIGN MAX AIR OUTLET Min. Ambient Temp Which Gas Heat Unit May Operate: -40 (For Make-up Air or For Use with Duct Systems)							
TEMPERATURE RISE: 50	MIN. INLET Press: 0 "wc		MAX. EXT. STATIC Press: "wc				
TEMP RISE RANGE: 35-65	MAX. INLET Press: 10.5 "wc		MANIFOLD Press: 3.5 "wc				
MAX. LIMIT SETTING: 220							
EQUIPPED FOR GAS: NAT				GAS CAPACITY RATING			
Altitude		Input MBH	Output MBH	Min. Input	Min. Output		
0-2000 F		210	168				
Not Suitable for Use with Conventional Venting Sysates CATEGORY III							
FOR OUTDOOR USE ONLY CLEARANCES (Inches): TOP: NO OBSTRUCTION							
FRONT: 48		LEFT SIDE: 0		RIGHT SIDE: 48		BACK: 36	
FLOOR: UNIT MUST BE INSTALLED ON MINIMUM 12" HIGH CURB WHICH MAY BE ON COMBUSTIBLE FLOOR							
REFRID: R-410A							
DESIGN PRESS. Low Side: 205		High Side: 475					
Charge Per System (Ounces): 1) 424		2) 424		3) 424		4) 424	

AAON ERU

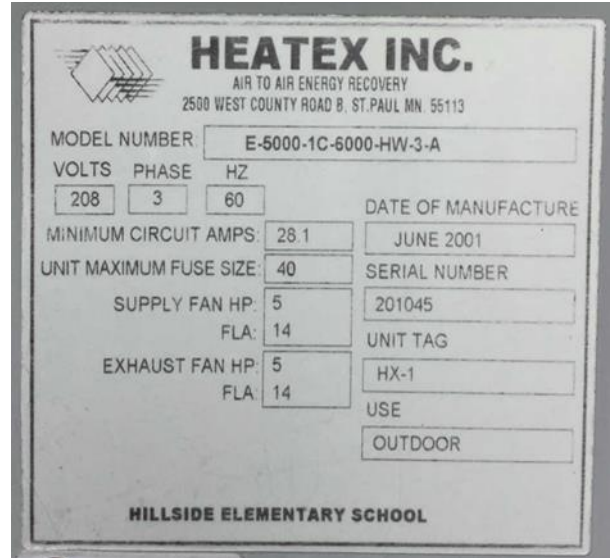


TRANE							
PART NO: 4ADBG6C1A186000							
SERIAL NO: 6432119472							
VOLTAGE: 208 VAC							
PRESSURE HIGH 445 LOW 238 PSIG							
DISCH	7 1/2	HZ	60	RLA-VOLTS	LRA		
	3		60	15.9/208	713		
	3		60	10.0/208	71		
QTY	PH	HZ	FLA-VOLTS	HP			
1	1	60	4.0/208	0.75			
3	3	60	8.58/208	3.00			
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A			
DO NOT REFRIGERATE WHEN OVERSIZED MOTOR IS INSTALLED							
TEMPERATURE RANGE				150000	FOR NATURAL GAS		
TEMPERATURE RANGE				120000	MIN AMBIENT TEMP		
TEMPERATURE RANGE				105000			
TEMPERATURE RANGE				90			
TEMPERATURE RANGE				0.20			
TEMPERATURE RANGE				26.10 99	DEG F		
TEMPERATURE RANGE				0.01	DEG F		
TEMPERATURE RANGE				14.8			
FOR PURPOSE OF INPUT ADJ IN W.C.							
MAXIMUM ALLOWABLE ALTITUDE OF 0-2000 FT.							

Trane RTU

Air Handling Units (AHUs)

Two roof mounted rotary heat exchangers or energy recovery ventilation units (ERVs) serve the cafeteria. The units are each equipped with a 5.0 hp supply fan, an energy recovery wheel, a 5.0 hp exhaust fan, and hot water coil. The units appear in good condition and are controlled by the building automation system (BAS).



2.6 General Building Exhaust Air Systems

The restrooms, hallways and classrooms are exhausted by motor driven exhaust fans. Equipment is in good condition and is controlled by a BAS and switches.



Exhaust Fans

2.7 Heating Hot Water Systems

Two Easco Boilers, 2,672 MBh output non-condensing hot water boilers, serve most of the building heating load. The burners are non-modulating, with a nominal efficiency of 79.64%. The boilers are configured to run simultaneously to modulate the load. Each unit is equipped with a combustion air fan. Installed in 2001, the boilers are in good condition.

The hydronic distribution system is a two-pipe heating only system. Two 7.5 hp variable flow pumps, distribute heating hot water to UVs, ERVs, hydronic baseboards, and unit heaters. The boilers operate based on outside air temperature. The boilers and the hot water loop are controlled by a Johnson BAS.



Easco Boilers



7.5 hp Hot Water Pumps

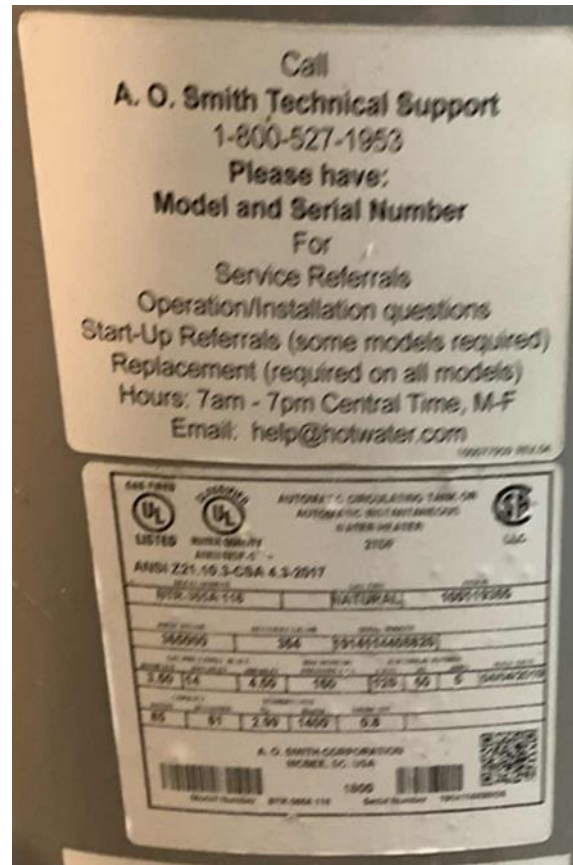
2.8 Building Automation System (BAS)

A Johnson BAS controls the HVAC equipment, the boilers, and the ERV units. The BAS provides equipment scheduling control and monitors and controls space temperatures, supply air temperatures, humidity, and heating water loop temperatures.

We did not have access to the BAS system during the audit.

2.9 Domestic Hot Water

Hot water is produced by an 81 gallon, 199 MBh gas-fired storage water heater, with an efficiency of 80%. The heater is in the boiler room and is in good condition. A fractional horsepower pump distributes water to end uses. The domestic hot water pipes in the boiler room are not insulated.



Domestic Hot Water

2.10 Food Service Equipment

The school has a small kitchen that is used when needed and has a gas oven and a food holding cabinet. The equipment is in good condition.

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

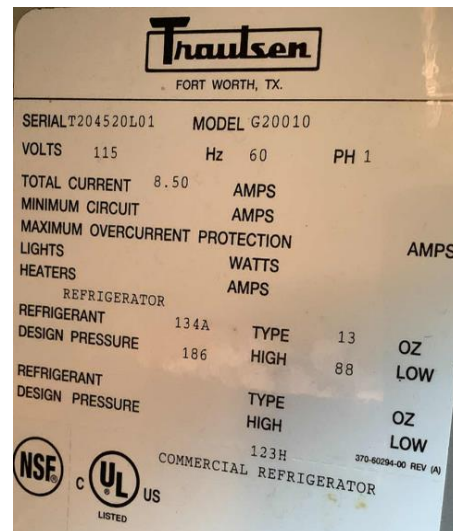


Gas Oven & Electric Food Holding Cabinet

2.11 Refrigeration

The kitchen has a standup solid door refrigerator while the cafeteria has a medium size standup glass door refrigerator, a refrigerator chest, and a freezer chest. All equipment is standard efficiency and in good condition.

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



Stand-Up Solid Doors Refrigerator

2.12 Plug Load and Vending Machines

There are 27 computer workstations. Plug loads throughout the building include general café and office equipment. There are classroom typical loads such as smart boards and ceiling fans.

There are also typical office loads such as scanner/copiers, small printers, microwaves, and mini fridges. There is a residential style refrigerator that is in good condition.



Copier/Scanner & Residential Refrigerator

2.13 Water-Using Systems

Most of the restroom faucet flow are low except for two restrooms with toilets, urinals, and sinks. Faucet flows in these areas are rated at 2.2 gallons per minute (gpm) or higher. Toilets are rated at 2.5 gallons per flush (gpf) and urinals are rated at 2.5 gpf.

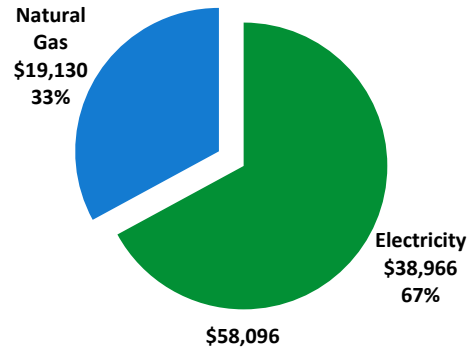


Sink with 2.2 gpm

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	267,849 kWh	\$38,966
Natural Gas	22,219 Therms	\$19,130
Total		\$58,096



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.

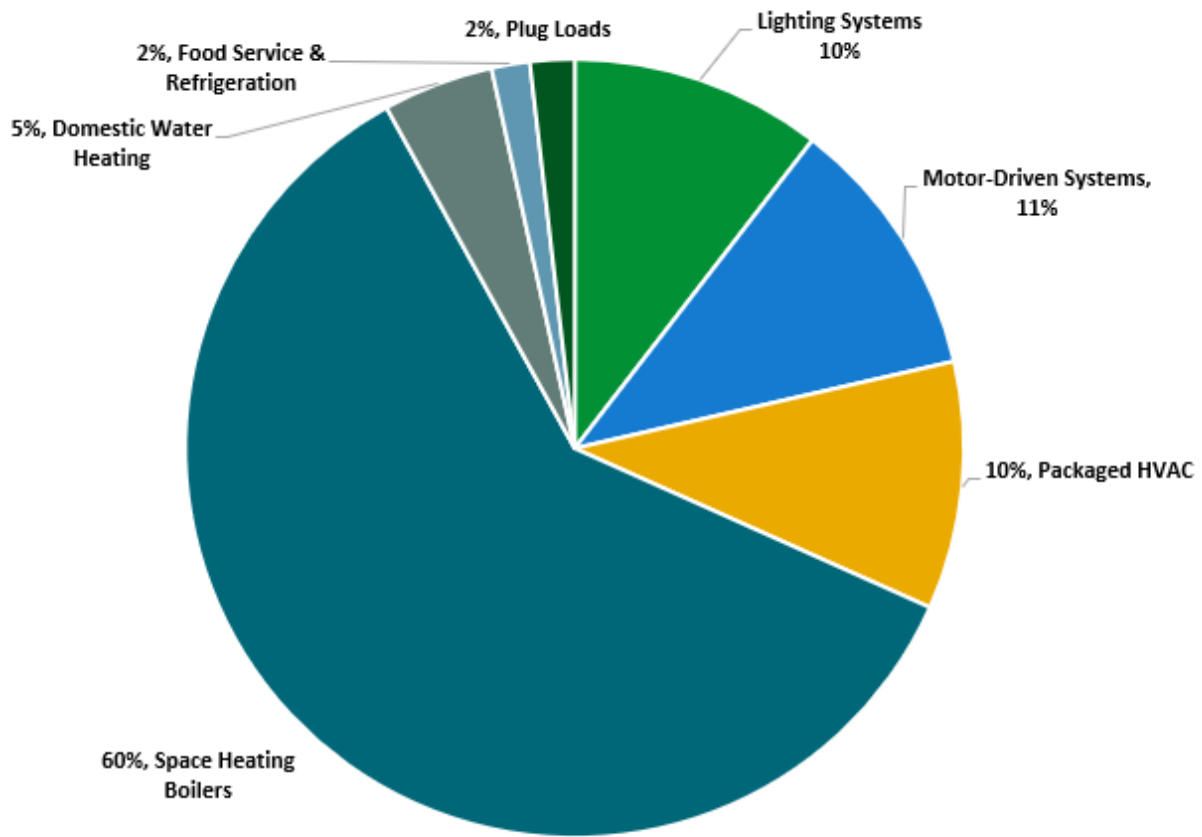
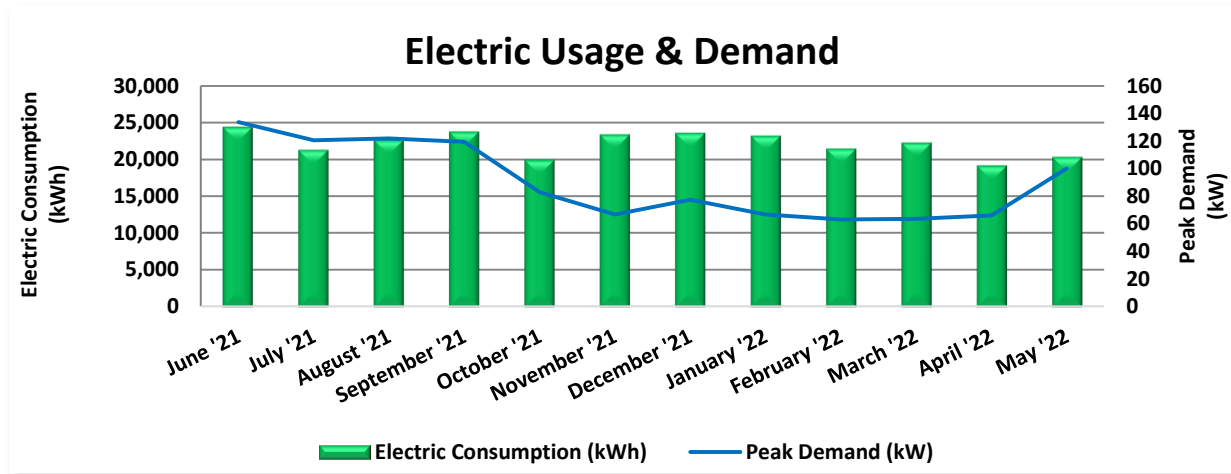


Figure 4 - Energy Balance

3.1 Electricity

Rockland Electric delivers electricity under rate class Small Commercial & Industrial Generation Service, with electric production provided by Constellation, a third-party supplier.



