Local Government Energy Audit Report

St. Michael's Church, Convent, and Garage

July 27, 2022

Prepared for:

Parish of St. Monica

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Prepared by:

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Disclaimer

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

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

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

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

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

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ENERGY EFFICIENCY INCENTIVE & REBATE TRANSITION

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

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

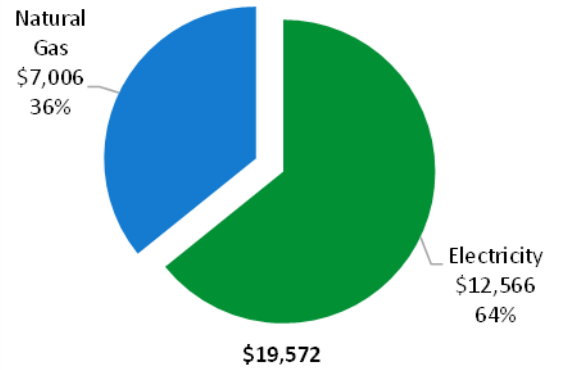
These next generation energy efficiency programs feature new ways of managing and delivering programs historically administered by New Jersey's Clean Energy Program™ (NJCEP). All of the investor-owned gas and electric utility companies will now also offer complementary energy efficiency programs and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

New utility programs are under development. Keep up to date with developments by visiting the NJCEP website.

1 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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

BUILDING PERFORMANCE REPORT

Annual Utilities	Costs: $19,572 Electricity: 67,226 kWh Natural Gas: 5,188 Therms	
ENERGY STAR® Benchmarking Score	N/A *(1-100 scale)*	A standard energy use benchmark is not available for this facility type. This report contains suggestions about how to improve building performance and reduce energy costs.

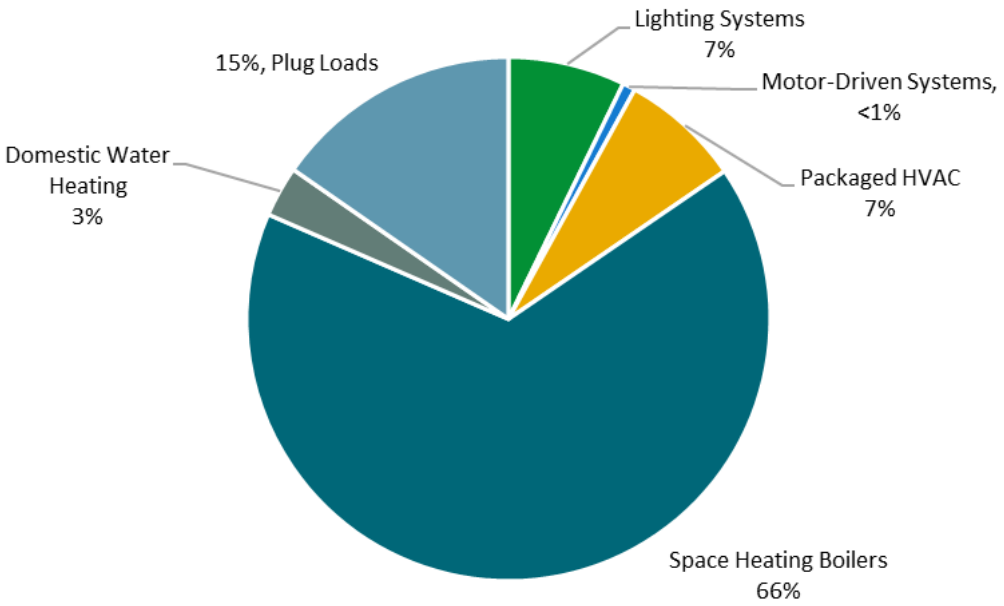


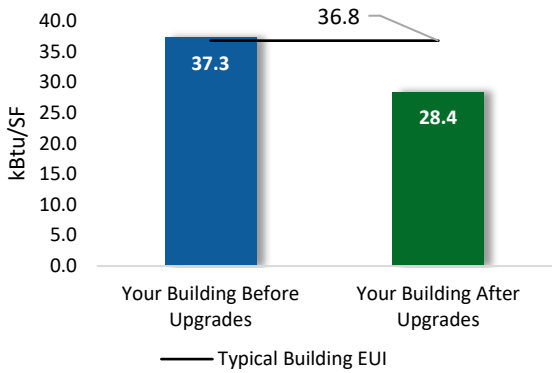
Figure 1 - Energy Use by System

POTENTIAL IMPROVEMENTS

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

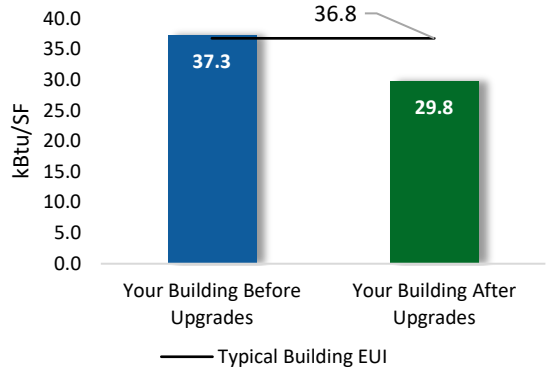
Scenario 1: Full Package (All Evaluated Measures)

Installation Cost	$31,374
Potential Rebates & Incentives[1]	$3,588
Annual Cost Savings	$3,770
Annual Energy Savings	Electricity: 9,700 kWh Natural Gas: 1,449 Therms
Greenhouse Gas Emission Savings	13 Tons
Simple Payback	7.4 Years
Site Energy Savings (All Utilities)	24%



Scenario 2: Cost Effective Package[2]

Installation Cost	$11,442
Potential Rebates & Incentives	$1,661
Annual Cost Savings	$3,312
Annual Energy Savings	Electricity: 9,053 kWh Natural Gas: 1,199 Therms
Greenhouse Gas Emission Savings	12 Tons
Simple Payback	3.0 Years
Site Energy Savings (all utilities)	20%



On-site Generation Potential

Photovoltaic	None
Combined Heat and Power	None

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

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

#	Energy Conservation Measure	Cost Effective?	Annual Electric Savings (kWh)	Peak Demand Savings (kW)	Annual Fuel Savings (MMBtu)	Annual Energy Cost Savings ($)	Estimated M&L Cost ($)	Estimated Incentive ($)*	Estimated Net M&L Cost ($)	Simple Payback Period (yrs)**	CO_2e Emissions Reduction (lbs)
Lighting Upgrades			**9,053**	**4.8**	**-1**	**$1,675**	**$10,050**	**$1,332**	**$8,718**	**5.2**	**8,967**
ECM 1	Install LED Fixtures	Yes	4,009	0.8	0	$747	$3,947	$465	$3,482	4.7	4,013
ECM 2	Retrofit Fluorescent Fixtures with LED Lamps and Drivers	Yes	2,976	2.7	-1	$548	$4,436	$688	$3,748	6.8	2,922
ECM 3	Retrofit Fixtures with LED Lamps	Yes	2,069	1.3	0	$381	$1,667	$179	$1,488	3.9	2,032
Lighting Control Measures			**646**	**0.5**	**0**	**$119**	**$3,891**	**$855**	**$3,036**	**25.5**	**635**
ECM 4	Install Occupancy Sensor Lighting Controls	No	491	0.4	0	$90	$2,316	$330	$1,986	22.0	482
ECM 5	Install High/Low Lighting Controls	No	155	0.1	0	$29	$1,575	$525	$1,050	36.7	153
Gas Heating (HVAC/Process) Replacement			**0**	**0.0**	**25**	**$339**	**$16,041**	**$1,072**	**$14,969**	**44.2**	**2,938**
ECM 6	Install High Efficiency Hot Water Boilers	No	0	0.0	25	$339	$16,041	$1,072	$14,969	44.2	2,938
HVAC System Improvements			**0**	**0.0**	**120**	**$1,620**	**$1,370**	**$320**	**$1,050**	**0.6**	**14,046**
ECM 7	Install Pipe Insulation	Yes	0	0.0	120	$1,620	$1,370	$320	$1,050	0.6	14,046
Domestic Water Heating Upgrade			**0**	**0.0**	**1**	**$17**	**$22**	**$9**	**$12**	**0.7**	**147**
ECM 8	Install Low-Flow DHW Devices	Yes	0	0.0	1	$17	$22	$9	$12	0.7	147
TOTALS (COST EFFECTIVE MEASURES)			**9,053**	**4.8**	**120**	**$3,312**	**$11,442**	**$1,661**	**$9,780**	**3.0**	**23,160**
TOTALS (ALL MEASURES)			**9,700**	**5.3**	**145**	**$3,770**	**$31,374**	**$3,588**	**$27,786**	**7.4**	**26,733**

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

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

Figure 2 – Evaluated Energy Improvements

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

1.1 Planning Your Project

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

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

Pick Your Installation Approach

Utility-run energy efficiency programs, such as New Jersey's Clean Energy Programs, give you the flexibility to do a little or a lot. Rebates, incentives, and financing are available to help reduce both your installation costs and your energy bills. If you are planning to take advantage of these programs, make sure to review incentive program guidelines before proceeding. This is important because in most cases you will need to submit applications for the incentives *before* purchasing materials or starting installation.

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

Options from Around the State

Financing and Planning Support with the Energy Savings Improvement Program (ESIP)

For larger facilities with limited capital availability to implement ECMs, project financing may be available through the ESIP. Supported directly by the NJBPU, ESIP provides government agencies with project development, design, and implementation support services, as well as attractive financing for implementing ECMs. You have already taken the first step as an LGEA customer, because this report is required to participate in ESIP.

Resiliency with Return on Investment through Combined Heat and Power (CHP)

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

Successor Solar Incentive Program (SuSI)

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

Ongoing Electric Savings with Demand Response

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

Large Energy User Program (LEUP)

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

2 EXISTING CONDITIONS

The New Jersey Board of Public Utilities (NJBPU) has sponsored this Local Government Energy Audit (LGEA) Report for St. Michael's Church, Convent and Garage. 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 April 12, 2022, TRC performed an energy audit at St. Michael's Church, Convent and Garage located in Atlantic City, New Jersey. TRC met with Carmelo Nieves to review the facility operations and help focus our investigation on specific energy-using systems.

St. Michael's Church, convent, and garage are part of a multi building campus. These buildings total 20,076 square feet and share utilities. The church and convent were built in 1912 and the garage added later. Spaces include classrooms, offices, corridors, stairwells, sanctuary, offices, kitchen, and basement mechanical space. The classrooms above the church are occupied by a studio and consulting business.

2.2 Building Occupancy

The facility is occupied year-round. Typical weekday occupancy is between 10 and 15 staff and 5 – 50 visitors.

Building Name	Weekday/Weekend	Operating Schedule
Church	Weekday	8:00:00 AM - 1:00 PM
	Weekend	8:00:00 AM - 1:00 PM
Convent	Weekday	12:00 AM - 12:00 AM
	Weekend	12:00 AM - 12:00 AM
Garage	Weekday	Varied
	Weekend	Varied

Figure 3 - Building Occupancy Schedule

2.3 Building Envelope

Convent and church walls are brick and concrete with a stone facade. The garage is block construction. Roof areas are flat and covered with black membrane, and in poor condition. Roof encloses conditioned space. The thermal barrier is between this space and the conditioned space below.

Church

Convent

Detached Garage

Most of the windows are single-paned with wood frames. Sanctuary windows are stained glass. The glass-to-frame seals are in poor condition. The operable window weather seals are in poor condition, showing evidence of excessive wear. Exterior doors have wood frames and are in fair condition with undamaged door seals. Degraded window and door seals increase drafts and outside air infiltration.

Convent Window

Church Classroom Windows

Sanctuary Stained Glass Windows

Convent Front Door

Church Front Door

Detached Garage Doors

2.4 Lighting Systems

The primary interior lighting system use LED lamps. The facility has several different styles of medium base LED lamps including A19, PAR30, G30, and R16. There are 32-Watt linear fluorescent T8 lamp and 40-Watt T12 fixtures, mainly in service and classrooms areas. Typically, T8 fluorescent lamps use electronic ballasts and T12 fluorescent lamps use magnetic ballasts. Fixture types include 1-lamp, 2-lamp, or 4-lamp, 4-foot-long surface mounted fixtures.

