

# Local Government Energy Audit Report

Croydon Hall Gym

March 1, 2019

*Prepared for:*

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## Disclaimer

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The goal of this audit report is to identify potential energy efficiency opportunities, help prioritize specific measures for implementation, and provide information about financial incentives that may be available. 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 Energy Services (TRC) reviewed the energy conservation measures and estimates of energy savings were reviewed 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 installation costs on our experience at similar facilities, pricing from local contractors and vendors, and/or cost estimates from RS Means. We encourage the owner of the facility is encouraged to independently confirm these cost estimates and to obtain multiple estimates when considering measure installations. Actual installation costs can vary widely based on individual measures and conditions. TRC and NJBPU do not guarantee installed cost estimates and shall in no event be held liable should actual installed costs vary from estimates.

The New Jersey Clean Energy Program (NJCEP) incentive values provided in this report are estimates based on program information available at the time of the report. Incentive levels are not guaranteed. The NJBPU reserves the right to extend, modify, or terminate programs without prior notice. Please review all available program incentives and eligibility requirements prior to selecting and installing any energy conservation measures.

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

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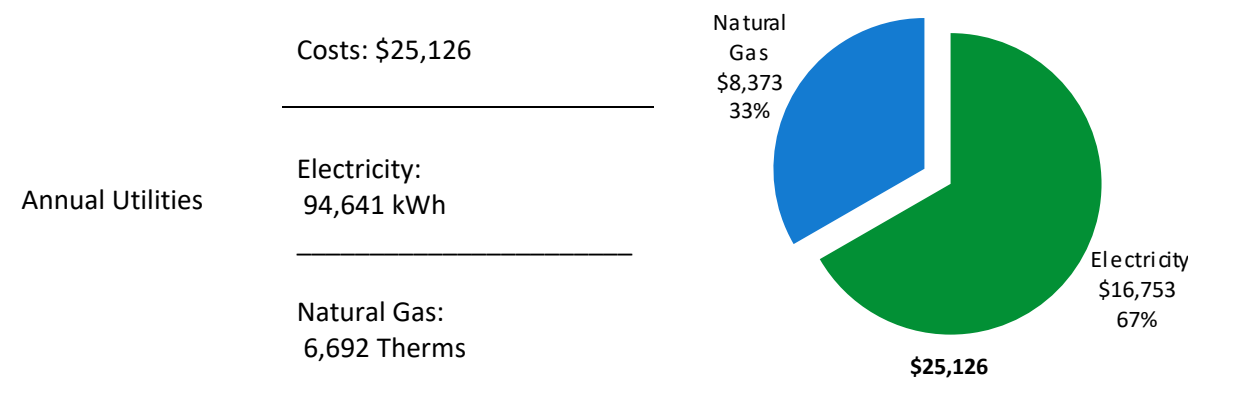
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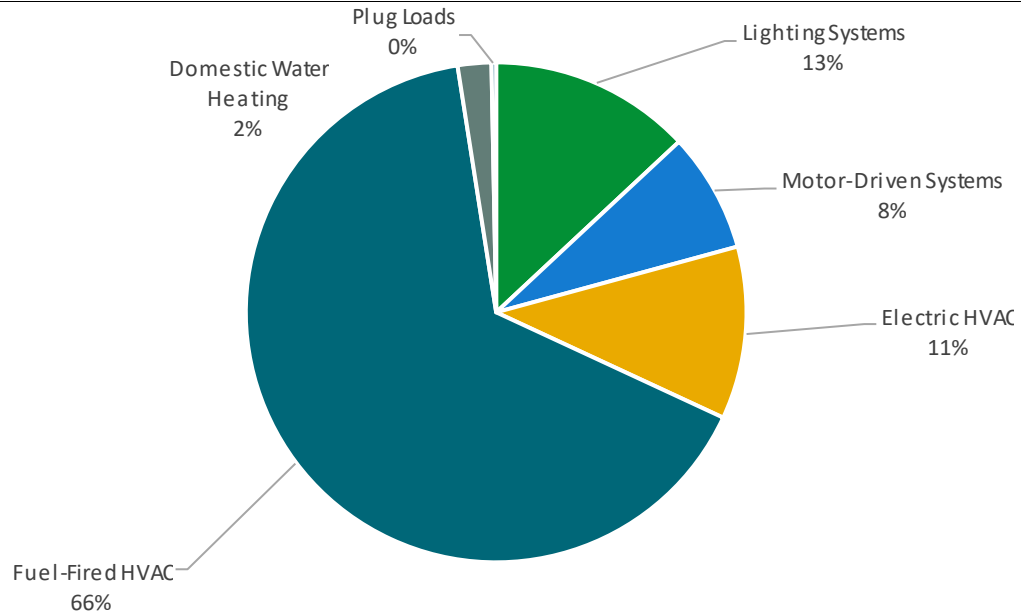
# 1 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The New Jersey Board of Public Utilities (NJBPUB) has sponsored this Local Government Energy Audit (LGEA) report for Croydon Hall Gym. 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 Energy Services (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 help protect our environment by reducing statewide energy consumption.