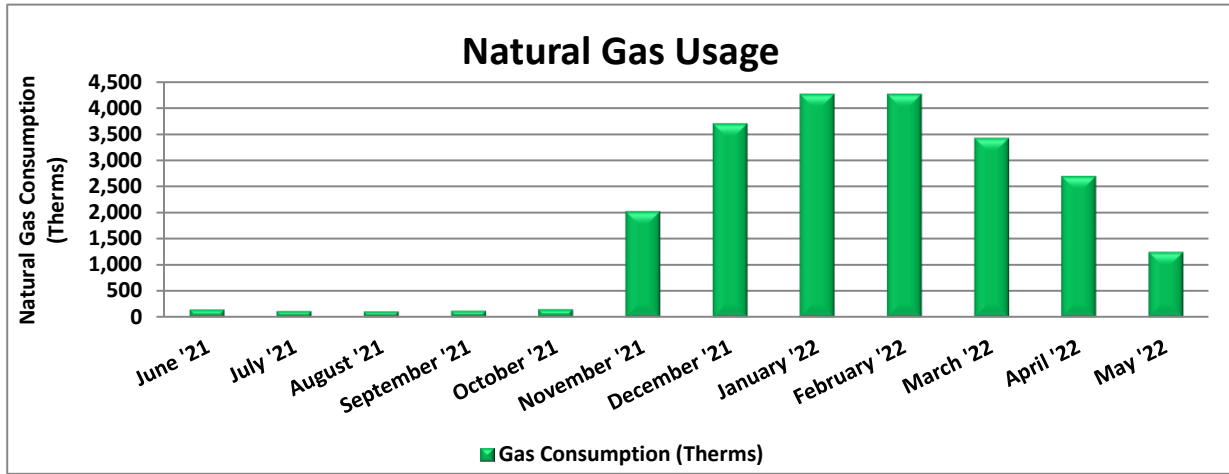
Electric Billing Data					
Period Ending	Days in Period	Electric Usage (kWh)	Demand (kW)	Demand Cost	Total Electric Cost
6/30/21	29	24,300	134	\$800	\$3,565
7/30/21	30	21,180	121	\$720	\$3,202
8/31/21	32	22,560	122	\$727	\$3,368
9/30/21	30	23,640	119	\$712	\$3,478
10/29/21	29	19,860	83	\$468	\$2,798
12/1/21	33	23,280	67	\$468	\$3,193
1/3/22	33	23,460	77	\$483	\$3,229
2/1/22	29	23,100	67	\$630	\$3,333
3/2/22	29	21,360	63	\$630	\$3,132
3/31/22	29	22,140	64	\$630	\$3,222
4/29/22	29	19,080	66	\$630	\$2,869
5/27/22	28	20,220	100	\$675	\$3,044
Totals	360	264,180	134	\$7,572	\$38,432
Annual	365	267,849	134	\$7,677	\$38,966

Notes:

- Peak demand of 134 kW occurred in June '21.
- Average demand over the past 12 months was 90 kW.
- The average electric cost over the past 12 months was \$0.145/kWh, which is the blended rate that includes energy supply, distribution, demand, and other charges. This report uses this blended rate to estimate energy cost savings.

3.2 Natural Gas

PSE&G delivers natural gas under rate class Large Volume Gas (LVG), with natural gas supply provided by Plymouth Rock, a third-party supplier.



Gas Billing Data			
Period Ending	Days in Period	Natural Gas Usage (Therms)	Natural Gas Cost
6/21/21	33	152	\$238
7/21/21	30	123	\$223
8/19/21	29	115	\$219
9/20/21	32	129	\$227
10/19/21	29	156	\$245
11/17/21	29	2,025	\$2,055
12/20/21	33	3,695	\$3,134
1/20/22	31	4,261	\$3,520
2/18/22	29	4,258	\$3,520
3/22/22	32	3,419	\$2,983
4/21/22	30	2,697	\$1,872
5/20/22	29	1,250	\$948
Totals	366	22,280	\$19,183
Annual	365	22,219	\$19,130

Notes:

- The average gas cost for the past 12 months is \$0.861/therm, which is the blended rate used throughout the analysis.

3.3 Benchmarking

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

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

Benchmarking Score	72
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This report contains suggestions about how to improve building performance and reduce energy costs

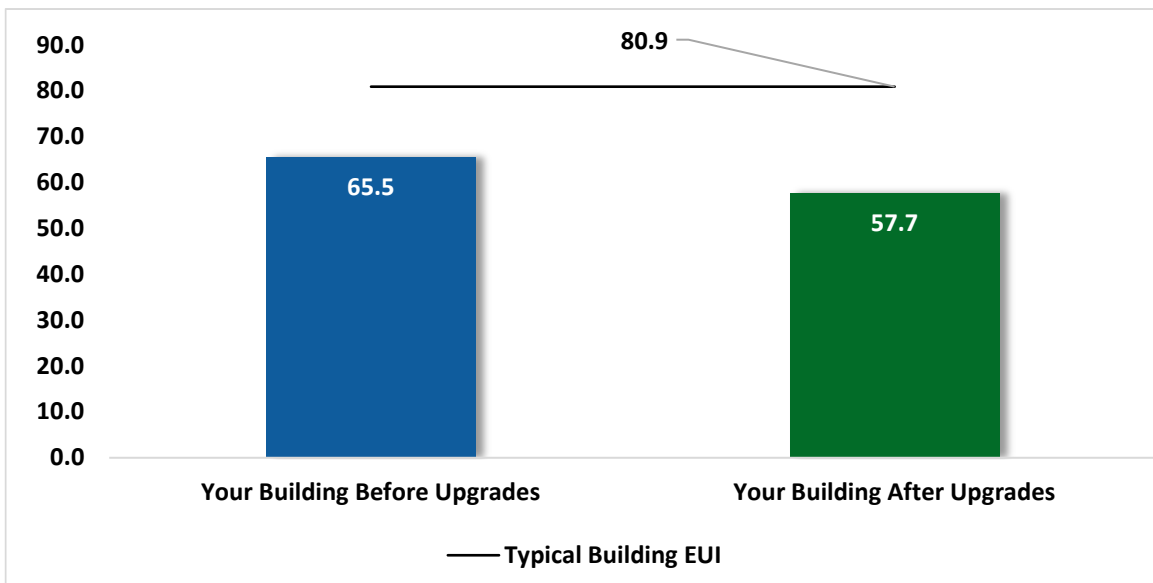


Figure 5 - Energy Use Intensity Comparison³

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

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 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 in this report are based on the previously run state rebate program SmartStart, which has been retired. Now, all investor-owned gas and electric utility companies are offering complementary energy efficiency programs directly to their customers. Some measures and proposed upgrades may be eligible for higher incentives than those shown below. The incentives in the summary tables should be used for high-level planning purposes. To verify incentives, reach out to your utility provider or visit the [NJCEP website](#) for more information.

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

#	Energy Conservation Measure	Cost Effective?	Annual Electric Savings (kWh)	Peak Demand Savings (kW)	Annual Fuel Savings (MMBtu)	Annual Energy Cost Savings (\$)	Estimated M&L Cost (\$)	Estimated Incentive (\$)*	Estimated Net M&L Cost (\$)	Simple Payback Period (yrs)**	CO ₂ e Emissions Reduction (lbs)
Lighting Upgrades			37,039	3.7	-3	\$5,359	\$10,627	\$1,961	\$8,666	1.6	36,904
ECM 1	Install LED Fixtures	Yes	20,948	0.0	0	\$3,047	\$8,234	\$1,700	\$6,534	2.1	21,095
ECM 2	Retrofit Fluorescent Fixtures with LED Lamps and Drivers	Yes	348	0.3	0	\$50	\$257	\$40	\$217	4.3	342
ECM 3	Retrofit Fixtures with LED Lamps	Yes	15,742	3.4	-3	\$2,262	\$2,136	\$221	\$1,915	0.8	15,467
Lighting Control Measures			16,933	5.9	-3	\$2,435	\$26,980	\$6,905	\$20,075	8.2	16,664
ECM 4	Install Occupancy Sensor Lighting Controls	Yes	13,171	5.1	-3	\$1,892	\$20,830	\$2,725	\$18,105	9.6	12,941
ECM 5	Install Photocell Controls	Yes	1,111	0.0	0	\$162	\$1,200	\$0	\$1,200	7.4	1,119
ECM 6	Install High/Low Lighting Controls	Yes	2,651	0.8	-1	\$381	\$4,950	\$4,180	\$770	2.0	2,605
Variable Frequency Drive (VFD) Measures			17,250	9.2	0	\$2,509	\$37,583	\$4,200	\$33,383	13.3	17,370
ECM 7	Install VFDs on Constant Volume (CV) Fans	Yes	17,250	9.2	0	\$2,509	\$37,583	\$4,200	\$33,383	13.3	17,370
Unitary HVAC Measures			5,936	9.9	3	\$889	\$115,586	\$5,884	\$109,702	123.4	6,325
ECM 8	Install High Efficiency Air Conditioning Units	No	5,936	9.9	3	\$889	\$115,586	\$5,884	\$109,702	123.4	6,325
HVAC System Improvements			0	0.0	14	\$121	\$1,066	\$160	\$906	7.5	1,639
ECM 9	Install Pipe Insulation	Yes	0	0.0	14	\$121	\$1,066	\$160	\$906	7.5	1,639
Domestic Water Heating Upgrade			0	0.0	4	\$33	\$29	\$14	\$14	0.4	444
ECM 10	Install Low-Flow DHW Devices	Yes	0	0.0	4	\$33	\$29	\$14	\$14	0.4	444
Custom Measures			-13,130	0.0	140	-\$705	\$3,354	\$0	\$3,354	-4.8	3,170
ECM 11	Replace Gas Fired Water Heater with Heat Pump Water Heater	No	-13,130	0.0	140	-\$705	\$3,354	\$0	\$3,354	-4.8	3,170
TOTALS			64,027	28.6	154	\$10,641	\$195,225	\$19,124	\$176,101	16.5	82,517

* - 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).