Plug-in compact fluorescent lamps (CFL) are used, mainly in areas of the convent. Incandescent general-purpose and halogen lamps are generally found in the church theater and some classrooms.

Most fixtures are in fair condition. All exit signs are LED. Interior lighting levels were generally sufficient.

Fan/Light Combo

Sanctuary Lighting

Classroom Fixture

Most lighting fixtures are controlled manually, some by dimmers. Remainder are controlled by breakers.

Sanctuary Controls

Church Lobby Controls

Convent Switches

Exterior lighting is provided by a variety of lamp types including metal halide, high pressure sodium, incandescent, and LED sources. Fixtures include wall packs, floodlights, and a barn light that uses high intensity discharge (HID) lamps and tends to operate through the night. Exterior light fixtures are controlled by a time clock, switch, or photocell, depending on the fixture.

Church Floodlight

Convent Wall Pack

Detached Garage Barn Light

2.5 Air Handling Systems

Unitary Electric HVAC Equipment

The church sanctuary is cooled using ductless mini split air conditioning (AC) units. These have a capacity of 3-tons each. The units are in fair condition. They range in efficiency between 10.5 EER to 11 EER. The second floor is cooled using two window AC units, each with a capacity of approximately 1.2-tons.

The convent has two, ½-ton window AC units with a EER of 10. They are ENERGY STAR® labeled.

Sanctuary Outdoor Condensing Units

Sanctuary Indoor Evaporator

Convent Window AC Unit

Unitary Heating Equipment

The church's second and third floor are both heated by electric resistance heaters. They are rated up to 5.6 kW each. They are manually controlled and in good condition.

The convent has a 400-Watt electric resistance baseboard heater in the sacristy.

Classroom Portable Electric Resistance Heaters

Convent Electric Resistance Baseboard Heater

2.6 Heating Hot Water Systems

One Weil-McLain 250 MBh hot water boiler serves the church's first floor heating load. The burners are non-modulating with a nominal efficiency of 81%. Installed in 2000, it is in fair condition. There is a service contract in place. Hot water is circulated by one, ¼ hp pump. The hydronic distribution system is a two-pipe, heating-only system. There are about 100 feet of supply and/or return pipe with no insulation. Insulation should be added.

One Weil-McLain 480 MBh hot water boiler serves most of the convent's heating load. The burners are non-modulating with a nominal efficiency of 80%. Installed in 1973, it is in fair condition. There is a service contract in place. Hot water is circulated by three fractional hp pumps serving different areas of the building. The hydronic distribution system is a two-pipe, heating-only system. There are 48 feet of supply and/or return pipe with no insulation. Insulation should be added.

Convent Hot Water Boiler

Church Hot Water Boiler

Church Heating Hot Water Pump

2.7 Domestic Hot Water

Hot water for the church is produced by a 12-gallon, 1.5 kW electric storage water heater.

Hot water for the convent is produced by a 40-gallon, 40 MBh gas-fired storage water heater with an efficiency of 80%. The domestic hot water pipes are partially insulated, and missing areas should have pipe wrap added.

Church Hot Water Storage Tank

Convent Hot Water Storage Tank and Label

2.8 Plug Load and Vending Machines

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

Plug loads include clothes washer and dryer in the convent as well general cooking appliances. The art studio has two large kilns that run throughout the week. Usually, one runs at a time.

There are several residential-style refrigerators in the church and convent. These vary in condition and efficiency.

Convent Refrigerators

Kilns

Television

2.9 Water-Using Systems

There are four restrooms with toilets, sinks, and showers in the Convent and three in the Church. Faucet flow rates are at 1.5 gallons per minute (gpm) or higher. Showerheads are rated at 1.5 gpm.

Convent Kitchen Sink

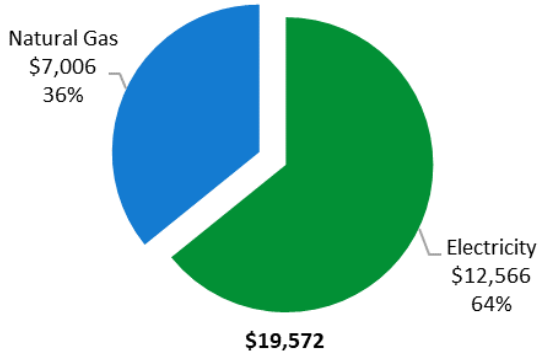
Convent Showerhead

Convent Restroom Sink

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	67,226 kWh	$12,566
Natural Gas	5,188 Therms	$7,006
Total		**$19,572**



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.

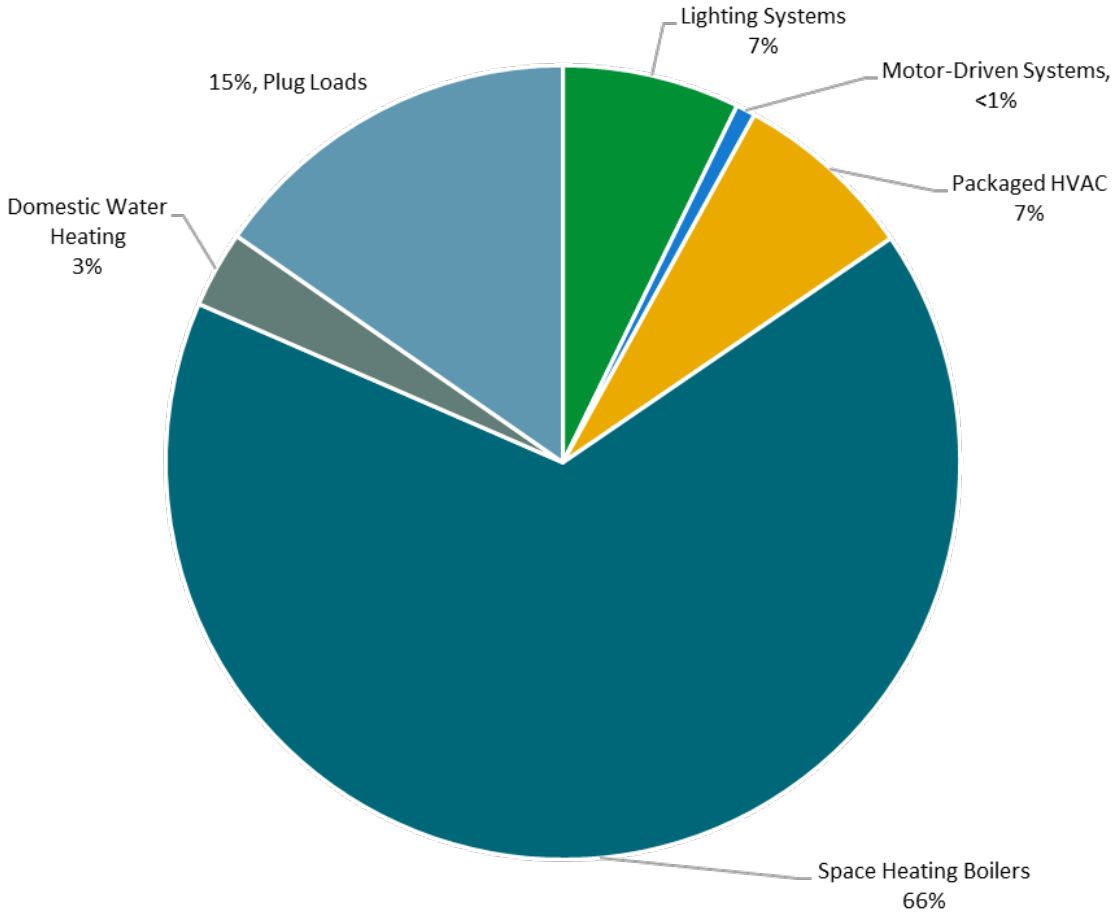
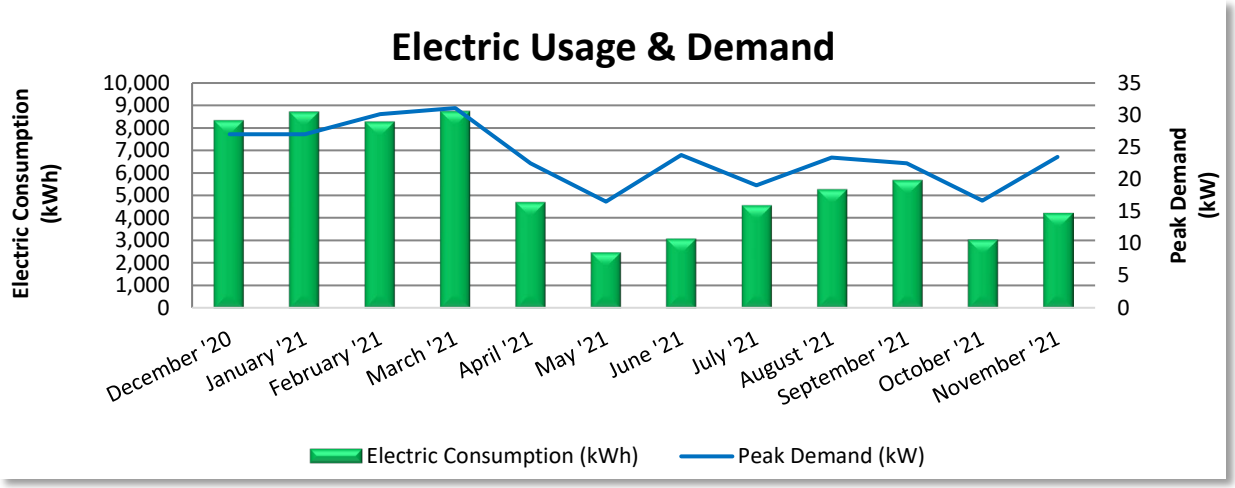


Figure 4 - Energy Balance

3.1 Electricity

Atlantic City Electric delivers electricity under rate class Monthly General Service Secondary.



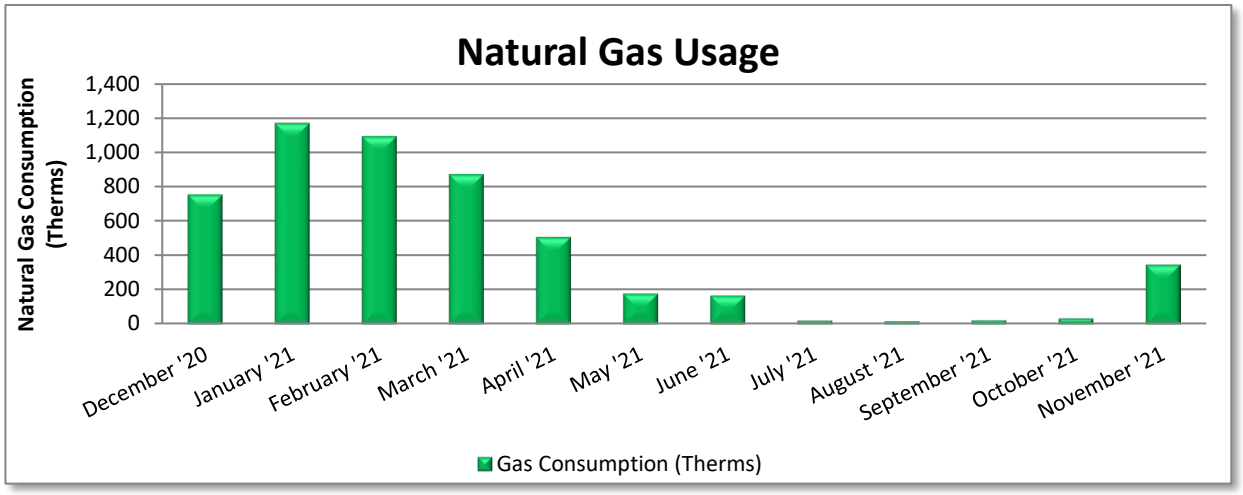
Electric Billing Data					
Period Ending	Days in Period	Electric Usage (kWh)	Demand (kW)	Demand Cost	Total Electric Cost
12/27/20	33	8,334	27	168	1,471
1/26/21	30	8,716	27	173	1,533
2/22/21	27	8,283	30	155	1,447
3/24/21	30	8,750	31	177	1,544
4/26/21	33	4,721	23	138	888
5/24/21	28	2,485	17	83	487
6/23/21	30	3,097	24	147	656
7/27/21	34	4,568	19	135	898
8/26/21	30	5,287	23	149	1,028
9/28/21	33	5,701	23	202	1,153
10/26/21	28	3,054	17	116	610
11/24/21	29	4,230	24	175	851
Totals	**365**	**67,226**	**31**	**$1,818**	**$12,566**
Annual	**365**	**67,226**	**31**	**$1,818**	**$12,566**

Notes:

- Peak demand of 31 kW occurred in March 2021.
- Average demand over the past 12 months was 24 kW.
- The average electric cost over the past 12 months was $0.187/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

South Jersey Gas delivers natural gas under rate class General Service (GSG).