## BUILDING PERFORMANCE REPORT



<p>ENERGY STAR® Benchmarking Score</p>	<p>N/A (1-100 scale)</p>	<p>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.</p>
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*Figure 1 - Energy Use by System*

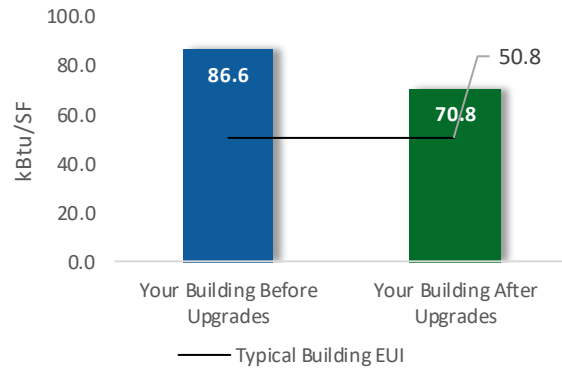
## POTENTIAL IMPROVEMENTS



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

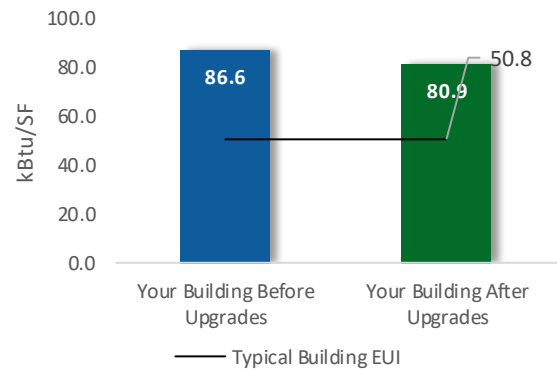
### Scenario 1: Full Package (all evaluated measures)

Installation Cost	\$123,562
Potential Rebates & Incentives <sup>1</sup>	\$8,680
Annual Cost Savings	\$6,100
Annual Energy Savings	Electricity: 28,555 kWh Natural Gas: 835 Therms
Greenhouse Gas Emission Savings	19 Tons
Simple Payback	18.8 Years
Site Energy Savings (all utilities)	18%



### Scenario 2: Cost Effective Package<sup>2</sup>

Installation Cost	\$12,049
Potential Rebates & Incentives	\$1,777
Annual Cost Savings	\$3,547
Annual Energy Savings	Electricity: 20,227 kWh
Greenhouse Gas Emission Savings	10 Tons
Simple Payback	2.9 Years
Site Energy Savings (all utilities)	7%



### On-site Generation Potential

Photovoltaic	Medium
Combined Heat and Power	None

<sup>1</sup> Incentives are based on current SmartStart Prescriptive incentives. Other program incentives may apply.