*** - Negative payback explained in section 4.7

Figure 6 – All Evaluated ECMs

#	Energy Conservation Measure	Annual Electric Savings (kWh)	Peak Demand Savings (kW)	Annual Fuel Savings (MMBtu)	Annual Energy Cost Savings (\$)	Estimated M&L Cost (\$)	Estimated Incentive (\$)*	Estimated Net M&L Cost (\$)	Simple Payback Period (yrs)**	CO ₂ e Emissions Reduction (lbs)
Lighting Upgrades		37,039	3.7	-3	\$5,359	\$10,627	\$1,961	\$8,666	1.6	36,904
ECM 1	Install LED Fixtures	20,948	0.0	0	\$3,047	\$8,234	\$1,700	\$6,534	2.1	21,095
ECM 2	Retrofit Fluorescent Fixtures with LED Lamps and Drivers	348	0.3	0	\$50	\$257	\$40	\$217	4.3	342
ECM 3	Retrofit Fixtures with LED Lamps	15,742	3.4	-3	\$2,262	\$2,136	\$221	\$1,915	0.8	15,467
Lighting Control Measures		16,933	5.9	-3	\$2,435	\$26,980	\$6,905	\$20,075	8.2	16,664
ECM 4	Install Occupancy Sensor Lighting Controls	13,171	5.1	-3	\$1,892	\$20,830	\$2,725	\$18,105	9.6	12,941
ECM 5	Install Photocell Controls	1,111	0.0	0	\$162	\$1,200	\$0	\$1,200	7.4	1,119
ECM 6	Install High/Low Lighting Controls	2,651	0.8	-1	\$381	\$4,950	\$4,180	\$770	2.0	2,605
Variable Frequency Drive (VFD) Measures		17,250	9.2	0	\$2,509	\$37,583	\$4,200	\$33,383	13.3	17,370
ECM 7	Install VFDs on Constant Volume (CV) Fans	17,250	9.2	0	\$2,509	\$37,583	\$4,200	\$33,383	13.3	17,370
HVAC System Improvements		0	0.0	14	\$121	\$1,066	\$160	\$906	7.5	1,639
ECM 9	Install Pipe Insulation	0	0.0	14	\$121	\$1,066	\$160	\$906	7.5	1,639
Domestic Water Heating Upgrade		0	0.0	4	\$33	\$29	\$14	\$14	0.4	444
ECM 10	Install Low-Flow DHW Devices	0	0.0	4	\$33	\$29	\$14	\$14	0.4	444
TOTALS		71,221	18.7	11	\$10,457	\$76,284	\$13,240	\$63,044	6.0	73,022

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

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

Figure 7 – Cost Effective ECMs

4.1 Lighting

#	Energy Conservation Measure	Annual Electric Savings (kWh)	Peak Demand Savings (kW)	Annual Fuel Savings (MMBtu)	Annual Energy Cost Savings (\$)	Estimated M&L Cost (\$)	Estimated Incentive (\$)*	Estimated Net M&L Cost (\$)	Simple Payback Period (yrs)**	CO ₂ e Emissions Reduction (lbs)
Lighting Upgrades		37,039	3.7	-3	\$5,359	\$10,627	\$1,961	\$8,666	1.6	36,904
ECM 1	Install LED Fixtures	20,948	0.0	0	\$3,047	\$8,234	\$1,700	\$6,534	2.1	21,095
ECM 2	Retrofit Fluorescent Fixtures with LED Lamps and Drivers	348	0.3	0	\$50	\$257	\$40	\$217	4.3	342
ECM 3	Retrofit Fixtures with LED Lamps	15,742	3.4	-3	\$2,262	\$2,136	\$221	\$1,915	0.8	15,467

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 metal halide 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 parking fixtures

ECM 2: Retrofit Fluorescent Fixtures with LED Lamps and Drivers

Retrofit fluorescent T12HO 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. LED replacement lamps can be procured which are compatible with HO lamps, which typically require recessed double contact base lamp holders.

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: janitorial supply closets

ECM 3: Retrofit Fixtures with LED Lamps

Replace fluorescent T8, incandescent 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 CFL lamps, incandescent lamps in the stage, fluorescent T8 fixtures in electrical room and main hallway

4.2 Lighting Controls

#	Energy Conservation Measure	Annual Electric Savings (kWh)	Peak Demand Savings (kW)	Annual Fuel Savings (MMBtu)	Annual Energy Cost Savings (\$)	Estimated M&L Cost (\$)	Estimated Incentive (\$)*	Estimated Net M&L Cost (\$)	Simple Payback Period (yrs)**	CO ₂ e Emissions Reduction (lbs)
Lighting Control Measures		16,933	5.9	-3	\$2,435	\$26,980	\$6,905	\$20,075	8.2	16,664
ECM 4	Install Occupancy Sensor Lighting Controls	13,171	5.1	-3	\$1,892	\$20,830	\$2,725	\$18,105	9.6	12,941
ECM 5	Install PhotoCell Controls	1,111	0.0	0	\$162	\$1,200	\$0	\$1,200	7.4	1,119
ECM 6	Install High/Low Lighting Controls	2,651	0.8	-1	\$381	\$4,950	\$4,180	\$770	2.0	2,605

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: offices, conference room, classrooms, kitchen, library, restrooms, and storage rooms

ECM 5: Install Photocell Controls

Install photocells to eliminate exterior lighting use during daytime periods.

Photocells or photocell sensors are lighting controls used for dusk to dawn applications to automatically turn the fixtures on or off. Photo controls detect the amount of light outside and once the light level reaches a low point, the fixture will switch on. During the day, the photocell will detect higher amounts of light and will turn the fixture off.

Photocells may be fixture mounted or wired externally and connected by line voltage to a single light fixture or to a series of fixtures.

This measure reduces energy use in exterior areas to restrict operation to non-daylight periods.

Affected Building Areas: exterior fixtures currently subject to timeclock control only

ECM 6: Install High/Low Lighting Controls

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

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

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

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

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

Affected Building Areas: hallways

4.3 Variable Frequency Drives (VFD)

#	Energy Conservation Measure	Annual Electric Savings (kWh)	Peak Demand Savings (kW)	Annual Fuel Savings (MMBtu)	Annual Energy Cost Savings (\$)	Estimated M&L Cost (\$)	Estimated Incentive (\$)*	Estimated Net M&L Cost (\$)	Simple Payback Period (yrs)**	CO ₂ e Emissions Reduction (lbs)
Variable Frequency Drive (VFD) Measures		17,250	9.2	0	\$2,509	\$37,583	\$4,200	\$33,383	13.3	17,370
ECM 7	Install VFDs on Constant Volume (CV) Fans	17,250	9.2	0	\$2,509	\$37,583	\$4,200	\$33,383	13.3	17,370

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 7: 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: HX-1 & 2 (cafeteria), ERUs (all-purpose room)

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 ₂ e Emissions Reduction (lbs)
Unitary HVAC Measures		5,936	9.9	3	\$889	\$115,586	\$5,884	\$109,702	123.4	6,325
ECM 8	Install High Efficiency Air Conditioning Units	5,936	9.9	3	\$889	\$115,586	\$5,884	\$109,702	123.4	6,325

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 unitary HVAC units 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 condensing and split system air conditioning units with high efficiency condensing and split system air conditioning units. 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: various condensing units and split systems ACs. Refer to Appendix A for specifics.

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 ₂ e Emissions Reduction (lbs)
HVAC System Improvements		0	0.0	14	\$121	\$1,066	\$160	\$906	7.5	1,639
ECM 9	Install Pipe Insulation	0	0.0	14	\$121	\$1,066	\$160	\$906	7.5	1,639

ECM 9: Install Pipe Insulation

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

Affected Systems: domestic hot water piping.

4.6 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 ₂ e Emissions Reduction (lbs)
Domestic Water Heating Upgrade		0	0.0	4	\$33	\$29	\$14	\$14	0.4	444
ECM 10	Install Low-Flow DHW Devices	0	0.0	4	\$33	\$29	\$14	\$14	0.4	444

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 Custom Measures

#	Energy Conservation Measure	Annual Electric Savings (kWh)	Peak Demand Savings (kW)	Annual Fuel Savings (MMBtu)	Annual Energy Cost Savings (\$)	Estimated M&L Cost (\$)	Estimated Incentive (\$)*	Estimated Net M&L Cost (\$)	Simple Payback Period (yrs)**	CO ₂ e Emissions Reduction (lbs)
Custom Measures		-13,130	0.0	140	-\$705	\$3,354	\$0	\$3,354	-4.8	3,170
ECM 11	Replace Gas Fired Water Heater with Heat Pump Water Heater	-13,130	0.0	140	-\$705	\$3,354	\$0	\$3,354	-4.8	3,170

ECM 11: Replace Gas Fired Water Heater with Heat Pump Water Heater

A gas fired water heater uses a burner to heat water. Air source heat pump water heaters (HPWH) use a refrigeration cycle to transfer heat from the surrounding air to the domestic water. Water heater efficiency is rated by the uniform energy factor (UEF). For a relative comparison of water heater UEFs, the criteria for certifying a water heater in the ENERGY STAR program are provided below. These values indicate that HPWH heaters are significantly more efficient than gas fired water heaters.

There are two types of HPWH: those integrated with the heat pump and storage tank in the same unit, and those that are split into two sections (with the storage tank separate from the heat pump). The measure considers an integrated HPWH.

ENERGY STAR Uniform Energy Factor (UEF) Criteria for Certified Water Heaters *

Water Heater Type	Minimum UEF	Other
Integrated HPWH	3.3	
Integrated HPWH	2.2	120 Volt, 15 Amp circuit
Split System HPWH	2.2	
Gas Fired Storage	0.64	≤ 55 gal, Medium Draw Pattern
Gas Fired Storage	0.68	≤ 55 gal, High Draw Pattern
Gas Fired Storage	0.78	> 55 gal, Medium Draw Pattern
Gas Fired Storage	0.80	> 55 gal, High Draw Pattern
Gas Fired Storage	0.80	Residential Duty
Gas Fired Instantaneous	0.87	

* Note: Uniform Energy Factor (UEF): The newest measure of water heater overall efficiency. The higher the UEF value is, the more efficient the water heater. UEF is determined by the Department of Energy's test method outlined in 10 CFR Part 430, Subpart B, Appendix E.⁴

HPWH will reject cold air. As such, they need to be installed in an unconditioned space of about 750 cubic feet with good ventilation⁵. Ideal locations are garages, large enclosed, unconditioned storage areas, or areas with excess heat such as a furnace or boiler room. The HPWH will also produce condensate so accommodations for draining the condensate need to be provided.

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

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

Switching from a gas fired water heater to a HPWH has the potential to reduce the sites overall greenhouse gas emissions. If the electricity for the HPWH is provided by an on-site photovoltaic (PV)

⁴ https://www.energy.gov/sites/prod/files/2014/06/f17/rwh_tp_final_rule.pdf

⁵ <https://basc.pnnl.gov/code-compliance/heat-pump-water-heaters-code-compliance-brief#:~:text=HPWH%20must%20have%20unrestricted%20airflow,depending%20on%20size%20of%20system>

system then there are essentially no greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. A 2016 study conducted at Cornell University,⁶ calculated the kg of methane (CH₄) and carbon dioxide (CO₂) produced per GJ of water heated. The study compared HPWH to gas and electric fired, storage and tankless water heaters. The study also considered electricity produced from natural gas and coal fired electric plants. In all cases the study found that HPWHs produced less methane than all of the other water heaters. The study also found that HPWH produced less carbon dioxide than electric resistance water heaters but more carbon dioxide than tankless gas water heaters and about the same amount of carbon dioxide as storage gas water heaters. The summary tables provide the reduction in CO₂ equivalent emissions based on the typical New Jersey electric utility.

This measure has a negative simple payback due to the relative cost of electricity to natural gas. At this site the cost per Btu for natural gas is significantly lower than for electricity. Therefore, even though this measure will result in a net energy savings in terms of Btu at this site it will increase the overall cost for providing domestic hot water.

4.8 Measures for Future Consideration

There are additional opportunities for improvement that Allendale Board of Education (BOE) may wish to consider. These potential upgrades typically require further analysis, involve substantial capital investment, and/or include significant system reconfiguration. These measure(s) are therefore beyond the scope of this energy audit. These measure(s) are described here to support a whole building approach to energy efficiency and sustainability.

Allendale BOE may wish to consider the Energy Savings Improvement Program (ESIP) or other whole building approach. With interest in implementing comprehensive, largescale and/or complex system wide projects, these measures may be pursued during development of a future energy savings plan. We recommend that you work with your energy service company (ESCO) and/or design team to:

- Evaluate these measures further.
- Develop firm costs.
- Determine measure savings.
- Prepare detailed implementation plans.

Other modernization or capital improvement funds may be leveraged for these types of refurbishments. As you plan for capital upgrades, be sure to consider the energy impact of the building systems and controls being specified.

Retro-Commissioning Study

Due to the complexity of today's HVAC systems and controls, a thorough analysis and rebalance of heating, ventilation, and cooling systems should periodically be conducted. There are indications at this site that systems may not be operating correctly or as efficiently as they could be. One important tool available to building operators to ensure proper system operation is retro-commissioning.

⁶ [Greenhouse gas emissions from domestic hot water: Heat pumps compared to most commonly used systems. Bongghi Hong, Robert W. Howarth. Department of Ecology and Evolutionary Biology, Cornell University. Energy Science and Engineering 2016.](#)

Retro-commissioning is a common practice recommended by the American Society of Heating, Refrigerating and Air-Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE) to be implemented every few years. We recommend that you contact a reputable engineering firm that specializes in energy control systems and retro-commissioning. Ask them to propose a scope of work and an outline of the procedures and processes to be implemented, including a schedule and the roles of all responsible parties.

Once goals and responsibilities are established, the objective of the investigation process is to understand how the building is currently operating, identify the issues, and determine the most cost-effective way to improve performance. The retro-commissioning agent will review building documentation, interview building occupants, and inspect and test the equipment. Information is then compiled into a report and shared with facility staff, who will select which recommendations to implement after reviewing the findings.

The implementation phase puts the selected processes into place. Typical measures may include sensor calibration, equipment schedule changes, damper linkage repair and similar relatively low-cost adjustments—although more expensive sophisticated programming and building control system upgrades may be warranted. Approved measures may be implemented by the agent, the building staff, or by subcontractors. Typically, a combination of these individuals makes up the retro-commissioning team.

After the approved measures are implemented, the team will verify that the changes are working as expected. Baseline and post-case measurements will allow building staff to monitor equipment and ensure that the benefits are maintained.