Gas Billing Data			
Period Ending	**Days in Period**	**Natural Gas Usage (Therms)**	**Natural Gas Cost**
12/27/20	33	754	1,125
1/26/21	30	1,168	1,395
2/22/21	27	1,092	1,302
3/24/21	30	871	1,061
4/26/21	33	507	656
5/24/21	28	179	272
6/23/21	30	167	271
7/27/21	34	23	111
8/26/21	30	20	98
9/28/21	33	24	110
10/26/21	28	36	113
11/24/21	29	347	493
Totals	**365**	**5,188**	**$7,006**
Annual	**365**	**5,188**	**$7,006**

Notes:

- The average gas cost for the past 12 months is $1.350/therm, which is the blended rate used throughout the analysis.

3.3 Benchmarking

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

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

Benchmarking Score	**N/A**

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

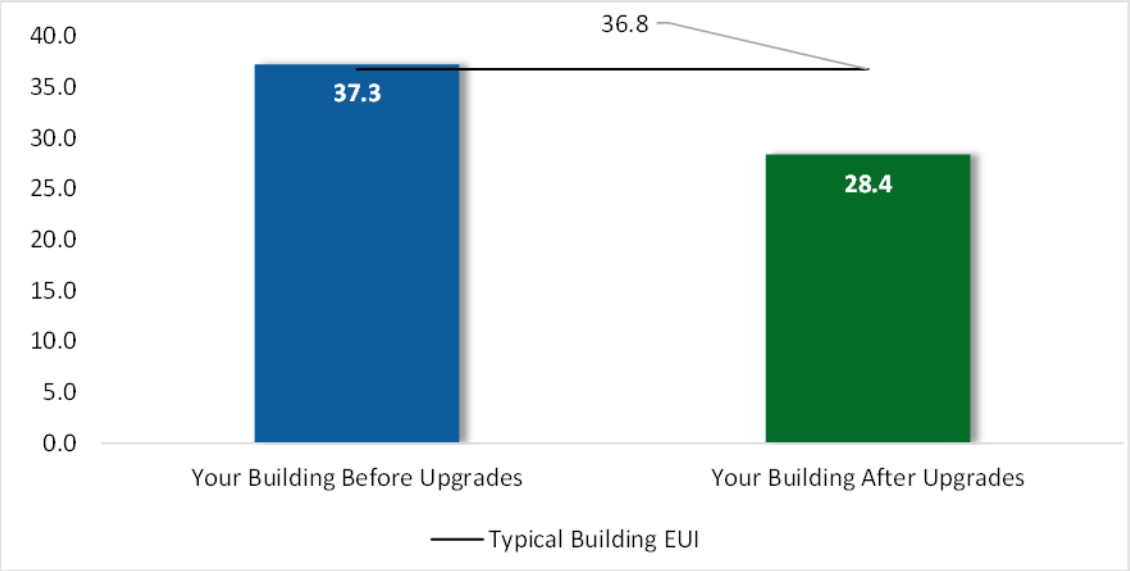


Figure 5 - Energy Use Intensity Comparison[3]

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

[3] Based on all evaluated ECMs

Tracking Your Energy Performance

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

We have created a Portfolio Manager® account for your facility, and we have already entered the monthly utility data shown above for you. Account login information for your account will be sent via email.

Free online training is available to help you use ENERGY STAR® Portfolio Manager® to track your building's performance at: https://www.energystar.gov/buildings/training.

For more information on ENERGY STAR® and Portfolio Manager®, visit their website.

4 Energy Conservation Measures

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

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

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

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

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

#	Energy Conservation Measure	Cost Effective?	Annual Electric Savings (kWh)	Peak Demand Savings (kW)	Annual Fuel Savings (MMBtu)	Annual Energy Cost Savings ($)	Estimated M&L Cost ($)	Estimated Incentive ($)*	Estimated Net M&L Cost ($)	Simple Payback Period (yrs)**	CO_2e Emissions Reduction (lbs)
Lighting Upgrades			**9,053**	**4.8**	**-1**	**$1,675**	**$10,050**	**$1,332**	**$8,718**	**5.2**	**8,967**
ECM 1	Install LED Fixtures	Yes	4,009	0.8	0	$747	$3,947	$465	$3,482	4.7	4,013
ECM 2	Retrofit Fluorescent Fixtures with LED Lamps and Drivers	Yes	2,976	2.7	-1	$548	$4,436	$688	$3,748	6.8	2,922
ECM 3	Retrofit Fixtures with LED Lamps	Yes	2,069	1.3	0	$381	$1,667	$179	$1,488	3.9	2,032
Lighting Control Measures			**646**	**0.5**	**0**	**$119**	**$3,891**	**$855**	**$3,036**	**25.5**	**635**
ECM 4	Install Occupancy Sensor Lighting Controls	No	491	0.4	0	$90	$2,316	$330	$1,986	22.0	482
ECM 5	Install High/Low Lighting Controls	No	155	0.1	0	$29	$1,575	$525	$1,050	36.7	153
Gas Heating (HVAC/Process) Replacement			**0**	**0.0**	**25**	**$339**	**$16,041**	**$1,072**	**$14,969**	**44.2**	**2,938**
ECM 6	Install High Efficiency Hot Water Boilers	No	0	0.0	25	$339	$16,041	$1,072	$14,969	44.2	2,938
HVAC System Improvements			**0**	**0.0**	**120**	**$1,620**	**$1,370**	**$320**	**$1,050**	**0.6**	**14,046**
ECM 7	Install Pipe Insulation	Yes	0	0.0	120	$1,620	$1,370	$320	$1,050	0.6	14,046
Domestic Water Heating Upgrade			**0**	**0.0**	**1**	**$17**	**$22**	**$9**	**$12**	**0.7**	**147**
ECM 8	Install Low-Flow DHW Devices	Yes	0	0.0	1	$17	$22	$9	$12	0.7	147
TOTALS			**9,700**	**5.3**	**145**	**$3,770**	**$31,374**	**$3,588**	**$27,786**	**7.4**	**26,733**

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

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

Figure 6 – All Evaluated ECMs

#	Energy Conservation Measure	Annual Electric Savings (kWh)	Peak Demand Savings (kW)	Annual Fuel Savings (MMBtu)	Annual Energy Cost Savings ($)	Estimated M&L Cost ($)	Estimated Incentive ($)*	Estimated Net M&L Cost ($)	Simple Payback Period (yrs)**	CO_2e Emissions Reduction (lbs)
Lighting Upgrades		**9,053**	**4.8**	**-1**	**$1,675**	**$10,050**	**$1,332**	**$8,718**	**5.2**	**8,967**
ECM 1	Install LED Fixtures	4,009	0.8	0	$747	$3,947	$465	$3,482	4.7	4,013
ECM 2	Retrofit Fluorescent Fixtures with LED Lamps and Drivers	2,976	2.7	-1	$548	$4,436	$688	$3,748	6.8	2,922
ECM 3	Retrofit Fixtures with LED Lamps	2,069	1.3	0	$381	$1,667	$179	$1,488	3.9	2,032
HVAC System Improvements		**0**	**0.0**	**120**	**$1,620**	**$1,370**	**$320**	**$1,050**	**0.6**	**14,046**
ECM 7	Install Pipe Insulation	0	0.0	120	$1,620	$1,370	$320	$1,050	0.6	14,046
Domestic Water Heating Upgrade		**0**	**0.0**	**1**	**$17**	**$22**	**$9**	**$12**	**0.7**	**147**
ECM 8	Install Low-Flow DHW Devices	0	0.0	1	$17	$22	$9	$12	0.7	147
TOTALS		**9,053**	**4.8**	**120**	**$3,312**	**$11,442**	**$1,661**	**$9,780**	**3.0**	**23,160**

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

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

Figure 7 – Cost Effective ECMs

4.1 Lighting

#	Energy Conservation Measure	Annual Electric Savings (kWh)	Peak Demand Savings (kW)	Annual Fuel Savings (MMBtu)	Annual Energy Cost Savings ($)	Estimated M&L Cost ($)	Estimated Incentive ($)*	Estimated Net M&L Cost ($)	Simple Payback Period (yrs)**	CO_2e Emissions Reduction (lbs)
Lighting Upgrades		**9,053**	**4.8**	**-1**	**$1,675**	**$10,050**	**$1,332**	**$8,718**	**5.2**	**8,967**
ECM 1	Install LED Fixtures	4,009	0.8	0	$747	$3,947	$465	$3,482	4.7	4,013
ECM 2	Retrofit Fluorescent Fixtures with LED Lamps and Drivers	2,976	2.7	-1	$548	$4,436	$688	$3,748	6.8	2,922
ECM 3	Retrofit Fixtures with LED Lamps	2,069	1.3	0	$381	$1,667	$179	$1,488	3.9	2,032

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

ECM 1: Install LED Fixtures

Replace existing fixtures containing HID, circline fluorescent, or incandescent 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: decorative halogen fixtures in the sanctuary, exterior HID fixtures, and stairway circline fluorescent fixture.

ECM 2: Retrofit Fluorescent Fixtures with LED Lamps and Drivers

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

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

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

ECM 3: Retrofit Fixtures with LED Lamps

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

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

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

4.2 Lighting Controls

#	Energy Conservation Measure	Annual Electric Savings (kWh)	Peak Demand Savings (kW)	Annual Fuel Savings (MMBtu)	Annual Energy Cost Savings ($)	Estimated M&L Cost ($)	Estimated Incentive ($)*	Estimated Net M&L Cost ($)	Simple Payback Period (yrs)**	CO_2e Emissions Reduction (lbs)
Lighting Control Measures		**646**	**0.5**	**0**	**$119**	**$3,891**	**$855**	**$3,036**	**25.5**	**635**
ECM 4	Install Occupancy Sensor Lighting Controls	491	0.4	0	$90	$2,316	$330	$1,986	22.0	482
ECM 5	Install High/Low Lighting Controls	155	0.1	0	$29	$1,575	$525	$1,050	36.7	153

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

We evaluated installing 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. The measure is unlikely to be cost effective due to the current low usage patterns and limited lighting load observed in typical target areas for the application.

Affected Building Areas: offices, classrooms, and restrooms.

ECM 5: Install High/Low Lighting Controls

We evaluated installing 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. The measure is unlikely to be cost effective due to the current low usage patterns and limited lighting load observed in typical target areas for the application.

Affected Building Areas: hallways and stairwells.

4.3 Gas-Fired Heating

#	Energy Conservation Measure	Annual Electric Savings (kWh)	Peak Demand Savings (kW)	Annual Fuel Savings (MMBtu)	Annual Energy Cost Savings ($)	Estimated M&L Cost ($)	Estimated Incentive ($)*	Estimated Net M&L Cost ($)	Simple Payback Period (yrs)**	CO_2e Emissions Reduction (lbs)
Gas Heating (HVAC/Process) Replacement		**0**	**0.0**	**25**	**$339**	**$16,041**	**$1,072**	**$14,969**	**44.2**	**2,938**
ECM 6	Install High Efficiency Hot Water Boilers	0	0.0	25	$339	$16,041	$1,072	$14,969	44.2	2,938

ECM 6: Install High Efficiency Hot Water Boilers

We evaluated replacing older inefficient hot water boilers with high efficiency hot water boilers. Energy savings results from improved combustion efficiency and reduced standby losses at low loads.