<sup>2</sup> 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	Annual Electric Savings (kWh)	Peak Demand Savings (kW)	Annual Fuel Savings (MMBtu)	Annual Energy Cost Savings (\$)	Lifetime Energy Cost Savings (\$)	Estimated Install Cost (\$)	Estimated Incentive (\$)*	Estimated Net Cost (\$)	Simple Payback Period (yrs)**	CO <sub>2</sub> e Emissions Reduction (lbs)
<b>Lighting Upgrades</b>		<b>16,834</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>-2</b>	<b>\$2,956</b>	<b>\$44,339</b>	<b>\$11,779</b>	<b>\$1,742</b>	<b>\$10,037</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>16,727</b>
ECM 1	Install LED Fixtures	7,812	1.2	0	\$1,383	\$20,743	\$8,517	\$900	\$7,617	5.5	7,867
ECM 2	Retrofit Fixtures with LED Lamps	9,022	2.7	-2	\$1,573	\$23,596	\$3,262	\$842	\$2,420	1.5	8,860
<b>Lighting Control Measures</b>		<b>3,393</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>-1</b>	<b>\$592</b>	<b>\$4,732</b>	<b>\$270</b>	<b>\$35</b>	<b>\$235</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>3,332</b>
ECM 3	Install Occupancy Sensor Lighting Controls	3,393	0.5	-1	\$592	\$4,732	\$270	\$35	\$235	0.4	3,332
<b>Electric Unitary HVAC Measures</b>		<b>8,328</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>\$1,474</b>	<b>\$22,112</b>	<b>\$83,902</b>	<b>\$3,496</b>	<b>\$80,406</b>	<b>54.5</b>	<b>8,386</b>
	Install High Efficiency Air Conditioning Units	8,328	5.9	0	\$1,474	\$22,112	\$83,902	\$3,496	\$80,406	54.5	8,386
<b>Gas Heating (HVAC/Process) Replacement</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>\$1,078</b>	<b>\$21,569</b>	<b>\$27,610</b>	<b>\$3,407</b>	<b>\$24,203</b>	<b>22.4</b>	<b>10,092</b>
	Install High Efficiency Hot Water Boilers	0	0.0	10	\$128	\$2,554	\$7,785	\$607	\$7,178	56.2	1,195
	Install High Efficiency Furnaces	0	0.0	76	\$951	\$19,015	\$19,825	\$2,800	\$17,025	17.9	8,897
<b>TOTALS</b>		<b>28,555</b>	<b>10.4</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>\$6,100</b>	<b>\$92,752</b>	<b>\$123,562</b>	<b>\$8,680</b>	<b>\$114,881</b>	<b>18.8</b>	<b>38,537</b>

\* - All incentives presented in this table are based on NJ SmartStart equipment incentives and assume proposed equipment meets minimum performance criteria for that program.

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

*Figure 2 – Evaluated Energy Improvements*

## 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

New Jersey 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.

The potential ECMs identified for this building likely qualify for multiple incentive and funding programs. Based on current program rules and requirements, your measures are likely to qualify for the following programs:

Energy Conservation Measure		SmartStart	Direct Install	Pay For Performance
ECM 1	Install LED Fixtures	x	x	
ECM 2	Retrofit Fixtures with LED Lamps	x	x	
ECM 3	Install Occupancy Sensor Lighting Controls	x	x	