5 ENERGY EFFICIENT BEST PRACTICES

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

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

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

Energy Tracking with ENERGY STAR Portfolio Manager



You've heard it before—you cannot manage what you do not measure. ENERGY STAR Portfolio Manager is an online tool that you can use to measure and track energy and water consumption, as well as greenhouse gas emissions⁷. 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.

⁷ <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.

Boiler Maintenance

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

Furnace Maintenance

Preventative maintenance can extend the life of the system, maintain energy efficiency, and ensure safe operation. Following the manufacturer's instructions, a yearly tune-up should check for gas / carbon monoxide leaks; change the air and fuel filters; check components for cracks, corrosion, dirt, or debris build-up; ensure the ignition system is working properly; test and adjust operation and safety controls; inspect electrical connections; and lubricate motors and bearings.

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 BAS 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 (BAS) typically provide advanced controls for building HVAC systems, including chillers, boilers, air handling units, rooftop units and exhaust fans. The BAS 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 BAS features, when in proper adjustment, can improve comfort for building occupants and save substantial energy.

Know your BAS scheduling capabilities. Regularly monitor HVAC equipment operating schedules and match them to building operating hours 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 BAS (if available) to optimize the building warmup sequence. Most BAS 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.

Refrigeration Equipment Maintenance

Preventative maintenance keeps commercial refrigeration equipment running reliably and efficiently. Commercial refrigerators and freezers are mission-critical equipment that can cost a fortune when they go down. Even when they appear to be working properly, refrigeration units can be consuming too much energy. Have walk-in refrigeration and freezer and other commercial systems serviced at least annually. This practice will allow systems to perform to their highest capabilities and will help identify system issues if they exist.

Maintaining your commercial refrigeration equipment can save between five and ten % on energy costs. When condenser coils are dirty, your commercial refrigerators and freezers work harder to maintain the temperature inside. Worn gaskets, hinges, door handles or faulty seals cause cold air to leak from the unit, forcing the unit to run longer and use more electricity.

Regular cleaning and maintenance also help your commercial refrigeration equipment to last longer.

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 website⁸ or download a copy of EPA's "WaterSense at Work: Best Management Practices for Commercial and Institutional Facilities"⁹ 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.

⁸ <https://www.epa.gov/watersense>.

⁹ <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.

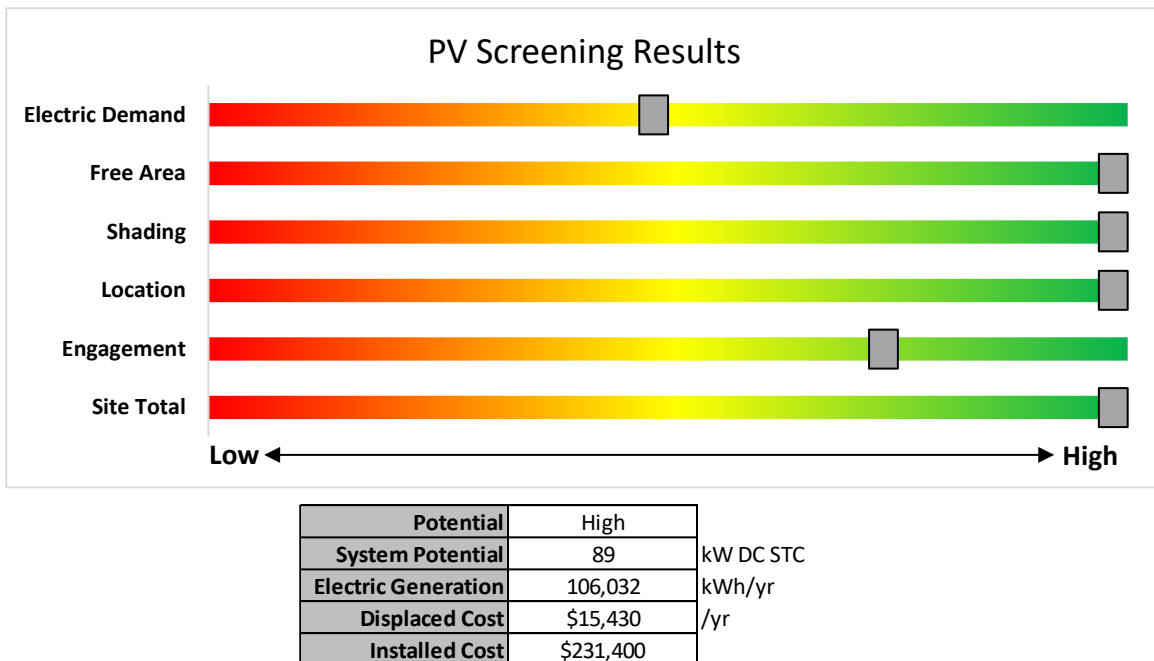


Figure 8 - Photovoltaic Screening

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 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.

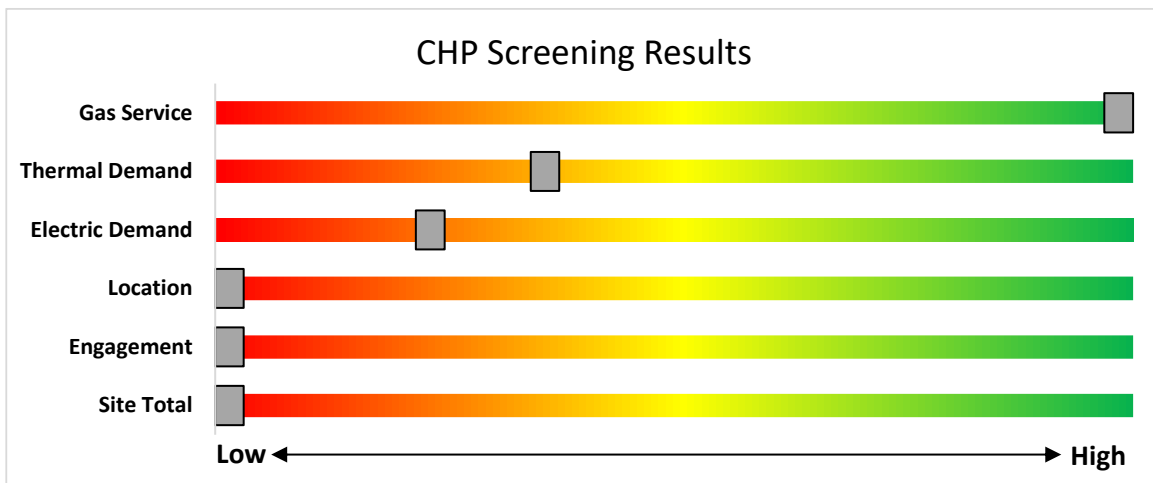


Figure 9 - Combined Heat and Power Screening

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 ELECTRIC VEHICLES (EV)

All electric vehicles (EVs) have an electric motor instead of an internal combustion engine. EVs function by plugging into a charge point, taking electricity from the grid, and then storing it in rechargeable batteries. Although electricity production may contribute to air pollution, the U.S. EPA categorizes all-electric vehicles as zero-emission vehicles because they produce no direct exhaust or tailpipe emissions.

EVs are typically more expensive than similar conventional and hybrid vehicles, although some cost can be recovered through fuel savings, federal tax credit, or state incentives.

7.1 Electric Vehicle Charging

EV charging stations provide a means for electric vehicle operators to recharge their batteries at a facility. While many EV drivers charge at home, others do not have access to regular home charging, and the ability to charge at work or in public locations is critical to making EVs practical for more drivers. Charging can also be used for electric fleet vehicles, which can reduce fuel and maintenance costs for fleets that replace gas or diesel vehicles with EVs.

EV charging comes in three main types. For this assessment, the screening considers addition of Level 2 charging, which is most common at workplaces and other public locations. Depending on the site type and usage, other levels of charging power may be more appropriate.

The preliminary assessment of EV charging at the facility shows that there is medium potential for adding EV chargers to the facility's parking, based on potential costs of installation and other site factors.

The primary costs associated with installing EV charging are the charger hardware and the cost to extend power from the facility to parking spaces. This may include upgrades to electric panels to serve increased loads.

The type and size of the parking area impact the costs and feasibility of adding EV charging. Parking structure installations can be less costly than surface lot installations as power may be readily available, and equipment and wiring can be surface mounted. Parking lot installations often require trenching through concrete or asphalt surface. Large parking areas provide greater flexibility in charger siting than smaller lots.

The location and capacity of facility electric panels also impact charger installation costs. A Level 2 charger generally requires a dedicated 208-240V, 40 Amp circuit. The electric panel nearest the planned installation may not have available capacity and may need to be upgraded to serve new EV charging loads. Alternatively, chargers could be powered from a more distant panel. The distance from the panel to the location of charging stations ties directly to costs, as conduits, cables, and potential trenching costs all increase on a per-foot basis. The more charging stations planned, the more likely it is that additional electrical capacity will be needed.

Other factors to consider when planning for EV charging at a facility include who the intended users are, how long they park vehicles at the site, and whether they will need to pay for the electricity they use.



The graphic below displays the results of the EV charging assessment conducted as part of this audit. The position of each slider indicates the impact each factor has on the feasibility of installing EV charging at the site.

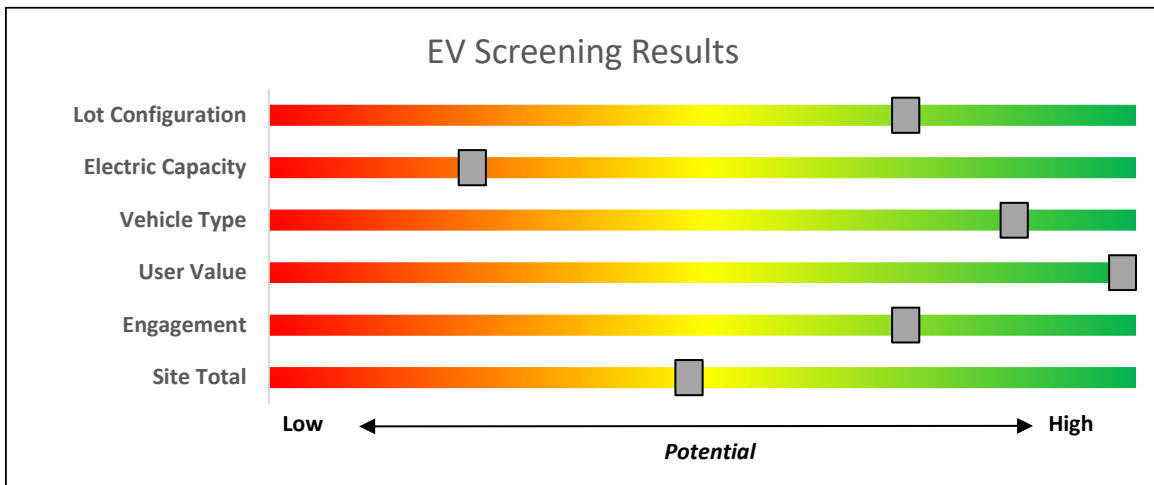


Figure 10 – EV Charger Screening

Electric Vehicle Programs Available

New Jersey is leading the way on electric vehicle (EV) adoption on the East Coast. There are several programs designed to encourage EV adoption in New Jersey, which is crucial to reaching a 100% clean energy future.

NJCEP offers a variety of EV programs for vehicles, charging stations, and fleets. Certain EV charging stations that receive electric utility service from Atlantic City Electric Company (ACE) or Public Service Electric & Gas Company (PSE&G), may be eligible for additional electric vehicle charging incentives directly from the utility. Projects may be eligible for both the incentives offered by this BPU program and incentives offered by ACE or PSE&G, up to 90% of the combined charger purchase and installation costs. Please check ACE or PSE&G program eligibility requirements before purchasing EV charging equipment, as additional conditions on types of eligible chargers may apply for utility incentives.

Both Jersey Central Power & Light (JCP&L) and Rockland Electric (RECO) have filed proposals for EV charging programs. BPU staff is currently reviewing those proposals.

For more information and to keep up to date on all EV programs please visit <https://www.njcleanenergy.com/commercial-industrial/programs/electric-vehicle-programs>

8 PROJECT FUNDING AND INCENTIVES

Ready to improve your building's performance? New Jersey's Clean Energy Programs and Utility Energy Efficiency Programs can help. Pick the program that works best for you. This section provides an overview of currently available incentive programs in.

Program areas to be served by the Utilities:

- Existing Buildings (residential, commercial, industrial, government)
- Efficient Products
 - HVAC
 - Appliance Rebates
 - Appliance Recycling

Proposed New Programs & Features:

- Dedicated multi-family program
- More financing options
- Quick home energy check-ups

Program areas staying with NJCEP:

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

8.1 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.

Prescriptive and Custom

The Prescriptive and Custom rebate program through your utility provider offers incentives for installing prescriptive and custom energy efficiency measures at your facility. This program provides an effective mechanism for securing incentives for energy efficiency measures installed individually or as part of a package of energy upgrades. This program serves most common equipment types and sizes.