For the purposes of this analysis, we evaluated the replacement of boilers on a one-for-one basis with equipment of the same capacity. We recommend that you work with your mechanical design team to select boilers that are sized appropriately for the heating load. In many cases installing multiple modular boilers, rather than one or two large boilers, will result in higher overall plant efficiency while providing additional system redundancy.

Replacing the boilers has a long payback and may not be justifiable based simply on energy considerations. However, the boilers have reached the end of their normal useful life. Typically, the marginal cost of purchasing high efficiency boilers can be justified by the marginal savings from the improved efficiency. When the boiler is eventually replaced, consider purchasing boilers that exceed the minimum efficiency required by building codes. We also recommend working with your mechanical design team to determine whether the heating system can operate with return water temperatures below 130°F, which would allow the use of condensing boilers.

4.4 HVAC Improvements

#	Energy Conservation Measure	Annual Electric Savings (kWh)	Peak Demand Savings (kW)	Annual Fuel Savings (MMBtu)	Annual Energy Cost Savings ($)	Estimated M&L Cost ($)	Estimated Incentive ($)*	Estimated Net M&L Cost ($)	Simple Payback Period (yrs)**	CO_2e Emissions Reduction (lbs)
HVAC System Improvements		**0**	**0.0**	**120**	**$1,620**	**$1,370**	**$320**	**$1,050**	**0.6**	**14,046**
ECM 7	Install Pipe Insulation	0	0.0	120	$1,620	$1,370	$320	$1,050	0.6	14,046

ECM 7: Install Pipe Insulation

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

Affected Systems: hot water piping and domestic hot water piping.

4.5 Domestic Water Heating

#	Energy Conservation Measure	Annual Electric Savings (kWh)	Peak Demand Savings (kW)	Annual Fuel Savings (MMBtu)	Annual Energy Cost Savings ($)	Estimated M&L Cost ($)	Estimated Incentive ($)*	Estimated Net M&L Cost ($)	Simple Payback Period (yrs)**	CO_2e Emissions Reduction (lbs)
Domestic Water Heating Upgrade		**0**	**0.0**	**1**	**$17**	**$22**	**$9**	**$12**	**0.7**	**147**
ECM 8	Install Low-Flow DHW Devices	0	0.0	1	$17	$22	$9	$12	0.7	147

ECM 8: Install Low-Flow DHW Devices

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

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

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

4.6 Measures for Future Consideration

There are additional opportunities for improvement that Parish of St. Monica 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.

Parish of St. Monica 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.

Window Replacements

Energy efficient windows are an important consideration when improving the building envelope. The heat transfer through the glass panes are responsible for a significant portion of the facility's heating and cooling energy consumption. We recommend replacing single-pane windows with double-pane windows, and we recommend models that are gas-filled with low-e coatings to reduce heat loss. Windows should be selected with low U-factors to maximize energy savings. The U-factor is the rate at which the window conducts non-solar heat flow and is a key indicator of performance. The lower the U-factor, the higher the efficiency of the window. Window frames and sashes should be efficient as well. If metal frames are specified or required by code, the frame extrusions should have a thermal break to reduce conduction through the frame. As part of the installation, the window frames should be properly sealed with caulk materials to ensure the mitigation of air infiltration. Building envelopes that limit air infiltration and that have adequate fenestrations play a key role in optimizing heating and cooling efficiency, controlling moisture, and providing occupant comfort. Window system replacement is an expensive upgrade that generally involves architectural elements. We recommend this as a measure for further study.

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 emissions[4]. Your account has already been established. Now you can continue to keep tabs on your energy performance every month.

Lighting Maintenance

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

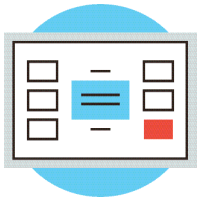
In addition to routine cleaning, developing a maintenance schedule can ensure that maintenance is performed regularly, and it can reduce the overall cost of fixture re-lamping and re-ballasting. Group re-lamping and re-ballasting maintains lighting levels and minimizes the number of site visits by a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

Motor 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.

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

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.

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.

Water Heater Maintenance

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

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

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

Water Conservation

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

For more information regarding water conservation go to the EPA's WaterSense™ website[5] or download a copy of EPA's "WaterSense™ at Work: Best Management Practices for Commercial and Institutional Facilities"[6] to get ideas for creating a water management plan and best practices for a wide range of water using systems.

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

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

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

Procurement Strategies

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

[5] https://www.epa.gov/watersense.

[6] https://www.epa.gov/watersense/watersense-work-0.

6 On-site Generation

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

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

6.1 Solar Photovoltaic

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

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

This facility does not appear to meet the minimum criteria for a cost-effective solar PV installation. To be cost-effective, a solar PV array needs certain minimum criteria, such as sufficient and sustained electric demand and sufficient flat or south-facing rooftop or other unshaded space on which to place the PV panels.

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

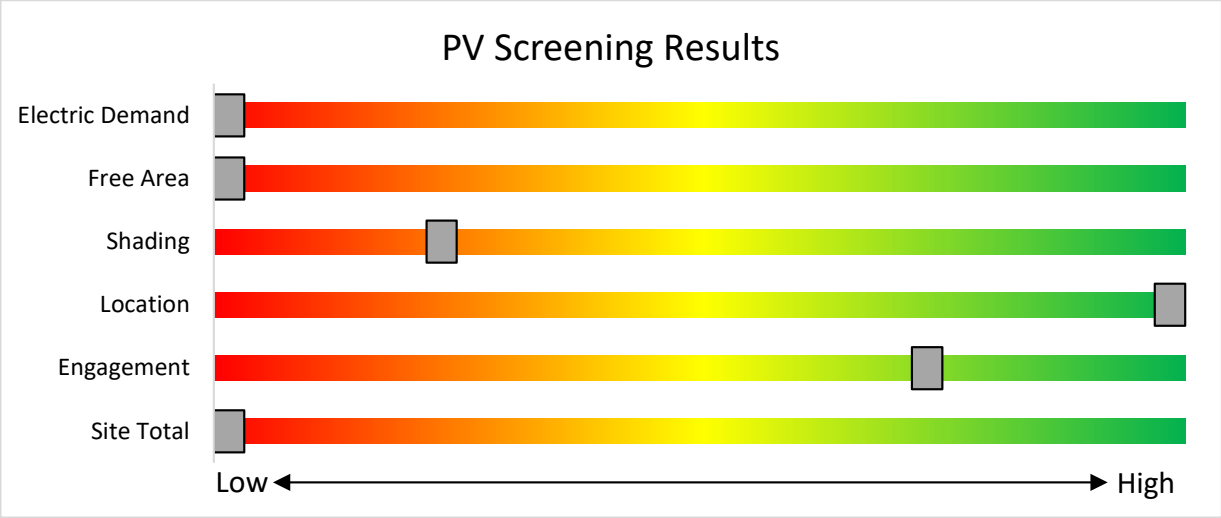


Figure 8 - Photovoltaic Screening

Successor Solar Incentive Program (SuSI)

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

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

Successor Solar Incentive Program (SuSI): https://www.njcleanenergy.com/renewable-energy/programs/susi-program

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

6.2 Combined Heat and Power

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

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

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

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

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

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

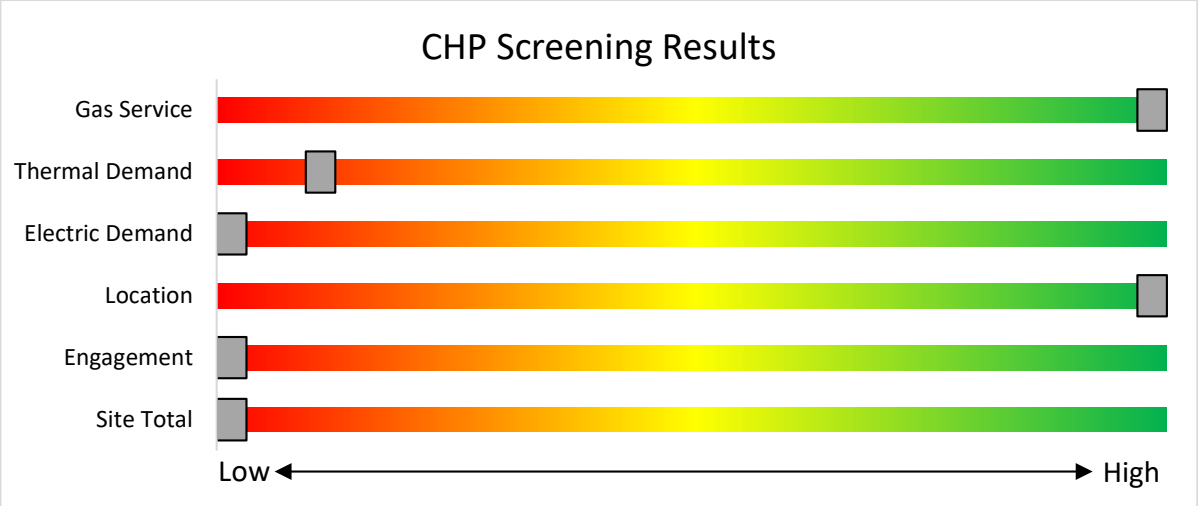


Figure 9 - Combined Heat and Power Screening

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

7 PROJECT FUNDING AND INCENTIVES

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

7.1 Utility Energy Efficiency Programs

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

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

https://www.njcleanenergy.com/transition

8 New Jersey's Clean Energy Programs

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

8.1 Large Energy Users

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

Incentives

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

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

How to Participate

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

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

8.2 Combined Heat and Power

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

Incentives

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

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

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

How to Participate

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

8.3 Successor Solar Incentive Program (SuSI)

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

Administratively Determined Incentive (ADI) Program

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

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

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

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

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

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

Competitive Solar Incentive Program

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

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

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

8.4 Energy Savings Improvement Program

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

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

How to Participate

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

9 PROJECT DEVELOPMENT

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

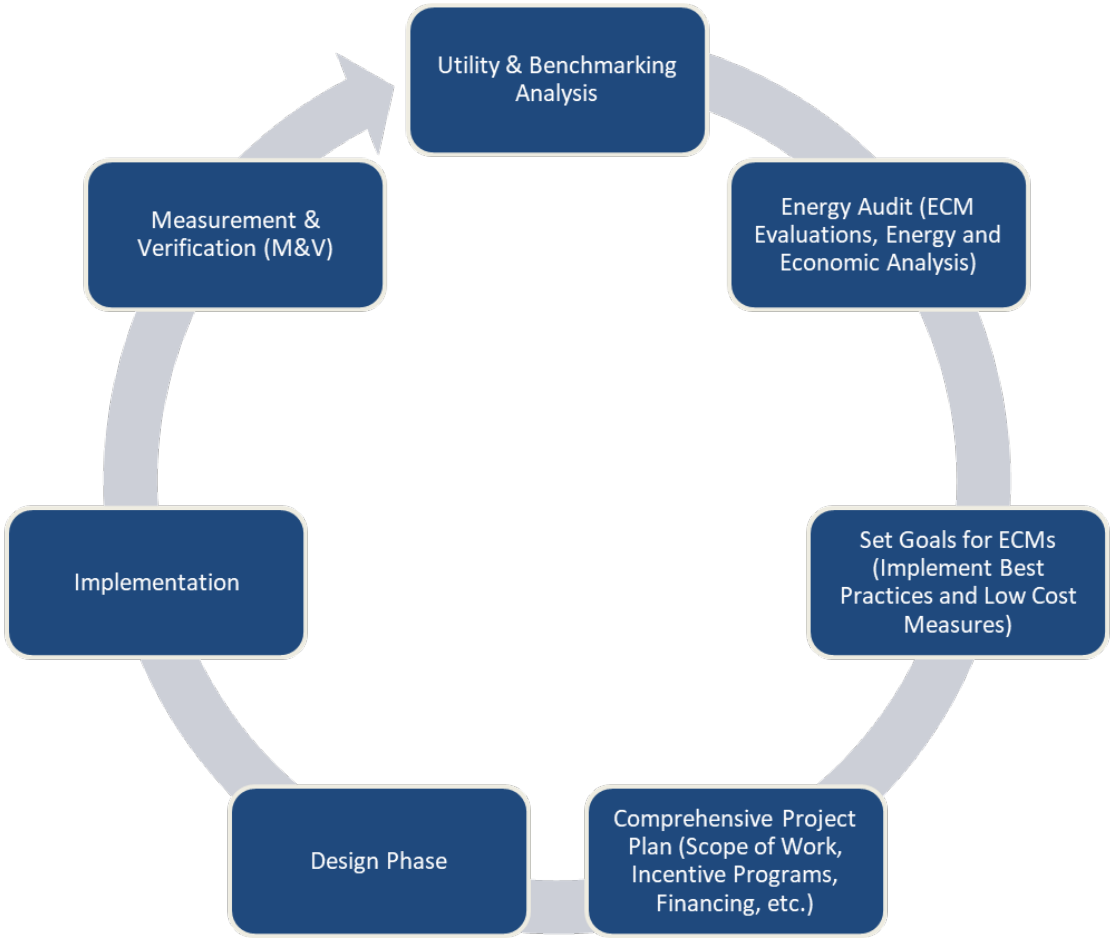


Figure 10 – Project Development Cycle

10 Energy Purchasing and Procurement Strategies

10.1 Retail Electric Supply Options

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

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

A list of licensed third-party electric suppliers is available at the NJBPU website[7].