*Figure 3 – Funding Options*





## New Jersey Clean Energy Programs At-A-Glance

	<b>SmartStart</b> Flexibility to install at your own pace	<b>Direct Install</b> Turnkey installation	<b>Pay for Performance</b> Whole building upgrades
<b>Who should use it?</b>	Buildings installing individual measures or small group of measures.	Small to mid-size facilities that can bundle multiple measures together.  Peak demand should be below 200 kW.  Not suitable for significant building shell issues.	Mid to large size facilities looking to implement as many measures as possible at one time.  Peak demand should be over 200 kW.
<b>How does it work?</b>	Use in-house staff or your preferred contractor.	Pre-approved contractors pass savings along to you via reduced material and labor costs.	Whole-building approach to energy upgrades designed to reduce energy use by at least 15%. The more you save, the higher the incentives.
<b>What are the Incentives?</b>	Fixed incentives for specific energy efficiency measures.	Incentives pay up to 70% of eligible costs, up to \$125,000 per project.  You pay the remaining 30% directly to the contractor.	Up to 25% of installation cost, calculated based on level of energy savings per square foot.
<b>How do I participate?</b>	Submit an application for the specific equipment to be installed.	Contact a participating contractor in your region.	Contact a pre-qualified Partner to develop your energy reduction plan and set your energy savings targets.

Take the next step by visiting [www.njcleanenergy.com](http://www.njcleanenergy.com) for program details, applications, and to contact a qualified contractor.

### *Individual Measures with SmartStart*

For facilities wishing to pursue only selected individual measures (or planning to phase implementation of selected measures over multiple years), incentives are available through the SmartStart program. To participate, you can use internal resources or an outside firm or contractor to perform the final design of the ECM(s) and install the equipment. Program pre-approval is required for some SmartStart incentives, so only after receiving pre-approval should you proceed with ECM installation.

### *Turnkey Installation with Direct Install*

The Direct Install program provides turnkey installation of multiple measures through an authorized network of participating contractors. This program can provide substantially higher incentives than SmartStart, up to 70% of the cost of selected measures. Direct Install contractors will assess and verify individual measure eligibility and, in most cases, they perform the installation work. The Direct Install program is available to sites with an average peak demand of less than 200 kW.

### *Whole Building Approach with Pay for Performance*

Pay for Performance can be a good option for medium to large sized facilities to achieve deep energy savings. Pay for Performance allows you to install as many measures as possible under a single project as well as address measures that may not qualify for other programs. Many facilities pursuing an Energy Savings Improvement Program (ESIP) loan also use this program. Pay for Performance works for larger customers with a peak demand over 200 kW. The minimum installed scope of work must include at least two unique measures resulting in at least 15% energy savings, where lighting cannot make up the majority of the savings.

## **More 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 & Power (CHP)*

The CHP program provides incentives for combined heat and power (aka 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.

### *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 their 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.

## 2 EXISTING CONDITIONS

The New Jersey Board of Public Utilities (NJBP) has sponsored this Local Government Energy Audit (LGEA) Report for Croydon Hall Gym. 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. This report also contains valuable information on financial incentives from New Jersey's Clean Energy Program (NJCEP) for implementing ECMs.

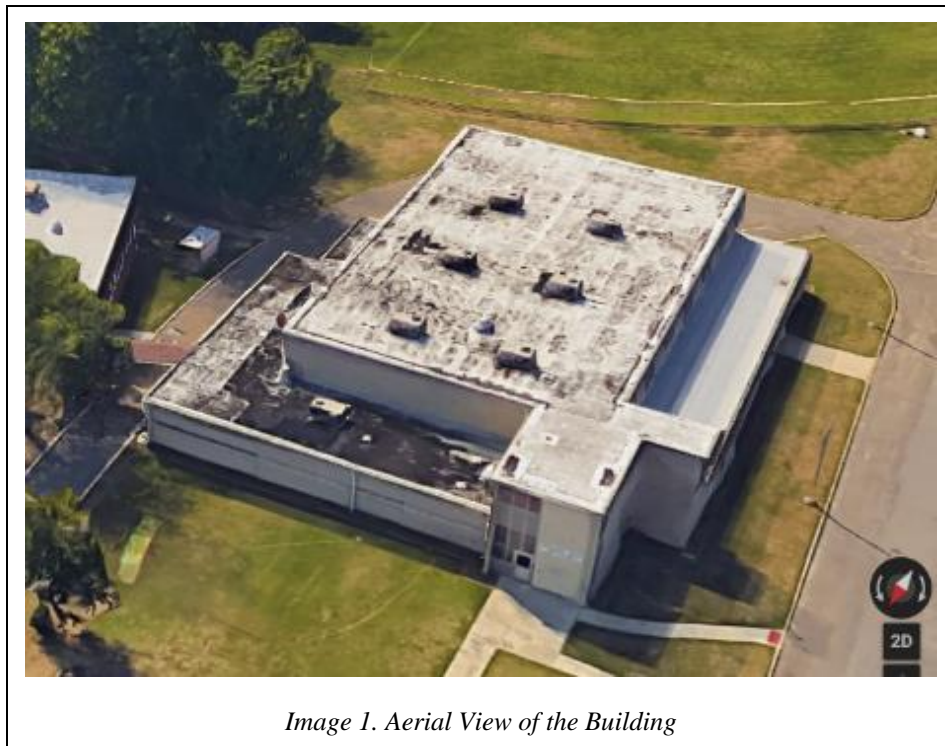
TRC conducted this study as part of a comprehensive effort to assist New Jersey educational and local government facilities in controlling energy costs and protecting our environment by offering a wide range of energy management options and advice.