Equipment Examples

Lighting

Lighting Controls

HVAC Equipment

Refrigeration

Gas Heating

Gas Cooling

Commercial Kitchen Equipment

Food Service Equipment

Variable Frequency Drives

Electronically Commutate Motors

Variable Frequency Drives

Plug Loads Controls

Washers and Dryers

Agricultural

Water Heating

The Prescriptive program provides fixed incentives for specific energy efficiency measures. Prescriptive incentives vary by equipment type. The Custom program provides incentives for more unique or specialized technologies or systems that are not addressed through prescriptive incentives.

Direct Install

Direct Install is a turnkey program available to existing small to medium-sized facilities with an average peak electric demand that does not exceed 200 kW or less over the recent 12-month period. You work directly with a pre-approved contractor who will perform a free energy assessment at your facility, identify specific eligible measures, and provide a clear scope of work for installation of selected measures. Energy efficiency measures may include lighting and lighting controls, refrigeration, HVAC, motors, variable speed drives, and controls

Incentives

The program pays up to 70% of the total installed cost of eligible measures.

How to Participate

To participate in Direct Install, you will work with a participating contractor. The contractor will be paid the measure incentives directly by the program, which will pass on to you in the form of reduced material and implementation costs. This means up to 70% of eligible costs are covered by the Direct Install program, subject to program rules and eligibility, while the remaining % of the cost is paid to the contractor by the customer.

Engineered Solutions

The Engineered Solutions Program provides tailored energy-efficiency assistance and services to municipalities, universities, schools, hospitals and healthcare facilities (MUSH), non-profit entities, and multifamily buildings. Customers receive expert guided services, including investment-grade energy auditing, engineering design, installation assistance, construction administration, commissioning, and measurement and verification (M&V) services to support the implementation of cost-effective and comprehensive efficiency projects. Engineered Solutions is generally a good option for medium to large sized facilities with a peak demand over 200 kW looking to implement as many measures as possible under a single project to achieve deep energy savings. Engineered Solutions has an added benefit of addressing measures that may not qualify for other programs. Many facilities pursuing an Energy Savings Improvement Program loan also use this program. Incentives for this program are based on project scope and energy savings achieved.

For more information on any of these programs, contact your local utility provider or visit <https://www.njcleanenergy.com/transition>.

8.2 New Jersey's Clean Energy Programs

Save money while saving the planet! New Jersey's Clean Energy Program is a statewide program that offers incentives, programs, and services that benefit New Jersey residents, businesses, educational, non-profit, and government entities to help them save energy, money, and the environment.

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.

Combined Heat and Power

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

Incentives

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

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

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

How to Participate

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

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.

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 (dc). The program is currently under development. 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>.

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.

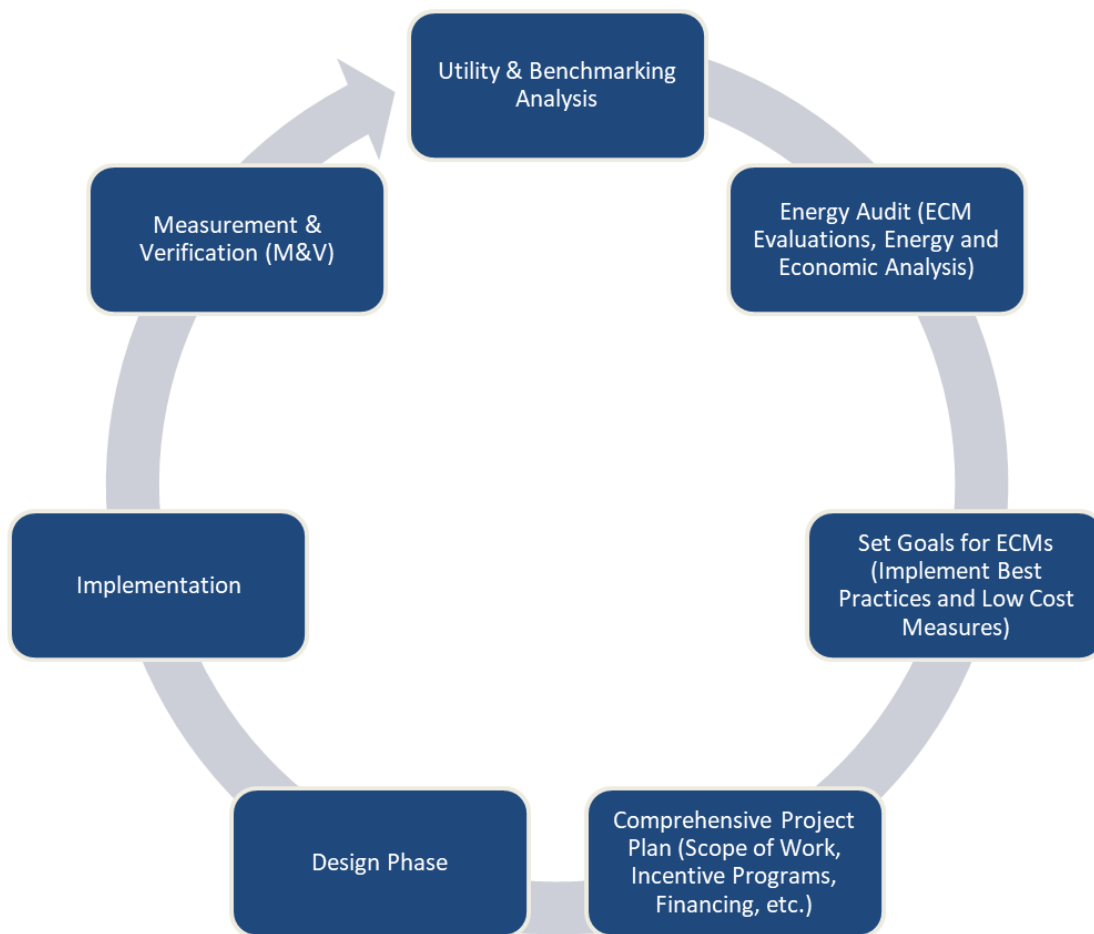


Figure 11 – Project Development Cycle

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 website¹⁰.

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 website¹¹.

¹⁰ www.state.nj.us/bpu/commercial/shopping.html.

¹¹ www.state.nj.us/bpu/commercial/shopping.html.

APPENDIX A: EQUIPMENT INVENTORY & RECOMMENDATIONS

Lighting Inventory & Recommendations

Location	Existing Conditions						Proposed Conditions						Energy Impact & Financial Analysis								
	Fixture Quantity	Fixture Description	Control System	Light Level	Watts per Fixture	Annual Operating Hours	ECM #	Fixture Recommendation	Add Controls?	Fixture Quantity	Fixture Description	Control System	Watts per Fixture	Annual Operating Hours	Total Peak kW Savings	Total Annual kWh Savings	Total Annual MMBtu Savings	Total Annual Energy Cost Savings	Estimated M&L Cost (\$)	Total Incentives	Simple Payback w/ Incentives in Years
1st grade hallway	1	Compact Fluorescent: (1) 26W Bi axial Plug-In Lamp	Wall Switch	S	26	2,233	3, 6	Relamp	Yes	1	LED Lamps: LED Lamps	High/Low Control	18	1,541	0.0	33	0	\$5	\$14	\$1	2.6
1st grade hallway	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
1st grade hallway	2	LED Lamps: (1) 15.5W Biax Lamps	Wall Switch	S	16	2,233	6	None	Yes	2	LED Lamps: (1) 15.5W Biax Lamps	High/Low Control	16	1,541	0.0	24	0	\$3	\$0	\$0	0.0
1st grade hallway	14	LED - Linear Tubes: (3) 4' Lamps	Wall Switch	S	45	2,233	6	None	Yes	14	LED - Linear Tubes: (3) 4' Lamps	High/Low Control	45	1,541	0.1	480	0	\$69	\$675	\$490	2.7
2nd grade hallway	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
2nd grade hallway	17	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Wall Switch	S	30	2,233	6	None	Yes	17	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	High/Low Control	30	1,541	0.1	388	0	\$56	\$675	\$595	1.4
3rd grade hallway	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
3rd grade hallway	12	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Wall Switch	S	30	2,233	6	None	Yes	12	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	High/Low Control	30	1,541	0.1	274	0	\$39	\$450	\$420	0.8
All purpose room	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
All purpose room	20	LED - Linear Tubes: (4) 4' Lamps	Wall Switch	S	60	1,980	4	None	Yes	20	LED - Linear Tubes: (4) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	60	1,366	0.3	810	0	\$116	\$540	\$70	4.0
Boiler room	5	LED Lamps: (1) 10W A19 Screw-In Lamp	Wall Switch	S	10	1,320		None	No	5	LED Lamps: (1) 10W A19 Screw-In Lamp	Wall Switch	10	1,320	0.0	0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.0
Boiler room	2	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Wall Switch	S	30	1,320		None	No	2	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Wall Switch	30	1,320	0.0	0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.0
Classroom 1	12	LED - Linear Tubes: (3) 4' Lamps	Wall Switch	S	45	1,540	4	None	Yes	12	LED - Linear Tubes: (3) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	45	1,063	0.1	284	0	\$41	\$270	\$35	5.8
Classroom 10	15	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Wall Switch	S	30	1,540	4	None	Yes	15	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	30	1,063	0.1	236	0	\$34	\$270	\$35	6.9
Classroom 11	14	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Wall Switch	S	30	1,540	4	None	Yes	14	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	30	1,063	0.1	221	0	\$32	\$270	\$35	7.4
Classroom 12	17	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Wall Switch	S	30	1,540	4	None	Yes	17	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	30	1,063	0.1	268	0	\$38	\$540	\$70	12.2
Classroom 14	5	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Wall Switch	S	30	1,540	4	None	Yes	5	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	30	1,063	0.0	79	0	\$11	\$270	\$35	20.8
Classroom 15	6	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Wall Switch	S	30	1,540	4	None	Yes	6	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	30	1,063	0.0	95	0	\$14	\$270	\$35	17.3
Classroom 16	6	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Wall Switch	S	30	1,540	4	None	Yes	6	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	30	1,063	0.0	95	0	\$14	\$270	\$35	17.3
Classroom 16B IT office	3	LED - Linear Tubes: (4) 4' Lamps	Wall Switch	S	60	1,540	4	None	Yes	3	LED - Linear Tubes: (4) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	60	1,063	0.0	95	0	\$14	\$270	\$35	17.3
Classroom 13	17	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Wall Switch	S	30	1,540	4	None	Yes	17	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	30	1,063	0.1	268	0	\$38	\$270	\$35	6.1
Classroom 13	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
Classroom 24	8	LED Lamps: (1) 15.5W Biax Lamps	Wall Switch	S	16	1,540	4	None	Yes	8	LED Lamps: (1) 15.5W Biax Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	16	1,063	0.0	65	0	\$9	\$270	\$35	25.1
Classroom 24	1	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Wall Switch	S	30	1,540	4	None	Yes	1	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	30	1,063	0.0	16	0	\$2	\$0	\$0	0.0
Classroom 25	16	LED - Linear Tubes: (3) 4' Lamps	Wall Switch	S	45	1,540	4	None	Yes	16	LED - Linear Tubes: (3) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	45	1,063	0.2	378	0	\$54	\$540	\$70	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
Classroom 18	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
Classroom 18	8	LED Lamps: (1) 15.5W Biax Lamps	Wall Switch	S	16	1,540	4	None	Yes	8	LED Lamps: (1) 15.5W Biax Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	16	1,063	0.0	65	0	\$9	\$270	\$35	25.1
Classroom 18	1	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Wall Switch	S	30	1,540	4	None	Yes	1	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	30	1,063	0.0	16	0	\$2	\$0	\$0	0.0
Classroom 18	16	LED - Linear Tubes: (3) 4' Lamps	Wall Switch	S	45	1,540	4	None	Yes	16	LED - Linear Tubes: (3) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	45	1,063	0.2	378	0	\$54	\$540	\$70	8.7
Classroom 18	6	Compact Fluorescent: (2) 13W Biaxial Plug-In Lamps	Wall Switch	S	26	1,540	3, 4	Relamp	Yes	6	LED Lamps: LED Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	18	1,063	0.1	138	0	\$20	\$432	\$47	19.4
Classroom 18	17	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Wall Switch	S	30	1,540	4	None	Yes	17	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	30	1,063	0.1	268	0	\$38	\$540	\$70	12.2
Classroom 18 Closet	1	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Wall Switch	S	30	1,540		None	No	1	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Wall Switch	30	1,540	0.0	0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.0
Classroom 19	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
Classroom 19	8	LED Lamps: (1) 15.5W Biax Lamps	Wall Switch	S	16	1,540	4	None	Yes	8	LED Lamps: (1) 15.5W Biax Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	16	1,063	0.0	65	0	\$9	\$270	\$35	25.1
Classroom 19	1	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Wall Switch	S	30	1,540	4	None	Yes	1	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	30	1,063	0.0	16	0	\$2	\$0	\$0	0.0
Classroom 19	16	LED - Linear Tubes: (3) 4' Lamps	Wall Switch	S	45	1,540	4	None	Yes	16	LED - Linear Tubes: (3) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	45	1,063	0.2	378	0	\$54	\$540	\$70	8.7
Classroom 19 closet	1	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Wall Switch	S	30	1,540	4	None	Yes	1	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	30	1,063	0.0	16	0	\$2	\$0	\$0	0.0
Classroom 2	12	LED - Linear Tubes: (3) 4' Lamps	Wall Switch	S	45	1,540	4	None	Yes	12	LED - Linear Tubes: (3) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	45	1,063	0.1	284	0	\$41	\$270	\$35	5.8
Classroom 20	6	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Wall Switch	S	30	1,540	4	None	Yes	6	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	30	1,063	0.0	95	0	\$14	\$270	\$35	17.3
Classroom 20B	3	LED - Linear Tubes: (4) 4' Lamps	Wall Switch	S	60	1,540	4	None	Yes	3	LED - Linear Tubes: (4) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	60	1,063	0.0	95	0	\$14	\$270	\$35	17.3
Classroom 21	4	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Wall Switch	S	30	1,540	4	None	Yes	4	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	30	1,063	0.0	63	0	\$9	\$270	\$35	26.0
Classroom 22	1	Compact Fluorescent: (1) 26W Biaxial Plug-In Lamp	Wall Switch	S	26	1,540	3, 4	Relamp	Yes	1	LED Lamps: LED Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	18	1,063	0.0	23	0	\$3	\$14	\$1	3.8
Classroom 22	5	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Wall Switch	S	30	1,540	4	None	Yes	5	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	30	1,063	0.0	79	0	\$11	\$270	\$35	20.8
Classroom 23	4	Compact Fluorescent: (2) 13W Biaxial Plug-In Lamps	Wall Switch	S	26	1,540	3, 4	Relamp	Yes	4	LED Lamps: LED Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	18	1,063	0.0	92	0	\$13	\$378	\$43	25.3
Classroom 23	19	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Wall Switch	S	30	1,540	4	None	Yes	19	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	30	1,063	0.1	299	0	\$43	\$540	\$70	10.9
Classroom 26	12	LED - Linear Tubes: (3) 4' Lamps	Wall Switch	S	45	1,540	4	None	Yes	12	LED - Linear Tubes: (3) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	45	1,063	0.1	284	0	\$41	\$270	\$35	5.8
Classroom 27	18	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Wall Switch	S	30	1,540	4	None	Yes	18	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	30	1,063	0.1	284	0	\$41	\$540	\$70	11.5
Classroom 28	15	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Wall Switch	S	30	1,540	4	None	Yes	15	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	30	1,063	0.1	236	0	\$34	\$270	\$35	6.9
Classroom 29	18	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Wall Switch	S	30	1,540	4	None	Yes	18	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	30	1,063	0.1	284	0	\$41	\$540	\$70	11.5
Classroom 3	12	LED - Linear Tubes: (3) 4' Lamps	Wall Switch	S	45	1,540	4	None	Yes	12	LED - Linear Tubes: (3) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	45	1,063	0.1	284	0	\$41	\$270	\$35	5.8