10.2 Retail Natural Gas Supply Options

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

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

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

A list of licensed third-party natural gas suppliers is available at the NJBPU website[8].

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

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

APPENDIX A: EQUIPMENT INVENTORY & RECOMMENDATIONS

Lighting Inventory & Recommendations

	Existing Conditions						Proposed Conditions								Energy Impact & Financial Analysis						
Location	Fixture Quantity	Fixture Description	Control System	Light Level	Watts per Fixture	Annual Operating Hours	ECM #	Fixture Recommendation	Add Controls?	Fixture Quantity	Fixture Description	Control System	Watts per Fixture	Annual Operating Hours	Total Peak kW Savings	Total Annual kWh Savings	Total Annual MMBtu Savings	Total Annual Energy Cost Savings	Estimated M&L Cost ($)	Total Incentives	Simple Payback w/ Incentives in Years
Church - Corridor 2 sacristy	1	Linear Fluorescent - EST12: 4' T12 (34W) - 2L	Wall Switch	S	72	200	2	Relamp & Reballast	No	1	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Wall Switch	29	200	0.0	9	0	$2	$69	$10	34.4
Church - Exterior 2	1	LED Lamps: (2) 12W PAR30 Screw-In Lamps	Wall Switch		24	4,380		None	No	1	LED Lamps: (2) 12W PAR30 Screw-In Lamps	Wall Switch	24	4,380	0.0	0	0	$0	$0	$0	0.0
Church - Exterior 2	1	Metal Halide: (1) 400W Lamp	Wall Switch		458	4,380	1	Fixture Replacement	No	1	LED - Fixtures: Architectural Flood/Spot Luminaire	Wall Switch	120	4,380	0.0	1,480	0	$277	$517	$50	1.7
Church - Office - Enclosed 1 Sacristy	3	LED Lamps: (1) 6W A19 Screw-In Lamp	Wall Switch	S	6	200		None	No	3	LED Lamps: (1) 6W A19 Screw-In Lamp	Wall Switch	6	200	0.0	0	0	$0	$0	$0	0.0
Church - Office - Enclosed 1 Sacristy	1	LED - Fixtures: Ambient - 2' - Direct Fixture	Wall Switch	S	6	200		None	No	1	LED - Fixtures: Ambient - 2' - Direct Fixture	Wall Switch	6	200	0.0	0	0	$0	$0	$0	0.0
Church - Restroom - Unisex 2	1	Incandescent: (1) 43W A19 Screw-In Lamp	Wall Switch	S	43	500	3	Relamp	No	1	LED Lamps: A19 Lamps	Wall Switch	7	500	0.0	19	0	$4	$17	$1	4.5
Church - Restroom - Unisex 3	2	LED Lamps: (1) 6W A19 Screw-In Lamp	Wall Switch	S	6	500	4	None	Yes	2	LED Lamps: (1) 6W A19 Screw-In Lamp	Occupancy Sensor	6	345	0.0	2	0	$0	$116	$20	259.7
Church - Storage 2	1	Compact Fluorescent: (1) 23W Spiral Plug-In Lamp	Wall Switch	S	23	200	3	Relamp	No	1	LED Lamps: A19 Lamps	Wall Switch	1,610	200	-1.4	-343	0	-$63	$17	$1	-0.3
Church - Storage 2	4	Incandescent: (1) 65W BR30 Screw-In Lamp	Wall Switch	S	65	200	3	Relamp	No	4	LED Lamps: BR30 Lamps	Wall Switch	10	200	0.2	48	0	$9	$96	$12	9.6
Church - Theater 2	1	LED Lamps: (1) 6W A19 Screw-In Lamp	Wall Switch	S	6	1,000		None	No	1	LED Lamps: (1) 6W A19 Screw-In Lamp	Wall Switch	6	1,000	0.0	0	0	$0	$0	$0	0.0
Church - Theater 2	1	Compact Fluorescent: (1) 23W Spiral Plug-In Lamp	Wall Switch	S	23	1,000	3	Relamp	No	1	LED Lamps: A19 Lamps	Wall Switch	10	1,000	0.0	14	0	$3	$17	$1	6.3
Church - Theater 2	3	Exit Signs: LED - 2 W Lamp	None		6	8,760		None	No	3	Exit Signs: LED - 2 W Lamp	None	6	8,760	0.0	0	0	$0	$0	$0	0.0
Church - Theater 2	3	Exit Signs: LED - 2 W Lamp	None		6	8,760		None	No	3	Exit Signs: LED - 2 W Lamp	None	6	8,760	0.0	0	0	$0	$0	$0	0.0
Church - Theater 2	1	Halogen Incandescent: (1) 150W Screw-in Lamps	Wall Switch	S	150	1,000	1	Fixture Replacement	No	1	LED - Fixtures: Architectural Flood/Spot Luminaire	Wall Switch	23	1,000	0.1	137	0	$25	$517	$50	18.5
Church - Theater 2	1	Halogen Incandescent: (1) 300W Screw-in Lamps	Wall Switch	S	300	1,000	1	Fixture Replacement	No	1	LED - Fixtures: Architectural Flood/Spot Luminaire	Wall Switch	45	1,000	0.2	275	0	$51	$517	$50	9.2
Church - Theater 2	2	Halogen Incandescent: (1) 300W Screw-in Lamps	Wall Switch	S	300	1,000	1	Fixture Replacement	No	2	LED - Fixtures: Architectural Flood/Spot Luminaire	Wall Switch	45	1,000	0.5	551	0	$101	$1,035	$100	9.2
Church - Theater 2	5	Incandescent: (1) 65W PAR30 Screw-In Lamp	Breaker Panel	S	65	1,000	3	Relamp	No	5	LED Lamps: PAR30 Lamps	Breaker Panel	10	1,000	0.2	297	0	$55	$116	$15	1.8
Church - Theater 2	1	Incandescent: (1) 50W R16 Screw-In Lamp	Wall Switch	S	50	1,000	3	Relamp	No	1	LED Lamps: R16 Lamps	Wall Switch	8	1,000	0.0	45	0	$8	$20	$2	2.2
Church - Theater 2	4	LED Lamps: (24) 1W C Screw-In Lamp	Other	S	24	1,000		None	No	4	LED Lamps: (24) 1W C Screw-In Lamp	Other	24	1,000	0.0	0	0	$0	$0	$0	0.0
Church - Theater 2	3	LED Lamps: (1) 6W A15 Screw-In Lamp	Wall Switch	S	6	1,000		None	No	3	LED Lamps: (1) 6W A15 Screw-In Lamp	Wall Switch	6	1,000	0.0	0	0	$0	$0	$0	0.0
Church - Theater 2	1	LED Lamps: (3) 10W A19 Screw-In Lamps	Wall Switch	S	30	1,000		None	No	1	LED Lamps: (3) 10W A19 Screw-In Lamps	Wall Switch	30	1,000	0.0	0	0	$0	$0	$0	0.0
Church - Theater 2	1	LED Lamps: (3) 6W A19 Screw-In Lamps	Wall Switch	S	18	1,000		None	No	1	LED Lamps: (3) 6W A19 Screw-In Lamps	Wall Switch	18	1,000	0.0	0	0	$0	$0	$0	0.0
Church - Theater 2	1	LED - Fixtures: Ambient - 4' - Direct Fixture	Wall Switch	S	30	1,000		None	No	1	LED - Fixtures: Ambient - 4' - Direct Fixture	Wall Switch	30	1,000	0.0	0	0	$0	$0	$0	0.0
Church - Theater 2	12	LED Lamps: (1) 12W BR30 Screw-In Lamp	Wall Switch	S	12	1,000		None	No	12	LED Lamps: (1) 12W BR30 Screw-In Lamp	Wall Switch	12	1,000	0.0	0	0	$0	$0	$0	0.0
Church - Theater 2	14	LED Lamps: (1) 12W BR30 Screw-In Lamp	Wall Switch	S	12	1,000		None	No	14	LED Lamps: (1) 12W BR30 Screw-In Lamp	Wall Switch	12	1,000	0.0	0	0	$0	$0	$0	0.0