Please note that the information obtained at the site visit was supplemented, where necessary, with facility and equipment information noted in previous energy audit reports.

### 2.1 Site Overview

On July 10, 2018, TRC performed an energy audit at Croydon Hall Gym located in Middletown, NJ. TRC met with Anthony Mercantante to review the facility operations and help focus our investigation on specific energy-using systems.

Croydon Hall Gym is a one-story, 11,450 square foot building built in 1961. Areas include, gymnasium, yoga room, offices, storage rooms, corridors and mechanical space.



It should be noted that the facility is used as needed for sports and activities; it is occupied intermittently. But based on the energy balance, the mechanical and lighting systems serving the building are likely being left on for more than the required periods of time. It is recommended for the site to turn off unnecessary equipment during unoccupied hours.

## 2.2 Building Occupancy

The facility is occupied year-round. There are no permanent employees assigned to this building.

The facility is used as needed and based on scheduled activities and typical operating hours are 7:00 AM to 9:30 PM.

Building Name	Weekday/Weekend	Operating Schedule
Croydon Hall Gym	Weekday	7:00 AM - 9:30 PM
	Weekend	7:00 AM - 9:30 PM

*Figure 4 - Building Occupancy Schedule*

## 2.3 Building Envelope

The exterior walls are constructed from concrete block with an exterior insulation finish system (EIFS). The walls are in good condition. The interior wall surfaces are painted concrete block. The roof is built up with roofing membrane.

Most of the windows are double pane glass and have aluminum frames. The glass-to-frame seals are in good condition. Exterior doors are hollow metal doors and are in good condition.



*Image 2. Picture of the Building's Exterior Walls & Windows*



*Image 3. Picture of the Building's Roof*



*Image 4. Picture of Exterior Door and Window*

## 2.4 Lighting Systems

The primary interior lighting system uses 32-Watt linear fluorescent T8 lamps. Additionally, the gym area is served by LED fixtures, compact fluorescent lamps (CFL), and incandescent general-purpose lamps. Typically, T8 fluorescent lamps use electronic ballasts.

Fixture types include 2 or 4-lamp, 2-foot, 4-foot or 8-foot linear fluorescent fixtures, LED high bay fixtures and a few recessed or ceiling mount fixtures with incandescent or CFL lamps.

Most of the exit signs are LED.

Interior lighting levels were generally sufficiently lit.



*Image 5. Fluorescent T8 Fixtures in Corridors*



*Image 6. Gym High Bay Fixtures*



*Image 7. LED Exit Sign*

Lighting fixtures in most areas including main gym area and main entrance foyer are controlled manually and the remainder by occupancy sensors.

Exterior fixtures include wall packs and pole mounted fixtures with high intensity discharge (HID) lamps, and LED wall packs.