Location	Existing Conditions						Proposed Conditions								Energy Impact & Financial Analysis						
	Fixture Quantity	Fixture Description	Control System	Light Level	Watts per Fixture	Annual Operating Hours	ECM #	Fixture Recommendation	Add Controls?	Fixture Quantity	Fixture Description	Control System	Watts per Fixture	Annual Operating Hours	Total Peak kW Savings	Total Annual kWh Savings	Total Annual MMBtu Savings	Total Annual Energy Cost Savings	Estimated M&L Cost (\$)	Total Incentives	Simple Payback w/ Incentives in Years
Classroom 30	15	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Wall Switch	S	30	1,540	4	None	Yes	15	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	30	1,063	0.1	236	0	\$34	\$270	\$35	6.9
Classroom 31	15	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Wall Switch	S	30	1,540	4	None	Yes	15	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	30	1,063	0.1	236	0	\$34	\$270	\$35	6.9
Classroom 32	15	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Wall Switch	S	30	1,540	4	None	Yes	15	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	30	1,063	0.1	236	0	\$34	\$270	\$35	6.9
Classroom 33	4	LED - Linear Tubes: (3) 4' Lamps	Wall Switch	S	45	1,540	4	None	Yes	4	LED - Linear Tubes: (3) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	45	1,063	0.0	95	0	\$14	\$270	\$35	17.3
Classroom 33 foyer	2	LED - Linear Tubes: (3) 4' Lamps	Wall Switch	S	45	1,540	4	None	Yes	2	LED - Linear Tubes: (3) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	45	1,063	0.0	47	0	\$7	\$116	\$20	14.1
Classroom 4	17	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Wall Switch	S	30	1,540	4	None	Yes	17	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	30	1,063	0.1	268	0	\$38	\$540	\$70	12.2
Classroom 5	18	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Wall Switch	S	30	1,540	4	None	Yes	18	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	30	1,063	0.1	284	0	\$41	\$540	\$70	11.5
Classroom 6	15	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Wall Switch	S	30	1,540	4	None	Yes	15	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	30	1,063	0.1	236	0	\$34	\$270	\$35	6.9
Classroom 7	18	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Wall Switch	S	30	1,540	4	None	Yes	18	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	30	1,063	0.1	284	0	\$41	\$540	\$70	11.5
Classroom 8	15	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Wall Switch	S	30	1,540	4	None	Yes	15	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	30	1,063	0.1	236	0	\$34	\$270	\$35	6.9
Classroom 9	15	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Wall Switch	S	30	1,540	4	None	Yes	15	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	30	1,063	0.1	236	0	\$34	\$270	\$35	6.9
Conference room	4	LED - Linear Tubes: (3) 4' Lamps	Wall Switch	S	45	1,760	4	None	Yes	4	LED - Linear Tubes: (3) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	45	1,214	0.0	108	0	\$16	\$270	\$35	15.1
Dining Area Cafeteria	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
Dining Area Cafeteria	14	LED Lamps: (1) 15.5W Biax Lamps	Wall Switch	S	16	1,980	4	None	Yes	14	LED Lamps: (1) 15.5W Biax Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	16	1,366	0.0	147	0	\$21	\$270	\$35	11.2
Dining Area Cafeteria	26	LED - Linear Tubes: (4) 4' Lamps	Wall Switch	S	60	1,980	4	None	Yes	26	LED - Linear Tubes: (4) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	60	1,366	0.3	1,053	0	\$151	\$540	\$70	3.1
Electrical Room 1	2	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 4L	Wall Switch	S	114	880	3, 4	Relamp	Yes	2	LED - Linear Tubes: (4) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	58	607	0.1	143	0	\$21	\$262	\$60	9.8
Electrical Room 1 (1)	2	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 4L	Wall Switch	S	114	880	3, 4	Relamp	Yes	2	LED - Linear Tubes: (4) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	58	607	0.1	143	0	\$21	\$262	\$60	9.8
Exit 1	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
Exit 1	2	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 2' Lamps	Wall Switch	S	17	2,233	4	None	Yes	2	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 2' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	17	1,541	0.0	26	0	\$4	\$116	\$20	25.8
Exit 4 Entrance	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
Exit 4 Entrance	4	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) U-Lamp	Wall Switch	S	34	2,233	4	None	Yes	4	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) U-Lamp	Occupancy Sensor	34	1,541	0.0	104	0	\$15	\$270	\$35	15.8
Exit 7 Entrance	2	LED Lamps: (1) 15.5W Biax Lamps	Wall Switch	S	16	2,233	4	None	Yes	2	LED Lamps: (1) 15.5W Biax Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	16	1,541	0.0	24	0	\$3	\$116	\$20	28.3
Exterior Flaglight	1	LED Lamps: (1) 15W A19 Screw-In Lamp	Photocell		15	4,380		None	No	1	LED Lamps: (1) 15W A19 Screw-In Lamp	Photocell	15	4,380	0.0	0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.0
Exterior Pole lights Parking	16	Metal Halide: (1) 250W Lamp	Timeclock		295	5,110	1, 5	Fixture Replacement	Yes	16	LED - Fixtures: Outdoor Pole/Arm-Mounted Area/Roadway Fixture	Photocell	75	4,380	0.0	18,863	0	\$2,744	\$7,725	\$1,600	2.2
Exterior Recessed	7	LED Lamps: (1) 10W A19 Screw-In Lamp	Timeclock		10	5,110	5	None	Yes	7	LED Lamps: (1) 10W A19 Screw-In Lamp	Photocell	10	4,380	0.0	51	0	\$7	\$200	\$0	26.9

Location	Existing Conditions						Proposed Conditions							Energy Impact & Financial Analysis							
	Fixture Quantity	Fixture Description	Control System	Light Level	Watts per Fixture	Annual Operating Hours	ECM #	Fixture Recommendation	Add Controls?	Fixture Quantity	Fixture Description	Control System	Watts per Fixture	Annual Operating Hours	Total Peak kW Savings	Total Annual kWh Savings	Total Annual MMBtu Savings	Total Annual Energy Cost Savings	Estimated M&L Cost (\$)	Total Incentives	Simple Payback w/ Incentives in Years
Exterior Wallpack	1	LED Lamps: (1) 10W A19 Screw-In Lamp	Photocell		10	4,380		None	No	1	LED Lamps: (1) 10W A19 Screw-In Lamp	Photocell	10	4,380	0.0	0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.0
Exterior Wallpack	6	LED - Fixtures: Flood Fixture	Timedclock		26	5,110	5	None	Yes	6	LED - Fixtures: Flood Fixture	Photocell	26	4,380	0.0	114	0	\$17	\$200	\$0	12.1
Exterior Wallpack	2	LED - Fixtures: Wall Pack	Timedclock		21	5,110	5	None	Yes	2	LED - Fixtures: Wall Pack	Photocell	21	4,380	0.0	31	0	\$4	\$200	\$0	44.8
Exterior Wallpack	1	LED - Fixtures: Wall Pack	Timedclock		54	5,110	5	None	Yes	1	LED - Fixtures: Wall Pack	Photocell	54	4,380	0.0	39	0	\$6	\$0	\$0	0.0
Exterior Wallpack	2	Metal Halide: (1) 400W Lamp	Photocell		458	4,380	1	Fixture Replacement	No	2	LED - Fixtures: Outdoor Wall-Mounted Area Fixture	Photocell	120	4,380	0.0	2,961	0	\$431	\$1,109	\$100	2.3
Faculty Kitchenette	6	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Wall Switch	S	30	1,760	4	None	Yes	6	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	30	1,214	0.0	108	0	\$16	\$270	\$35	15.1
Faculty restroom	1	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) U-Lamp	Wall Switch	S	34	1,760		None	No	1	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) U-Lamp	Wall Switch	34	1,760	0.0	0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.0
Faculty restroom 2	1	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) U-Lamp	Wall Switch	S	34	1,760		None	No	1	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) U-Lamp	Wall Switch	34	1,760	0.0	0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.0
Faculty Room	9	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Wall Switch	S	30	1,760	4	None	Yes	9	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	30	1,214	0.1	162	0	\$23	\$270	\$35	10.1
Janitorial closet	1	LED Lamps: (1) 10W A19 Screw-In Lamp	Wall Switch	S	10	880		None	No	1	LED Lamps: (1) 10W A19 Screw-In Lamp	Wall Switch	10	880	0.0	0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.0
Janitorial closet 2nd grade	1	LED Lamps: (1) 10W A19 Screw-In Lamp	Wall Switch	S	10	880		None	No	1	LED Lamps: (1) 10W A19 Screw-In Lamp	Wall Switch	10	880	0.0	0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.0
Janitorial supply room	4	LED Lamps: (1) 10W A19 Screw-In Lamp	Wall Switch	S	10	880		None	No	4	LED Lamps: (1) 10W A19 Screw-In Lamp	Wall Switch	10	880	0.0	0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.0
Janitorial supply room	1	Linear Fluorescent - T12HO: 8' T12HO (110W) - 2L	Wall Switch	S	252	880	2	Relamp & Reballast	No	1	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 8' Lamps	Wall Switch	72	880	0.1	174	0	\$25	\$129	\$20	4.3
Janitorial supply room	1	Linear Fluorescent - T12HO: 8' T12HO (110W) - 2L	Wall Switch	S	252	880	2	Relamp & Reballast	No	1	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 8' Lamps	Wall Switch	72	880	0.1	174	0	\$25	\$129	\$20	4.3
Kiln Room	1	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Wall Switch	S	30	880		None	No	1	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Wall Switch	30	880	0.0	0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.0
Kindergarten Hallway	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
Kindergarten Hallway	17	LED Lamps: (1) 15.5W Biax Lamps	Wall Switch	S	16	2,233	6	None	Yes	17	LED Lamps: (1) 15.5W Biax Lamps	High/Low Control	16	1,541	0.1	201	0	\$29	\$675	\$595	2.8
Kindergarten Hallway	12	LED - Linear Tubes: (3) 4' Lamps	Wall Switch	S	45	2,233	6	None	Yes	12	LED - Linear Tubes: (3) 4' Lamps	High/Low Control	45	1,541	0.1	411	0	\$59	\$450	\$420	0.5
Kitchen entrance	4	LED - Linear Tubes: (3) 4' Lamps	Wall Switch	S	45	2,233	6	None	Yes	4	LED - Linear Tubes: (3) 4' Lamps	High/Low Control	45	1,541	0.0	137	0	\$20	\$225	\$140	4.3
Kitchen Main	6	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) U-Lamp	Wall Switch	S	34	1,980	6	None	Yes	6	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) U-Lamp	High/Low Control	34	1,366	0.0	138	0	\$20	\$225	\$210	0.8
Kitchen Storage	1	LED - Linear Tubes: (4) 4' Lamps	Wall Switch	S	60	880		None	No	1	LED - Linear Tubes: (4) 4' Lamps	Wall Switch	60	880	0.0	0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.0
Library	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
Library	4	LED - Fixtures: Ambient 2x4 Fixture	Wall Switch	S	40	3,190	4	None	Yes	4	LED - Fixtures: Ambient 2x4 Fixture	Occupancy Sensor	40	2,201	0.0	174	0	\$25	\$270	\$35	9.4
Library	19	LED - Fixtures: Downlight Recessed	Wall Switch	S	13	3,190	4	None	Yes	19	LED - Fixtures: Downlight Recessed	Occupancy Sensor	13	2,201	0.1	269	0	\$39	\$540	\$70	12.2
Library	24	LED - Linear Tubes: (3) 4' Lamps	Wall Switch	S	45	1,980	4	None	Yes	24	LED - Linear Tubes: (3) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	45	1,366	0.2	729	0	\$105	\$540	\$70	4.5