	Existing Conditions						Proposed Conditions								Energy Impact & Financial Analysis						
Location	Fixture Quantity	Fixture Description	Control System	Light Level	Watts per Fixture	Annual Operating Hours	ECM #	Fixture Recommendation	Add Controls?	Fixture Quantity	Fixture Description	Control System	Watts per Fixture	Annual Operating Hours	Total Peak kW Savings	Total Annual kWh Savings	Total Annual MMBtu Savings	Total Annual Energy Cost Savings	Estimated M&L Cost ($)	Total Incentives	Simple Payback w/ Incentives in Years
Church - Theater 2	4	LED Lamps: (1) 12W BR30 Screw-In Lamp	Wall Switch	S	12	1,000		None	No	4	LED Lamps: (1) 12W BR30 Screw-In Lamp	Wall Switch	12	1,000	0.0	0	0	$0	$0	$0	0.0
Church - Theater 2	8	LED Lamps: (1) 12W BR40 Screw-In Lamp	Wall Switch	S	12	1,000		None	No	8	LED Lamps: (1) 12W BR40 Screw-In Lamp	Wall Switch	12	1,000	0.0	0	0	$0	$0	$0	0.0
Church - Theater 1 loft	1	Incandescent: (2) 60W A19 Screw-In Lamps	Wall Switch	S	120	500	3	Relamp	No	1	LED Lamps: A19 Lamps	Wall Switch	20	500	0.1	54	0	$10	$34	$2	3.3
Church - Theater 1 loft	2	LED Lamps: (1) 10W PAR20 Screw-In Lamp	Wall Switch	S	10	500		None	No	2	LED Lamps: (1) 10W PAR20 Screw-In Lamp	Wall Switch	10	500	0.0	0	0	$0	$0	$0	0.0
Church - Theater 1 loft	7	LED Lamps: (1) 12W PAR30 Screw-In Lamp	Wall Switch	S	12	500		None	No	7	LED Lamps: (1) 12W PAR30 Screw-In Lamp	Wall Switch	12	500	0.0	0	0	$0	$0	$0	0.0
Church - Classroom 1	2	LED Lamps: (1) 12W BR30 Screw-In Lamp	Wall Switch	S	12	1,000	4	None	Yes	2	LED Lamps: (1) 12W BR30 Screw-In Lamp	Occupancy Sensor	12	690	0.0	8	0	$1	$116	$20	64.9
Church - Classroom 1	6	Linear Fluorescent - EST12: 4' T12 (34W) - 4L	Wall Switch	S	144	1,000	2, 4	Relamp & Reballast	Yes	6	LED - Linear Tubes: (4) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	58	690	0.6	674	0	$124	$980	$155	6.7
Church - Classroom 2	6	Linear Fluorescent - EST12: 4' T12 (34W) - 3L	Wall Switch	S	115	1,000	2, 4	Relamp & Reballast	Yes	6	LED - Linear Tubes: (3) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	44	690	0.5	551	0	$101	$855	$125	7.2
Church - Classroom 3	1	LED Lamps: (1) 12W PAR30 Screw-In Lamp	Wall Switch	S	12	1,000		None	No	1	LED Lamps: (1) 12W PAR30 Screw-In Lamp	Wall Switch	12	1,000	0.0	0	0	$0	$0	$0	0.0
Church - Classroom 3	4	Linear Fluorescent - EST12: 4' T12 (34W) - 4L	Wall Switch	S	144	1,000	2, 4	Relamp & Reballast	Yes	4	LED - Linear Tubes: (4) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	58	690	0.4	449	0	$83	$743	$115	7.6
Church - Classroom 5	3	Linear Fluorescent - T12: 8' T12 (75W) - 2L	Wall Switch	S	158	1,000	2, 4	Relamp & Reballast	Yes	3	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 8' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	72	690	0.3	351	0	$65	$656	$95	8.7
Church - Classroom 6	6	Incandescent: (1) 60W A19 Screw-In Lamp	Wall Switch	S	60	1,000	3, 4	Relamp	Yes	6	LED Lamps: A19 Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	10	690	0.3	344	0	$63	$373	$41	5.2
Church - Classroom 7	6	Incandescent: (1) 60W A19 Screw-In Lamp	Wall Switch	S	60	1,000	3, 4	Relamp	Yes	6	LED Lamps: A19 Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	10	690	0.3	344	0	$63	$373	$41	5.2
Church - Corridor 1	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
Church - Corridor 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
Church - Corridor 1	1	LED - Fixtures: Ceiling Mount	Wall Switch	S	20	1,000		None	No	1	LED - Fixtures: Ceiling Mount	Wall Switch	20	1,000	0.0	0	0	$0	$0	$0	0.0
Church - Corridor 1	1	Linear Fluorescent - EST12: 4' T12 (34W) - 2L	Wall Switch	S	72	1,000	2	Relamp & Reballast	No	1	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Wall Switch	29	1,000	0.0	46	0	$9	$69	$10	6.9
Church - Corridor 1	3	Linear Fluorescent - EST12: 4' T12 (34W) - 4L	Wall Switch	S	144	1,000	2, 5	Relamp & Reballast	Yes	3	LED - Linear Tubes: (4) 4' Lamps	High/Low Control	58	690	0.3	337	0	$62	$580	$165	6.7
Church - Corridor 3	2	LED - Fixtures: Ceiling Mount	Wall Switch	S	30	1,000	5	None	Yes	2	LED - Fixtures: Ceiling Mount	High/Low Control	30	690	0.0	20	0	$4	$225	$70	41.9
Church - Office - Enclosed 3	1	Linear Fluorescent - EST12: 4' T12 (34W) - 4L	Wall Switch	S	144	1,000	2	Relamp & Reballast	No	1	LED - Linear Tubes: (4) 4' Lamps	Wall Switch	58	1,000	0.1	93	0	$17	$118	$20	5.8
Church - Restroom - Unisex 1	1	LED - Fixtures: Ambient 2x4 Fixture	Wall Switch	S	60	1,000		None	No	1	LED - Fixtures: Ambient 2x4 Fixture	Wall Switch	60	1,000	0.0	0	0	$0	$0	$0	0.0
Church - Storage 3	1	Linear Fluorescent - EST12: 4' T12 (34W) - 4L	Wall Switch	S	144	200	2	Relamp & Reballast	No	1	LED - Linear Tubes: (4) 4' Lamps	Wall Switch	58	200	0.1	19	0	$3	$118	$20	28.8
Church - Office - Enclosed 2	2	Incandescent: (1) 60W A19 Screw-In Lamp	Wall Switch	S	60	1,000	3, 4	Relamp	Yes	2	LED Lamps: A19 Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	10	690	0.1	115	0	$21	$150	$22	6.1
Church - Storage 1	1	LED Lamps: (1) 15W A19 Screw-In Lamp	Wall Switch	S	15	1,000		None	No	1	LED Lamps: (1) 15W A19 Screw-In Lamp	Wall Switch	15	1,000	0.0	0	0	$0	$0	$0	0.0
Church - Mechanical 1	1	Compact Fluorescent: (1) 32W Spiral Plug-In Lamp	Wall Switch	S	32	500	3	Relamp	No	1	LED Lamps: A19 Lamps	Wall Switch	21	500	0.0	6	0	$1	$17	$1	14.8

	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
Church - Mechanical 1	2	Incandescent: (1) 60W A19 Screw-In Lamp	Wall Switch	S	60	500	3	Relamp	No	2	LED Lamps: A19 Lamps	Wall Switch	10	500	0.1	54	0	$10	$34	$2	3.3
Church - Mechanical 1	2	LED Lamps: (1) 10W A19 Screw-In Lamp	Wall Switch	S	10	500		None	No	2	LED Lamps: (1) 10W A19 Screw-In Lamp	Wall Switch	10	500	0.0	0	0	$0	$0	$0	0.0
Church - Mechanical 1	1	Linear Fluorescent - EST12: 4' T12 (34W) - 2L	Wall Switch	S	72	4,380	2	Relamp & Reballast	No	1	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Wall Switch	29	4,380	0.0	203	0	$37	$69	$10	1.6
Church - Mechanical 1	1	Linear Fluorescent - EST12: 4' T12 (34W) - 2L	Wall Switch	S	72	500	2	Relamp & Reballast	No	1	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Wall Switch	29	500	0.0	23	0	$4	$69	$10	13.8
Church - Stairs 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
Church - Stairs 1	1	Compact Fluorescent: CFL - 22W (T9)	Wall Switch		22	1,000	1	Fixture Replacement	No	1	LED - Fixtures: Ambient - 2' - Direct Fixture	Wall Switch	15	1,000	0.0	8	0	$1	$243	$15	164.2
Church - Stairs 1	1	Linear Fluorescent - T12: 2' T12 (20W) - 2L	Wall Switch		50	1,000	2	Relamp & Reballast	No	1	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 2' Lamps	Wall Switch	17	1,000	0.0	36	0	$7	$65	$6	9.0
Church - Stairs 1	1	Linear Fluorescent - EST12: 4' T12 (34W) - 1L	Wall Switch		43	1,000	2	Relamp & Reballast	No	1	LED - Linear Tubes: (1) 4' Lamp	Wall Switch	15	1,000	0.0	31	0	$6	$51	$5	8.0
Church - Stairs 2 (3-B)	2	Compact Fluorescent: (1) 32W Spiral Plug-In Lamp	Wall Switch		32	1,000	3, 4	Relamp	Yes	2	LED Lamps: A19 Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	15	690	0.0	47	0	$9	$150	$22	14.9
Church - Stairs 2 (3-B)	1	Linear Fluorescent - EST12: 4' T12 (34W) - 4L	Wall Switch		144	1,000	2	Relamp & Reballast	No	1	LED - Linear Tubes: (4) 4' Lamps	Wall Switch	58	1,000	0.1	93	0	$17	$118	$20	5.8
Convent - Kitchen 1	1	Compact Fluorescent: (1) 23W Spiral Plug-In Lamp	Wall Switch	S	23	1,500	3	Relamp	No	1	LED Lamps: A19 Lamps	Wall Switch	10	1,500	0.0	21	0	$4	$17	$1	4.2
Convent - Kitchen 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
Convent - Kitchen 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
Convent - Kitchen 1	1	LED Lamps: (1) 6W A19 Screw-In Lamp	Wall Switch	S	6	1,500		None	No	1	LED Lamps: (1) 6W A19 Screw-In Lamp	Wall Switch	6	1,500	0.0	0	0	$0	$0	$0	0.0
Convent - Kitchen 1	1	Linear Fluorescent - T12: 2' T12 (20W) - 2L	Wall Switch	S	50	1,500	2	Relamp & Reballast	No	1	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 2' Lamps	Wall Switch	17	1,500	0.0	53	0	$10	$65	$6	6.0
Convent - Kitchen 1	1	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	S	62	1,500	3	Relamp	No	1	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Wall Switch	29	1,500	0.0	53	0	$10	$37	$10	2.7
Convent - Kitchen 1	2	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 4L	Wall Switch	S	114	1,500	3, 4	Relamp	Yes	2	LED - Linear Tubes: (4) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	58	1,035	0.1	240	0	$44	$262	$60	4.6
Convent - Corridor 4	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
Convent - Corridor 4	2	LED Lamps: (2) 10W A19 Screw-In Lamps	Wall Switch	S	20	1,500	5	None	Yes	2	LED Lamps: (2) 10W A19 Screw-In Lamps	High/Low Control	20	1,035	0.0	20	0	$4	$225	$70	41.9
Convent - Dining Area 1	1	Compact Fluorescent: (1) 23W Spiral Plug-In Lamp	Wall Switch	S	23	1,000	3	Relamp	No	1	LED Lamps: A19 Lamps	Wall Switch	10	1,000	0.0	14	0	$3	$17	$1	6.3
Convent - Dining Area 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
Convent - Dining Area 1	2	LED Lamps: (3) 6W A19 Screw-In Lamps	Wall Switch	S	18	1,000	4	None	Yes	2	LED Lamps: (3) 6W A19 Screw-In Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	18	690	0.0	12	0	$2	$116	$20	43.3
Convent - Exterior 1	3	Metal Halide: (1) 70W Lamp	Timeclock		95	4,380	1	Fixture Replacement	No	3	LED - Fixtures: Outdoor Wall-Mounted Area Fixture	Timeclock	20	4,380	0.0	986	0	$184	$599	$150	2.4
Convent - Lobby 1	2	Compact Fluorescent: (1) 23W Spiral Plug-In Lamp	Wall Switch	S	23	1,000	3, 5	Relamp	Yes	2	LED Lamps: A19 Lamps	High/Low Control	10	690	0.0	35	0	$6	$259	$72	29.3
Convent - Lobby 1	1	Compact Fluorescent: (2) 23W Spiral Plug-In Lamps	Wall Switch	S	46	1,000	3	Relamp	No	1	LED Lamps: A19 Lamps	Wall Switch	20	1,000	0.0	28	0	$5	$34	$2	6.3