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
Main hallway	1	Compact Fluorescent: (2) 13W G25 Screw-In Lamps	Wall Switch	S	26	2,233	3, 6	Relamp	Yes	1	LED Lamps: LED Lamps	High/Low Control	18	1,541	0.0	33	0	\$5	\$25	\$2	4.8
Main hallway	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
Main hallway	6	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Wall Switch	S	30	2,233	6	None	Yes	6	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	High/Low Control	30	1,541	0.0	137	0	\$20	\$225	\$210	0.8
Main hallway	25	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 2' Lamps	Wall Switch	S	17	2,233	6	None	Yes	25	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 2' Lamps	High/Low Control	17	1,541	0.1	324	0	\$46	\$1,125	\$875	5.4
Main hallway	7	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 1L	Wall Switch	S	32	3,190	3, 6	Relamp	Yes	7	LED - Linear Tubes: (1) 4' Lamp	High/Low Control	15	2,201	0.1	540	0	\$78	\$353	\$260	1.2
Main Office	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
Main Office	10	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) U-Lamp	Wall Switch	S	34	2,200	4	None	Yes	10	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) U-Lamp	Occupancy Sensor	34	1,518	0.1	255	0	\$37	\$270	\$35	6.4
Maintenance room	6	LED - Linear Tubes: (4) 4' Lamps	Wall Switch	S	60	2,200	4	None	Yes	6	LED - Linear Tubes: (4) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	60	1,518	0.1	270	0	\$39	\$270	\$35	6.1
Multipurpose Closet Cafeteria	1	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Wall Switch	S	30	880		None	No	1	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Wall Switch	30	880	0.0	0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.0
Nurse	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
Nurse	7	LED - Linear Tubes: (3) 4' Lamps	Wall Switch	S	45	1,760	4	None	Yes	7	LED - Linear Tubes: (3) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	45	1,214	0.1	189	0	\$27	\$270	\$35	8.7
Nurse Bathroom	1	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) U-Lamp	Wall Switch	S	34	1,760		None	No	1	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) U-Lamp	Wall Switch	34	1,760	0.0	0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.0
Principal office	2	LED Lamps: (1) 15.5W Biax Lamps	Wall Switch	S	16	1,760	4	None	Yes	2	LED Lamps: (1) 15.5W Biax Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	16	1,214	0.0	19	0	\$3	\$0	\$0	0.0
Principal office	2	LED - Linear Tubes: (3) 4' Lamps	Wall Switch	S	45	1,760	4	None	Yes	2	LED - Linear Tubes: (3) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	45	1,214	0.0	54	0	\$8	\$270	\$35	30.3
Restroom - 13 bathroom	1	Compact Fluorescent: (2) 13W Biaxial Plug-In Lamps	Wall Switch	S	26	1,760	3	Relamp	No	1	LED Lamps: LED Lamps	Wall Switch	18	1,760	0.0	15	0	\$2	\$27	\$2	11.2
Restroom - 14	1	Compact Fluorescent: (2) 13W Biaxial Plug-In Lamps	Wall Switch	S	26	1,760	3	Relamp	No	1	LED Lamps: LED Lamps	Wall Switch	18	1,760	0.0	15	0	\$2	\$27	\$2	11.2
Restroom - 2nd grade boys	4	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) U-Lamp	Wall Switch	S	34	1,760	4	None	Yes	4	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) U-Lamp	Occupancy Sensor	34	1,214	0.0	82	0	\$12	\$270	\$35	20.0
Restroom - 2nd grade girls (1)	4	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) U-Lamp	Wall Switch	S	34	1,760	4	None	Yes	4	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) U-Lamp	Occupancy Sensor	34	1,214	0.0	82	0	\$12	\$270	\$35	20.0
Restroom - 3rd grade boys	4	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) U-Lamp	Wall Switch	S	34	1,760	4	None	Yes	4	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) U-Lamp	Occupancy Sensor	34	1,214	0.0	82	0	\$12	\$270	\$35	20.0
Restroom - 3rd grade girls	4	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) U-Lamp	Wall Switch	S	34	1,760	4	None	Yes	4	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) U-Lamp	Occupancy Sensor	34	1,214	0.0	82	0	\$12	\$270	\$35	20.0
Restroom - Classroom 11	2	LED - Fixtures: Ambient 2x2 Fixture	Wall Switch	S	32	3,190	4	None	Yes	2	LED - Fixtures: Ambient 2x2 Fixture	Occupancy Sensor	32	2,201	0.0	70	0	\$10	\$270	\$35	23.5
Restroom - Classroom 12	2	LED - Fixtures: Ambient 2x2 Fixture	Wall Switch	S	32	3,190	4	None	Yes	2	LED - Fixtures: Ambient 2x2 Fixture	Occupancy Sensor	32	2,201	0.0	70	0	\$10	\$270	\$35	23.5
Restroom - Classroom 12	1	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 2' Lamps	Wall Switch	S	17	1,760		None	No	1	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 2' Lamps	Wall Switch	17	1,760	0.0	0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.0
Restroom - Classroom 17	1	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) U-Lamp	Wall Switch	S	34	1,760		None	No	1	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) U-Lamp	Wall Switch	34	1,760	0.0	0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.0
Restroom - Classroom 18	1	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) U-Lamp	Wall Switch	S	34	1,760		None	No	1	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) U-Lamp	Wall Switch	34	1,760	0.0	0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.0

Location	Existing Conditions						Proposed Conditions							Energy Impact & Financial Analysis							
	Fixture Quantity	Fixture Description	Control System	Light Level	Watts per Fixture	Annual Operating Hours	ECM #	Fixture Recommendation	Add Controls?	Fixture Quantity	Fixture Description	Control System	Watts per Fixture	Annual Operating Hours	Total Peak kW Savings	Total Annual kWh Savings	Total Annual MMBtu Savings	Total Annual Energy Cost Savings	Estimated M&L Cost (\$)	Total Incentives	Simple Payback w/ Incentives in Years
Restroom - Classroom 19	1	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) U-Lamp	Wall Switch	S	34	1,760		None	No	1	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) U-Lamp	Wall Switch	34	1,760	0.0	0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.0
Restroom - Classroom 23	1	Compact Fluorescent: (1) 26W Biaxial Plug-In Lamp	Wall Switch	S	26	1,760	3	Relamp	No	1	LED Lamps: LED Lamps	Wall Switch	18	1,760	0.0	15	0	\$2	\$14	\$1	5.6
Stage	77	Incandescent: (1) 65W A19 Screw-In Lamp	Wall Switch	S	65	3,190	3	Relamp	No	77	LED Lamps: (1) 10W Plug-In Lamp	Wall Switch	10	3,190	3.0	14,861	-3	\$2,135	\$1,326	\$77	0.6
supply room	3	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Wall Switch	S	30	1,760	4	None	Yes	3	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	30	1,214	0.0	54	0	\$8	\$270	\$35	30.3

Motor Inventory & Recommendations

Location	Area(s)/System(s) Served	Existing Conditions									Proposed Conditions					Energy Impact & Financial Analysis						
		Motor Quantity	Motor Application	HP Per Motor	Full Load Efficiency	VFD Control?	Manufacturer	Model	Remaining Useful Life	Annual Operating Hours	ECM #	Install High Efficiency Motors?	Full Load Efficiency	Install VFDs?	Number of VFDs	Total Peak kW Savings	Total Annual kWh Savings	Total Annual MMBtu Savings	Total Annual Energy Cost Savings	Estimated M&L Cost (\$)	Total Incentives	Simple Payback w/ Incentives in Years
Roof	HX-1 & 2 - Air to Ait Heat Exchanger - Cafeteria	2	Supply Fan	5.0	86.0%	No	Heatex Inc	E-5000-1C-6000-HW-3-A	B	1,650	7	No	89.5%	Yes	2	3.0	5,745	0	\$836	\$10,055	\$1,800	9.9
Roof	HX-1 & 2 - Air to Ait Heat Exchanger - Cafeteria	2	Exhaust Fan	5.0	86.0%	No	Heatex Inc	E-5000-1C-6000-HW-3-A	B	1,650	7	No	89.5%	Yes	2	3.1	5,745	0	\$836	\$10,055	\$1,800	9.9
Roof	All Purpose Room	2	Supply Fan	3.0	86.0%	No			B	1,650	7	No	89.5%	Yes	2	1.8	3,447	0	\$501	\$9,110	\$400	17.4
Roof	All Purpose Room	2	Exhaust Fan	2.0	84.0%	No			B	1,650	7	No	86.5%	Yes	2	1.2	2,312	0	\$336	\$8,363	\$200	24.3
Classrooms & Other Spaces	Unit Ventilators	33	Fan Coil Unit	0.3	65.0%	No			W	1,650		No	65.0%	No		0.0	0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.0
Boiler Room	Combustion Air Fan	2	Combustion Air Fan	3.0	84.0%	No			W	2,745		No	84.0%	No		0.0	0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.0
Roof	Classrooms & Other Spaces	9	Exhaust Fan	0.2	65.0%	No			W	1,650		No	65.0%	No		0.0	0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.0
Roof	Classrooms & Other Spaces	15	Exhaust Fan	0.3	65.0%	No			W	1,650		No	65.0%	No		0.0	0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.0
Boiler Room	Heating Hot Water Pumps	2	Heating Hot Water Pump	7.5	91.0%	Yes			W	1,785		No	91.0%	No		0.0	0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.0
Boiler Room	Domestic Hot Water Pumps	2	DHW Circulation Pump	0.1	65.0%	No			W	8,760		No	65.0%	No		0.0	0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.0
Various	Various	39	Supply Fan	0.5	78.0%	No				1,650		No	78.0%	No		0.0	0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.0

Packaged HVAC Inventory & Recommendations

Location	Area(s)/System(s) Served	Existing Conditions									Proposed Conditions								Energy Impact & Financial Analysis					
		System Quantity	System Type	Cooling Capacity per Unit (Tons)	Heating Capacity per Unit (MBh)	Cooling Mode Efficiency (SEER/IEER/EER)	Heating Mode Efficiency	Manufacturer	Model	Remaining Useful Life	ECM #	Install High Efficiency System?	System Quantity	System Type	Cooling Capacity per Unit (Tons)	Heating Capacity per Unit (MBh)	Cooling Mode Efficiency (SEER/IEER/EER)	Heating Mode Efficiency	Total Peak kW Savings	Total Annual kWh Savings	Total Annual MMBtu Savings	Total Annual Energy Cost Savings	Estimated M&L Cost (\$)	Total Incentives
Roof	ACCU-9 - Classroom 20	1	Split-System	1.50		13.00		Trane	4TTR3018H	W		No						0.0	0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.0
Roof	Classroom 32	1	Split-System	3.50		12.00		Trane	4TTR3042D	W		No						0.0	0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.0
Roof	Classroom 8	1	Split-System	3.50		11.00		Trane	2TTA3042A	B	8	Yes	1	Split-System	3.50		16.00	0.6	358	0	\$52	\$6,399	\$368	115.8
Roof	ACCU-3- Classroom 16	1	Split-System	1.50		13.00		Trane	4TTR3018H	W		No						0.0	0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.0
Roof	Classroom 27	1	Split-System	3.50		13.00		Trane	4TTR3042D	W		No						0.0	0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.0
Roof	Classroom 2	1	Split-System	3.50		13.00		Trane	4TTR3042D	W		No						0.0	0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.0
Roof	Classroom 17	1	Split-System	4.00		13.00		Trane	4TTR3048D	W		No						0.0	0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.0
Roof	Classroom 18	1	Split-System	4.00		13.00		Trane	4TTR3048D	W		No						0.0	0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.0
Roof	Classroom 14	1	Split-System	1.50		13.00		Trane	4TTR3018H	W		No						0.0	0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.0
Roof	Classroom 10	1	Split-System	3.50		11.00		Trane	2TTA3042A	B	8	Yes	1	Split-System	3.50		16.00	0.6	358	0	\$52	\$6,399	\$368	115.8
Roof	Classroom 32	1	Split-System	3.50		13.00		Trane	4TTR3042D	W		No						0.0	0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.0
Roof	Classroom 7	1	Split-System	3.50		11.00		Trane	2TTA3042A	B	8	Yes	1	Split-System	3.50		16.00	0.6	358	0	\$52	\$6,399	\$368	115.8
Roof	Classroom 4	1	Split-System	3.50		11.00		Trane	2TTA3042A	B	8	Yes	1	Split-System	3.50		16.00	0.6	358	0	\$52	\$6,399	\$368	115.8
Roof	Classroom 13	1	Split-System	3.50		13.00		Trane	4TTR3042D	W		No						0.0	0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.0
Roof	Classroom 6	1	Split-System	3.50		11.00		Trane	2TTA3042A	B	8	Yes	1	Split-System	3.50		16.00	0.6	358	0	\$52	\$6,399	\$368	115.8
Roof	Classroom 21	1	Split-System	1.50		13.00		Trane	4TTR3018H	W		No						0.0	0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.0
Roof	Classroom 28	1	Split-System	3.50		13.00		Trane	4TTR3042D	W		No						0.0	0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.0
Roof	Classroom 29	1	Split-System	3.50		13.00		Trane	4TTR3042D	W		No						0.0	0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.0
Roof	Classroom 22	1	Split-System	1.50		13.00		Trane	4TTR3018H	W		No						0.0	0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.0
Roof	Classroom 9	1	Split-System	3.50		11.00		Trane	2TTA3042A	B	8	Yes	1	Split-System	3.50		16.00	0.6	358	0	\$52	\$6,399	\$368	115.8