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
Convent - Office - Enclosed 2	1	Linear Fluorescent - EST12: 4' T12 (34W) - 1L	Wall Switch	S	43	1,500	2	Relamp & Reballast	No	1	LED - Linear Tubes: (1) 4' Lamp	Wall Switch	15	1,500	0.0	46	0	$8	$51	$5	5.4
Convent - Office - Enclosed 3	1	LED Lamps: (4) 6W A19 Screw-In Lamps	Wall Switch	S	24	1,500		None	No	1	LED Lamps: (4) 6W A19 Screw-In Lamps	Wall Switch	24	1,500	0.0	0	0	$0	$0	$0	0.0
Convent - Office - Enclosed 4	1	LED Lamps: (3) 6W A19 Screw-In Lamps	Wall Switch	S	18	1,500		None	No	1	LED Lamps: (3) 6W A19 Screw-In Lamps	Wall Switch	18	1,500	0.0	0	0	$0	$0	$0	0.0
Convent - Restroom - Unisex 4	1	Linear Fluorescent - T12: 2' T12 (20W) - 2L	Wall Switch	S	50	500	2	Relamp & Reballast	No	1	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 2' Lamps	Wall Switch	17	500	0.0	18	0	$3	$65	$6	17.9
Convent - Corridor 1 Sactricty	1	LED - Fixtures: Ambient - 4' - Direct Fixture	Wall Switch	S	20	1,000		None	No	1	LED - Fixtures: Ambient - 4' - Direct Fixture	Wall Switch	20	1,000	0.0	0	0	$0	$0	$0	0.0
Convent - Corridor 3	2	Compact Fluorescent: (2) 23W Spiral Plug-In Lamps	Wall Switch	S	46	1,500	3, 5	Relamp	Yes	2	LED Lamps: A19 Lamps	High/Low Control	20	1,035	0.1	104	0	$19	$291	$74	11.3
Convent - Corridor 3	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
Convent - Corridor 3	2	Incandescent: (1) 43W A19 Screw-In Lamp	Wall Switch	S	43	1,500	3, 5	Relamp	Yes	2	LED Lamps: A19 Lamps	High/Low Control	10	1,035	0.1	117	0	$22	$259	$72	8.7
Convent - Office - Enclosed 1	1	LED Lamps: (3) 6W A19 Screw-In Lamps	Wall Switch	S	18	1,000		None	No	1	LED Lamps: (3) 6W A19 Screw-In Lamps	Wall Switch	18	1,000	0.0	0	0	$0	$0	$0	0.0
Convent - Office - Enclosed 1	1	LED Lamps: (1) 8W R16 Screw-In Lamp	Wall Switch	S	8	1,000		None	No	1	LED Lamps: (1) 8W R16 Screw-In Lamp	Wall Switch	8	1,000	0.0	0	0	$0	$0	$0	0.0
Convent - Residential 3	1	LED Lamps: (1) 10W A19 Screw-In Lamp	Wall Switch	S	10	1,000		None	No	1	LED Lamps: (1) 10W A19 Screw-In Lamp	Wall Switch	10	1,000	0.0	0	0	$0	$0	$0	0.0
Convent - Residential 3	1	LED Lamps: (3) 6W A19 Screw-In Lamps	Wall Switch	S	18	1,000		None	No	1	LED Lamps: (3) 6W A19 Screw-In Lamps	Wall Switch	18	1,000	0.0	0	0	$0	$0	$0	0.0
Convent - Residential 3	1	LED - Fixtures: Portable Desk Task Light	Wall Switch	S	7	1,000		None	No	1	LED - Fixtures: Portable Desk Task Light	Wall Switch	7	1,000	0.0	0	0	$0	$0	$0	0.0
Convent - Residential 5	1	Compact Fluorescent: (1) 23W Spiral Plug-In Lamp	Wall Switch	S	23	1,000	3	Relamp	No	1	LED Lamps: A19 Lamps	Wall Switch	10	1,000	0.0	14	0	$3	$17	$1	6.3
Convent - Residential 5	1	Incandescent: (1) 60W A19 Screw-In Lamp	Wall Switch	S	60	1,000	3	Relamp	No	1	LED Lamps: A19 Lamps	Wall Switch	10	1,000	0.0	54	0	$10	$17	$1	1.6
Convent - Residential 5	1	LED Lamps: (1) 10W A19 Screw-In Lamp	Wall Switch	S	10	1,000		None	No	1	LED Lamps: (1) 10W A19 Screw-In Lamp	Wall Switch	10	1,000	0.0	0	0	$0	$0	$0	0.0
Convent - Residential 5	1	LED Lamps: (3) 6W A19 Screw-In Lamps	Wall Switch	S	18	1,000		None	No	1	LED Lamps: (3) 6W A19 Screw-In Lamps	Wall Switch	18	1,000	0.0	0	0	$0	$0	$0	0.0
Convent - Residential 6	1	LED Lamps: (1) 10W A19 Screw-In Lamp	Wall Switch	S	10	1,000		None	No	1	LED Lamps: (1) 10W A19 Screw-In Lamp	Wall Switch	10	1,000	0.0	0	0	$0	$0	$0	0.0
Convent - Residential 6	1	LED Lamps: (3) 6W A19 Screw-In Lamps	Wall Switch	S	18	1,000		None	No	1	LED Lamps: (3) 6W A19 Screw-In Lamps	Wall Switch	18	1,000	0.0	0	0	$0	$0	$0	0.0
Convent - Restroom - Unisex 2	1	Incandescent: (4) 40W G30 Screw-In Lamps	Wall Switch	S	160	500	3	Relamp	No	1	LED Lamps: G30 Lamps	Wall Switch	20	500	0.1	76	0	$14	$108	$12	6.9
Convent - Restroom - Unisex 2	1	LED Lamps: (2) 6W A19 Screw-In Lamps	Wall Switch	S	12	500		None	No	1	LED Lamps: (2) 6W A19 Screw-In Lamps	Wall Switch	12	500	0.0	0	0	$0	$0	$0	0.0
Convent - Restroom - Unisex 3	1	LED Lamps: (1) 6W A19 Screw-In Lamps	Wall Switch	S	6	500		None	No	1	LED Lamps: (1) 6W A19 Screw-In Lamps	Wall Switch	6	500	0.0	0	0	$0	$0	$0	0.0
Convent - Storage 2	1	LED Lamps: (1) 10W A19 Screw-In Lamp	Wall Switch	S	10	500		None	No	1	LED Lamps: (1) 10W A19 Screw-In Lamp	Wall Switch	10	500	0.0	0	0	$0	$0	$0	0.0
Convent - Storage 3	1	LED Lamps: (1) 10W A19 Screw-In Lamp	Wall Switch	S	10	500		None	No	1	LED Lamps: (1) 10W A19 Screw-In Lamp	Wall Switch	10	500	0.0	0	0	$0	$0	$0	0.0
Convent - Corridor 2	2	Compact Fluorescent: (2) 23W Spiral Plug-In Lamps	Wall Switch	S	46	1,500	3, 5	Relamp	Yes	2	LED Lamps: A19 Lamps	High/Low Control	20	1,035	0.1	104	0	$19	$294	$74	11.5

	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
Convent - Corridor 2	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
Convent - Residential 1	1	LED Lamps: (1) 10W A19 Screw-In Lamp	Wall Switch	S	10	1,000		None	No	1	LED Lamps: (1) 10W A19 Screw-In Lamp	Wall Switch	10	1,000	0.0	0	0	$0	$0	$0	0.0
Convent - Residential 1	1	LED Lamps: (3) 6W A19 Screw-In Lamps	Wall Switch	S	18	1,000		None	No	1	LED Lamps: (3) 6W A19 Screw-In Lamps	Wall Switch	18	1,000	0.0	0	0	$0	$0	$0	0.0
Convent - Residential 1	1	LED Lamps: (1) 10W PAR30 Screw-In Lamp	Wall Switch	S	10	1,000		None	No	1	LED Lamps: (1) 10W PAR30 Screw-In Lamp	Wall Switch	10	1,000	0.0	0	0	$0	$0	$0	0.0
Convent - Residential 2	1	Incandescent: (1) 43W A19 Screw-In Lamp	Wall Switch	S	43	1,000	3	Relamp	No	1	LED Lamps: A19 Lamps	Wall Switch	10	1,000	0.0	36	0	$7	$17	$1	2.5
Convent - Residential 2	1	LED Lamps: (1) 10W A19 Screw-In Lamp	Wall Switch	S	10	1,000		None	No	1	LED Lamps: (1) 10W A19 Screw-In Lamp	Wall Switch	10	1,000	0.0	0	0	$0	$0	$0	0.0
Convent - Residential 2	1	LED Lamps: (2) 6W A19 Screw-In Lamps	Wall Switch	S	12	1,000		None	No	1	LED Lamps: (2) 6W A19 Screw-In Lamps	Wall Switch	12	1,000	0.0	0	0	$0	$0	$0	0.0
Convent - Residential 5	1	Incandescent: (1) 60W A19 Screw-In Lamp	Wall Switch	S	60	1,000	3	Relamp	No	1	LED Lamps: A19 Lamps	Wall Switch	10	1,000	0.0	54	0	$10	$17	$1	1.6
Convent - Residential 5	1	LED Lamps: (1) 10W A19 Screw-In Lamp	Wall Switch	S	10	1,000		None	No	1	LED Lamps: (1) 10W A19 Screw-In Lamp	Wall Switch	10	1,000	0.0	0	0	$0	$0	$0	0.0
Convent - Residential 5	1	LED Lamps: (23) 6W A19 Screw-In Lamps	Wall Switch	S	138	1,000		None	No	1	LED Lamps: (23) 6W A19 Screw-In Lamps	Wall Switch	138	1,000	0.0	0	0	$0	$0	$0	0.0
Convent - Restroom - Unisex 1	1	LED Lamps: (4) 6W G30 Screw-In Lamps	Wall Switch	S	24	500		None	No	1	LED Lamps: (4) 6W G30 Screw-In Lamps	Wall Switch	24	500	0.0	0	0	$0	$0	$0	0.0
Convent - Restroom - Unisex 1	1	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 3L	Wall Switch	S	93	500	3	Relamp	No	1	LED - Linear Tubes: (3) 4' Lamps	Wall Switch	44	500	0.0	27	0	$5	$55	$15	8.1
Convent - Mechanical 1	1	Compact Fluorescent: (2) 32W Spiral Plug-In Lamps	Wall Switch	S	64	500	3	Relamp	No	1	LED Lamps: A19 Lamps	Wall Switch	30	500	0.0	18	0	$3	$17	$1	4.8
Convent - Mechanical 1	1	Linear Fluorescent - EST12: 4' T12 (34W) - 4L	Wall Switch	S	144	500	2	Relamp & Reballast	No	1	LED - Linear Tubes: (4) 4' Lamps	Wall Switch	58	500	0.1	46	0	$9	$118	$20	11.5
Convent - Storage 1	1	LED Lamps: (1) 10W A19 Screw-In Lamp	Wall Switch	S	10	500		None	No	1	LED Lamps: (1) 10W A19 Screw-In Lamp	Wall Switch	10	500	0.0	0	0	$0	$0	$0	0.0
Convent - Storage 1	2	LED Lamps: (1) 10W A19 Screw-In Lamp	Wall Switch	S	10	500		None	No	2	LED Lamps: (1) 10W A19 Screw-In Lamp	Wall Switch	10	500	0.0	0	0	$0	$0	$0	0.0
Convent - Storage 1	2	Linear Fluorescent - EST12: 4' T12 (34W) - 1L	Wall Switch	S	43	500	2	Relamp & Reballast	No	2	LED - Linear Tubes: (1) 4' Lamp	Wall Switch	15	500	0.1	31	0	$6	$101	$10	16.1
Convent - Storage 1	2	Linear Fluorescent - EST12: 4' T12 (34W) - 2L	Wall Switch	S	72	500	2	Relamp & Reballast	No	2	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Wall Switch	29	500	0.1	46	0	$9	$138	$20	13.8
Convent - Storage 1	5	Linear Fluorescent - T12: 8' T12 (75W) - 2L	Wall Switch	S	158	500	2	Relamp & Reballast	No	5	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 8' Lamps	Wall Switch	72	500	0.4	232	0	$43	$643	$100	12.7
Convent - Stairs 1	1	Compact Fluorescent: (1) 32W Spiral Plug-In Lamp	Wall Switch		32	1,500	3	Relamp	No	1	LED Lamps: A19 Lamps	Wall Switch	15	1,500	0.0	28	0	$5	$17	$1	3.2
Convent - Stairs 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
Detached Garage - Exterior 1	1	High-Pressure Sodium: (1) 150W Lamp	Photocell		188	4,000	1	Fixture Replacement	No	1	LED - Fixtures: Architectural Flood/Spot Luminaire	Photocell	45	4,000	0.0	572	0	$107	$517	$50	4.4
Detached Garage - Exterior 1	1	Incandescent: (1) 75W PAR30 Screw-In Lamp	Wall Switch		75	200	3	Relamp	No	1	LED Lamps: PAR30 Lamps	Wall Switch	12	200	0.0	13	0	$2	$23	$3	8.6
Detached Garage - Exterior 1	1	LED Lamps: (1) 12W PAR30 Screw-In Lamp	Wall Switch		12	200		None	No	1	LED Lamps: (1) 12W PAR30 Screw-In Lamp	Wall Switch	12	200	0.0	0	0	$0	$0	$0	0.0
Detached Garage - Garage 1	5	Incandescent: (1) 60W A19 Screw-In Lamp	Wall Switch	S	60	200	3	Relamp	No	5	LED Lamps: A19 Lamps	Wall Switch	9	200	0.2	55	0	$10	$86	$5	8.0

	Existing Conditions						Proposed Conditions								Energy Impact & Financial Analysis						
Location	Fixture Quantity	Fixture Description	Control System	Light Level	Watts per Fixture	Annual Operating Hours	ECM #	Fixture Recommendation	Add Controls?	Fixture Quantity	Fixture Description	Control System	Watts per Fixture	Annual Operating Hours	Total Peak kW Savings	Total Annual kWh Savings	Total Annual MMBtu Savings	Total Annual Energy Cost Savings	Estimated M&L Cost ($)	Total Incentives	Simple Payback w/ Incentives in Years
Detached Garage - Garage 1	2	Incandescent: (1) 60W A19 Screw-In Lamp	Wall Switch	S	60	200	3	Relamp	No	2	LED Lamps: A19 Lamps	Wall Switch	9	200	0.1	22	0	$4	$34	$2	8.0
Detached Garage - Garage 1	1	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	S	62	200	3	Relamp	No	1	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Wall Switch	29	200	0.0	7	0	$1	$37	$10	20.2
Detached Garage - Storage 1	7	Incandescent: (1) 60W A19 Screw-In Lamp	Wall Switch	S	60	200	3	Relamp	No	7	LED Lamps: A19 Lamps	Wall Switch	9	200	0.3	77	0	$14	$121	$7	8.0

Motor Inventory & Recommendations

		Existing Conditions									Proposed Conditions					Energy Impact & Financial Analysis						
Location	Area(s)/System(s) Served	Motor Quantity	Motor Application	HP Per Motor	Full Load Efficiency	VFD Control?	Manufacturer	Model	Remaining Useful Life	Annual Operating Hours	ECM #	Install High Efficiency Motors?	Full Load Efficiency	Install VFDs?	Number of VFDs	Total Peak kW Savings	Total Annual kWh Savings	Total Annual MMBtu Savings	Total Annual Energy Cost Savings	Estimated M&L Cost ($)	Total Incentives	Simple Payback w/ Incentives in Years
Church - Restroom - Unisex 2	Church - Restroom - Unisex 2	1	Exhaust Fan	0.1	65.0%	No	Unknown	Unknown	W	200		No	65.0%	No		0.0	0	0	$0	$0	$0	0.0
Church - Restroom - Unisex 3	Church - Restroom - Unisex 3	1	Exhaust Fan	0.1	65.0%	No	Unknown	Unknown	W	200		No	65.0%	No		0.0	0	0	$0	$0	$0	0.0
Church - Mechanical 1	Church	1	Heating Hot Water Pump	0.3	65.0%	No	Bell & Gossett	UQM 56A17D57F	W	2,745		No	65.0%	No		0.0	0	0	$0	$0	$0	0.0
Church - Classroom 2	Church - Classroom 2	1	Exhaust Fan	0.0	65.0%	No	Unknown	Unknown	W	1,500		No	65.0%	No		0.0	0	0	$0	$0	$0	0.0
Church - Mechanical 1	Church	1	Other	0.1	65.0%	No	Unknown	Unknown	W	1,000		No	65.0%	No		0.0	0	0	$0	$0	$0	0.0
Convent - Mechanical 1	Convent	2	Heating Hot Water Pump	0.1	65.0%	No	Bell & Gossett	Unknown	W	2,745		No	65.0%	No		0.0	0	0	$0	$0	$0	0.0
Convent - Mechanical 1	Convent	1	Heating Hot Water Pump	0.2	65.0%	No	Bell & Gossett	Unknown	W	2,745		No	65.0%	No		0.0	0	0	$0	$0	$0	0.0
Convent - Storage 1	Convent	1	Other	0.1	65.0%	No	Unknown	Unknown	W	1,000		No	65.0%	No		0.0	0	0	$0	$0	$0	0.0
Convent - Kitchen 1	Convent - Kitchen 1	1	Exhaust Fan	0.1	65.0%	No	Unknown	Unknown	W	500		No	65.0%	No		0.0	0	0	$0	$0	$0	0.0
Convent - Kitchen 1	Convent - Kitchen 1	1	Supply Fan	0.2	65.0%	No	Unknown	Unknown	W	1,000		No	65.0%	No		0.0	0	0	$0	$0	$0	0.0

Packaged HVAC Inventory & Recommendations

		Existing Conditions									Proposed Conditions							Energy Impact & Financial Analysis						
Location	Area(s)/System(s) Served	System Quantity	System Type	Cooling Capacity per Unit (Tons)	Heating Capacity per Unit (MBh)	Cooling Mode Efficiency (SEER/IEER/ EER)	Heating Mode Efficiency	Manufacturer	Model	Remaining Useful Life	ECM #	Install High Efficiency System?	System Quantity	System Type	Cooling Capacity per Unit (Tons)	Heating Capacity per Unit (MBh)	Cooling Mode Efficiency (SEER/IEER/ EER)	Heating Mode Efficiency	Total Peak kW Savings	Total Annual kWh Savings	Total Annual MMBtu Savings	Total Annual Energy Cost Savings	Estimated M&L Cost ($)	Total Incentives	Simple Payback w/ Incentives in Years
Church - Exterior 2/Sanctuary	Sanctuary	1	Ductless Mini-Split AC	3.00		11.00		Mitsubishi	PUY-A36NKA7	W		No							0.0	0	0	$0	$0	$0	0.0
Church - Exterior 2/Sanctuary	Sanctuary	2	Ductless Mini-Split AC	3.00		10.50		Sanyo	C36222	W		No							0.0	0	0	$0	$0	$0	0.0
Church - Exterior 2/Sanctuary	Sanctuary	2	Ductless Mini-Split AC	3.00		10.50		Sanyo	C36222	W		No							0.0	0	0	$0	$0	$0	0.0
Church - Third Floor	Church - Third Floor	2	Electric Resistance Heat		19.10		1 COP	Newair	G56 (PH-936)	W		No							0.0	0	0	$0	$0	$0	0.0
Church - Second Floor	Church - Second Floor	2	Window AC	1.17	4.30	7.66	1 COP	Newair	AC-1400H	W		No							0.0	0	0	$0	$0	$0	0.0
Convent - Corridor 1 Sactricty	Convent - Corridor 1 Sactricty	1	Electric Resistance Heat		1.36		1 COP	Marley	2512WCA	W		No							0.0	0	0	$0	$0	$0	0.0
Convent	Convent	2	Window AC	0.50		10.00		Electrolux	Unknown	W		No							0.0	0	0	$0	$0	$0	0.0

Space Heating Boiler Inventory & Recommendations

		Existing Conditions						Proposed Conditions							Energy Impact & Financial Analysis						
Location	Area(s)/System(s) Served	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	Simple Payback w/ Incentives in Years
Church - Mechanical 1	Church	1	Non-Condensing Hot Water Boiler	203	Weil-McLain	EQ-65-PIDN	B	6	Yes	1	Non-Condensing Hot Water Boiler	203	85.00%	AFUE	0.0	0	14	$186	$7,426	$400	37.7
Convent - Mechanical 1	Convent	1	Non-Condensing Hot Water Boiler	384	Weil-McLain	HG-7	B	6	Yes	1	Non-Condensing Hot Water Boiler	384	85.00%	Et	0.0	0	11	$153	$8,615	$672	52.1

Pipe Insulation Recommendations

		Recommendation Inputs			Energy Impact & Financial Analysis						
Location	Area(s)/System(s) Affected	ECM #	Length of Uninsulated Pipe (ft)	Pipe Diameter (in)	Total Peak kW Savings	Total Annual kWh Savings	Total Annual MMBtu Savings	Total Annual Energy Cost Savings	Estimated M&L Cost ($)	Total Incentives	Simple Payback w/ Incentives in Years
Church - Mechanical 1	Church	7	100	1.50	0.0	0	67	$903	$879	$200	0.8
Convent - Mechanical 1	Convent	7	12	1.00	0.0	0	2	$30	$69	$24	1.5
Convent - Mechanical 1	Convent	7	36	2.50	0.0	0	36	$481	$316	$72	0.5
Convent - Mechanical 1	Convent	7	12	3.00	0.0	0	15	$205	$105	$24	0.4

DHW Inventory & Recommendations

		Existing Conditions					Proposed Conditions							Energy Impact & Financial Analysis						
Location	Area(s)/System(s) Served	System Quantity	System Type	Manufacturer	Model	Remaining Useful Life	ECM #	Replace?	System Quantity	System Type	Fuel Type	System Efficiency	Efficiency Units	Total Peak kW Savings	Total Annual kWh Savings	Total Annual MMBtu Savings	Total Annual Energy Cost Savings	Estimated M&L Cost ($)	Total Incentives	Simple Payback w/ Incentives in Years
Church - Restroom 1	Church	1	Storage Tank Water Heater (≤ 50 Gal)	Bradford White	RE112U6	W		No						0.0	0	0	$0	$0	$0	0.0
Convent - Mechanical 1	Convent	1	Storage Tank Water Heater (≤ 50 Gal)	Bradford White	MI403S6EN12	B		No						0.0	0	0	$0	$0	$0	0.0

Low-Flow Device Recommendations

	Recommedation Inputs					Energy Impact & Financial Analysis						
Location	ECM #	Device Quantity	Device Type	Existing Flow Rate (gpm)	Proposed Flow Rate (gpm)	Total Peak kW Savings	Total Annual kWh Savings	Total Annual MMBtu Savings	Total Annual Energy Cost Savings	Estimated M&L Cost ($)	Total Incentives	Simple Payback w/ Incentives in Years
Convent	8	1	Faucet Aerator (Kitchen)	2.00	1.50	0.0	0	0	$2	$7	$2	2.7
Convent	8	2	Faucet Aerator (Lavatory)	2.50	0.50	0.0	0	1	$15	$14	$7	0.5

Plug Load Inventory

	Existing Conditions					
Location	Quantity	Equipment Description	Energy Rate (W)	ENERGY STAR Qualified?	Manufacturer	Model
Church	2	Coffee Maker	500	No	Unknown	Unknown
Church	4	Electric Space Heater	1,500	No	Varied	Varied
Church	3	Fan	200	No	Varied	Varied
Church - Second Floor	2	Kiln	7,700	No	LLKilns	e23T-3-208-3P
Church	4	Laptop	75	No	Varied	Varied
Church - Second Floor	1	Microwave	1,000	No	Unknown	Unknown
Church - Loft	1	Misc/ Music equipment	1,500	No	Varied	Varied
Church - Third Floor	1	Papper Shredder	200	No	Unknown	Unknown
Church	2	Printer	200	No	Varied	Varied
Church	3	Mini Refrigerator	126	No	Varied	Varied
Church - Second Floor	1	Refigerator	383	No	Unknown	Unknown
Church - Third Floor	3	Television	123	No	Varied	Varied
Church - Second Floor	1	Toaster	1,000	No	Unknown	Unknown
Convent - Storage 1	1	Clothes Dryer	5,000	No	Speed Queen	Unknown
Convent - Storage 1	1	Clothes Washer	12,000	No	Speed Queen	Unknown
Convent	1	Coffee Maker	500	No	Unknown	Unknown
Convent	1	Dehumidifier	480	No	Emerson	Unknown
Convent	1	Desktop	270	No	HP	Unknown
Convent	11	Fan	200	No	Varied	Varied
Convent	1	Printer	200	No	Unknown	Unknown
Convent	3	Refrigerator	383	No	Varied	Varied
Convent	1	Toaster	1,000	No	Unknown	Unknown
Convent	1	Toaster Oven	1,500	No	Unknown	Unknown
Detached Garage	2	Door Opener	400	No	Unknown	Unknown

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.

NJCEP uses the EPA's ENERGY STAR® Portfolio Manager® Portfolio Manager® system to generate baseline energy usage results and comparable building EUIs. Due to the unique features of St. Michael's Church, Convent, and Garage NJCEP is unable to provide an ENERGY STAR® Statement of Energy Performance (SEP) for this facility. Utility bills have been entered into Portfolio Manager® and we encourage you to keep the utility bills updated monthly within Portfolio Manager® for energy and cost savings purposes.

APPENDIX C: GLOSSARY

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

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

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