		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	Classroom 30	1	Split-System	3.50		13.00		Trane	4TTR3042D	W		No							0.0	0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.0
Roof	Classroom 23 - Art Classroom	1	Split-System	4.00		13.00		Trane	4TTR3048D	W		No							0.0	0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.0
Roof	Classroom 5	1	Split-System	3.50		11.00		Trane	2TTA3042A	B	8	Yes	1	Split-System	3.50		16.00		0.6	358	0	\$52	\$6,399	\$368	115.8
Roof	Classroom 26 Computer Room	1	Split-System	5.00		13.00		Trane	2TTR3060D	W		No							0.0	0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.0
Roof	Classroom 12	1	Split-System	3.50		13.00		Trane	4TTR3042D	W		No							0.0	0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.0
Roof	Classroom 19	1	Split-System	4.00		13.00		Trane	4TTR3048D	W		No							0.0	0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.0
Roof	Classroom 11	1	Split-System	3.50		11.00		Trane	2TTA3042A	B	8	Yes	1	Split-System	3.50		16.00		0.6	358	0	\$52	\$6,399	\$368	115.8
Roof	Classroom 15	1	Split-System	1.50		14.00		Trane	4TTR3018H	W		No							0.0	0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.0
Roof	Faculty Room	1	Split-System	2.50		13.00		Trane	4TTR4030L	W		No							0.0	0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.0
Roof	Classroom 1	1	Split-System	3.50		13.00		Trane	4TTR3042D	W		No							0.0	0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.0
Roof	Classroom 3	1	Split-System	3.50		13.00		Trane	4TTR3042D	W		No							0.0	0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.0
Roof	Main Office	1	Split-System	5.00		11.00		Trane	2TTR3060D	B	8	Yes	1	Split-System	5.00		16.00		0.9	511	0	\$74	\$9,943	\$525	126.6
Roof	Office	1	Split-System	3.00		10.50		Fujitsu	AOU36CLX	B	8	Yes	1	Split-System	3.00		16.00		0.6	354	0	\$51	\$5,517	\$315	101.1
Exteriro Ground Floor	Office	1	Split-System	2.00		10.50		Fujitsu	AOU24C1	B	8	Yes	1	Split-System	2.00		16.00		0.4	236	0	\$34	\$4,040	\$210	111.7
Exteriro Ground Floor	Classroom 26	1	Split-System	3.00		12.00		Fujitsu	AOU36CLX	W		No							0.0	0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.0
Roof	Cafeteria	2	Split-System	2.50		12.00		Fujitsu	AOU30CLX1	W		No							0.0	0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.0
Roof	Cafeteria	2	Split-System	3.00		10.50		Fujitsu	AOU36CLX	B	8	Yes	2	Split-System	3.00		16.00		1.2	707	0	\$103	\$11,034	\$630	101.1
Roof	ERU APR-1 & 2 - All Purpose Room	2	Package Unit	8.00	168.00	11.00	0.8 AFUE	AAON	RN-008-8-0	B	8	Yes	2	Package Unit	8.00	168.00	14.00	0.82 Et	1.9	1,122	3	\$189	\$31,974	\$1,264	162.6
Roof	RTU-MC - Media Center	1	Package Unit	7.50	120.00	11.00	0.8 AFUE	Trane	YHC092F3	W		No							0.0	0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.0
Classroom 16B IT office	Classroom 16B IT office	1	Window AC	1.00		9.70				B	8	Yes	1	Window AC	1.00		12.00		0.1	71	0	\$10	\$942	\$0	91.1
		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
Classroom 33	Classroom 33	1	Window AC	0.83		10.10				W		No							0.0	0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.0
Faculty Room	Faculty Room	1	Window AC	1.00		9.70				B	8	Yes	1	Window AC	1.00		12.00		0.1	71	0	\$10	\$942	\$0	91.1
Maintenance room	Maintenance room	1	Window AC	0.83		10.10				W		No							0.0	0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.0

Space Heating Boiler Inventory & Recommendations

Location	Area(s)/System(s) Served	Existing Conditions						Proposed Conditions						Energy Impact & Financial Analysis						
		System Quantity	System Type	Output Capacity per Unit (MBh)	Manufacturer	Model	Remaining Useful Life	ECM #	Install High Efficiency System?	System Quantity	System Type	Output Capacity per Unit (MBh)	Heating Efficiency	Heating Efficiency Units	Total Peak kW Savings	Total Annual kWh Savings	Total Annual MMBtu Savings	Total Annual Energy Cost Savings	Estimated M&L Cost (\$)	Total Incentives
Boiler Room	Hydronic Heating System - Boiler #1 & 2	2	Non-Condensing Hot Water Boiler	2,676	Easco Boiler	FST-80HW	W		No					0.0	0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.0

Pipe Insulation Recommendations

Location	Area(s)/System(s) Affected	Recommendation Inputs			Energy Impact & Financial Analysis						
		ECM #	Length of Uninsulated Pipe (ft)	Pipe Diameter (in)	Total Peak kW Savings	Total Annual kWh Savings	Total Annual MMBtu Savings	Total Annual Energy Cost Savings	Estimated M&L Cost (\$)	Total Incentives	Simple Payback w/ Incentives in Years
Boiler Room	Domestic Hot Water System	9	80	1.50	0.0	0	14	\$121	\$1,066	\$160	7.5

DHW Inventory & Recommendations

Location	Area(s)/System(s) Served	Existing Conditions					Proposed Conditions							Energy Impact & Financial Analysis					
		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
Boiler Room	Domestic Hot Water System	1	Storage Tank Water Heater (> 50 Gal)	A O Smith	BTR199 118	W		No					0.0	0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.0

Low-Flow Device Recommendations

Location	Recommendation Inputs					Energy Impact & Financial Analysis						
	ECM #	Device Quantity	Device Type	Existing Flow Rate (gpm)	Proposed Flow Rate (gpm)	Total Peak kW Savings	Total Annual kWh Savings	Total Annual MMBtu Savings	Total Annual Energy Cost Savings	Estimated M&L Cost (\$)	Total Incentives	Simple Payback w/ Incentives in Years
Restrooms	10	4	Faucet Aerator (Lavatory)	2.20	0.50	0.0	0	4	\$33	\$29	\$14	0.4

Commercial Refrigerator/Freezer Inventory & Recommendations

Location	Existing Conditions					Proposed Conditions		Energy Impact & Financial Analysis						
	Quantity	Refrigerator/ Freezer 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
Cafeteria	1	Freezer Chest	Jack & Jill		No		No	0.0	0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.0
Cafeteria	1	Refrigerator Chest	Power		No		No	0.0	0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.0
Cafeteria	1	Stand-Up Refrigerator, Glass Door (≤15 cu. ft.)	AdvantEDGE	CTM7-B	No		No	0.0	0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.0
Kitchen	1	Stand-Up Refrigerator, Solid Door (31 - 50 cu. ft.)	Traulsen	G20010	No		No	0.0	0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.0

Cooking Equipment Inventory & Recommendations

Location	Existing Conditions					Proposed Conditions		Energy Impact & Financial Analysis						
	Quantity	Equipment Type	Manufacturer	Model	High Efficiency Equipment?	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 (Half Size)	Blodgett	Zepahire-200-G	Yes		No	0.0	0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.0
Kitchen	1	Insulated Food Holding Cabinet (Full Size)	Metro		Yes		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
Hillside Elementary School	1	Coffee Machine	900	No		
Hillside Elementary School	6	Dehumidifier	480	No		
Hillside Elementary School	27	Desktop	191	No		
Hillside Elementary School	56	Fan (Ceiling)	35	No		
Hillside Elementary School	1	Kiln	8,320	No		
Hillside Elementary School	3	Microwave	1,000	No		
Hillside Elementary School	1	Electric Stove	1,500	No		
Hillside Elementary School	1	Electric Warming Table	1,300	No		
Hillside Elementary School	1	Paper Shredder	150	No		
Hillside Elementary School	6	Printer (Medium/Small)	192	No		
Hillside Elementary School	3	Printer/Copier (Large)	600	No		
Hillside Elementary School	3	Refrigerator (Mini)	156	No		
Hillside Elementary School	1	Refrigerator (Residential)	199	No		
Hillside Elementary School	27	Smart Board	150	No		
Hillside Elementary School	2	Television	120	No		

APPENDIX B: ENERGY STAR STATEMENT OF ENERGY PERFORMANCE

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

ENERGY STAR[®] Statement of Energy Performance

LEARN MORE AT energystar.gov

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**ENERGY STAR[®]
Score¹**

Hillside Elementary School

Primary Property Type: K-12 School
Gross Floor Area (ft²): 47,884
Built: 1967

For Year Ending: April 30, 2022
Date Generated: February 07, 2023

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 Hillside Elementary School 89 Hillside Ave. Allendale, New Jersey 07401	Property Owner Allendale BOE 100 Brookside Avenue Allendale, NJ 07401 (201) 327-2020	Primary Contact Maria Engeleit 100 Brookside Avenue Allendale, NJ 07401 (201) 327-2020 mengeleit@allendalek8.com
Property ID: 23383918		

Energy Consumption and Energy Use Intensity (EUI)			
Site EUI 65.7 kBtu/ft ²	Annual Energy by Fuel		National Median Comparison
	Electric - Grid (kBtu)	914,822 (29%)	National Median Site EUI (kBtu/ft ²)
	Natural Gas (kBtu)	2,229,407 (71%)	National Median Source EUI (kBtu/ft ²)
			% Diff from National Median Source EUI
			-19%
Source EUI 102.4 kBtu/ft ²			Annual Emissions
			Greenhouse Gas Emissions (Metric Tons CO ₂ e/year)
			198

Signature & Stamp of Verifying Professional

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

LP Signature: _____ Date: _____

Licensed Professional

() - _____



Professional Engineer or Registered Architect Stamp (if applicable)

APPENDIX C: GLOSSARY

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

gpm	<i>Gallon per minute</i>
HID	<i>High intensity discharge</i> : high-output lighting lamps such as high-pressure sodium, metal halide, and mercury vapor.
hp	<i>Horsepower</i>
HPS	<i>High-pressure sodium</i> : a type of HID lamp.
HSPF	<i>Heating seasonal performance factor</i> : a measure of efficiency typically applied to heat pumps. Heating energy provided divided by seasonal energy input.
HVAC	<i>Heating, ventilating, and air conditioning</i>
IHP 2014	US DOE Integral Horsepower rule. The current ruling regarding required electric motor efficiency.
IPLV	<i>Integrated part load value</i> : a measure of the part load efficiency usually applied to chillers.
kBtu	One thousand British thermal units
kW	<i>Kilowatt</i> : equal to 1,000 Watts.
kWh	<i>Kilowatt-hour</i> : 1,000 Watts of power expended over one hour.
LED	<i>Light emitting diode</i> : a high-efficiency source of light with a long lamp life.
LGEA	<i>Local Government Energy Audit</i>
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	<i>Metal halide</i> : a type of HID lamp.
MBh	<i>Thousand Btu per hour</i>
MBtu	<i>One thousand British thermal units</i>
MMBtu	<i>One million British thermal units</i>
MV	<i>Mercury Vapor</i> : a type of HID lamp.
NJBPU	<i>New Jersey Board of Public Utilities</i>
NJCEP	<i>New Jersey's Clean Energy Program</i> : 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	<i>Photovoltaic</i> : refers to an electronic device capable of converting incident light directly into electricity (direct current).

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