Exterior light fixtures are controlled by a timer, or photocell, depending on the fixture.



*Image 8. Exterior Pole Mounted Fixtures*



*Image 9. Exterior Wallpacks*



*Image 10. Time Switch Controller*

## 2.5 Air Handling Systems

### Packaged Units

The majority of the building's cooling and heating loads are served by seven rooftop packaged units, which are controlled by room thermostats. All units serve the gym and adjacent storage areas. Units have a cooling capacity of 5 tons each and a heating furnace with a capacity of 125 MBh.

### Air Conditioners

The gym main entrance foyer is served by a 3-ton split system air conditioning (AC) unit, and two window units serve the yoga room. All units are individually controlled using thermostats in their respective areas.



*Image 11. Window AC Unit*



*Image 12. Split System AC Indoor Unit*



*Image 13. Rooftop Package Unit*



*Image 14. Thermostat Inside Maintenance Office*

## 2.6 Heating Hot Water Systems

One PB Heat LLC 347 MBh natural gas hot water boiler serves a section of the building (yoga room, storage rooms and office) that have radiant baseboard heaters. Hot water is circulated to the baseboard heaters by three 0.5 hp hot water pumps.

As previously noted, the rest of the building's heating load is served by the seven rooftop units with built in furnaces.

At the time of the audit, the boiler was being repaired and was non-functional. The fuel energy balance assumed the boiler to be running during the prior year's winter months.



*Image 15. Hot Water Boiler*

## 2.7 Domestic Hot Water

Domestic hot water (DHW) is produced with a 74 gallon 75.1 MBh gas-fired storage water heater with an 80% efficiency.



*Image 16. Domestic Hot Water Heater*



## 2.8 Plug Load & Vending Machines

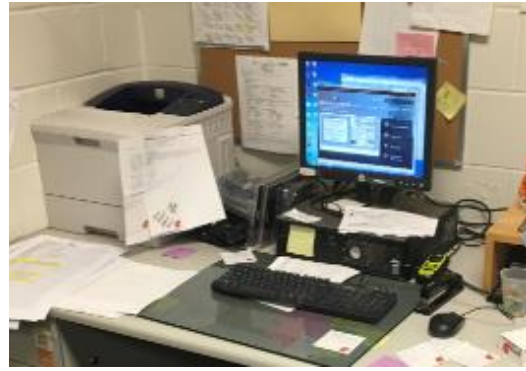
The utility bill analysis indicates that plug loads consume less than 1% of total building energy use. This is lower than a typical building.

You seem to already be doing a great job managing your electrical plug loads. This report makes additional suggestions for ECMs in this area as well as Energy Efficient Best Practices.

Plug loads throughout the building include break room equipment (coffee maker, microwave) and office equipment (desktop computer and printer), LCD/CRT TVs and a stand fan in the yoga room.



*Image 17. Microwave and Coffee Maker in Maintenance Office*



*Image 18. Desktop Computer and Printer in Storage Office*

## 2.9 Water-Using Systems

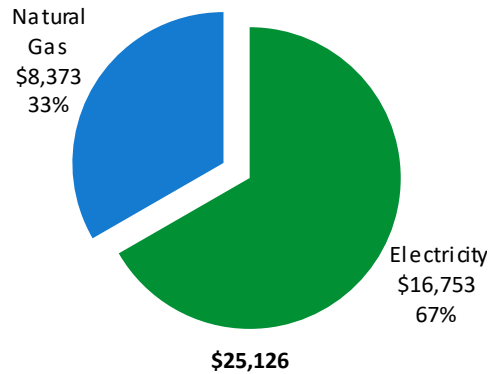
There are two restrooms with toilets, urinals, and sinks. The faucet flow rates are at 0.5 gallons per minute (gpm) or higher. Toilets are rated at 1.6 gallons per flush (gpf).

There are two restrooms with showers that are rarely used.

### 3 ENERGY USE AND COSTS

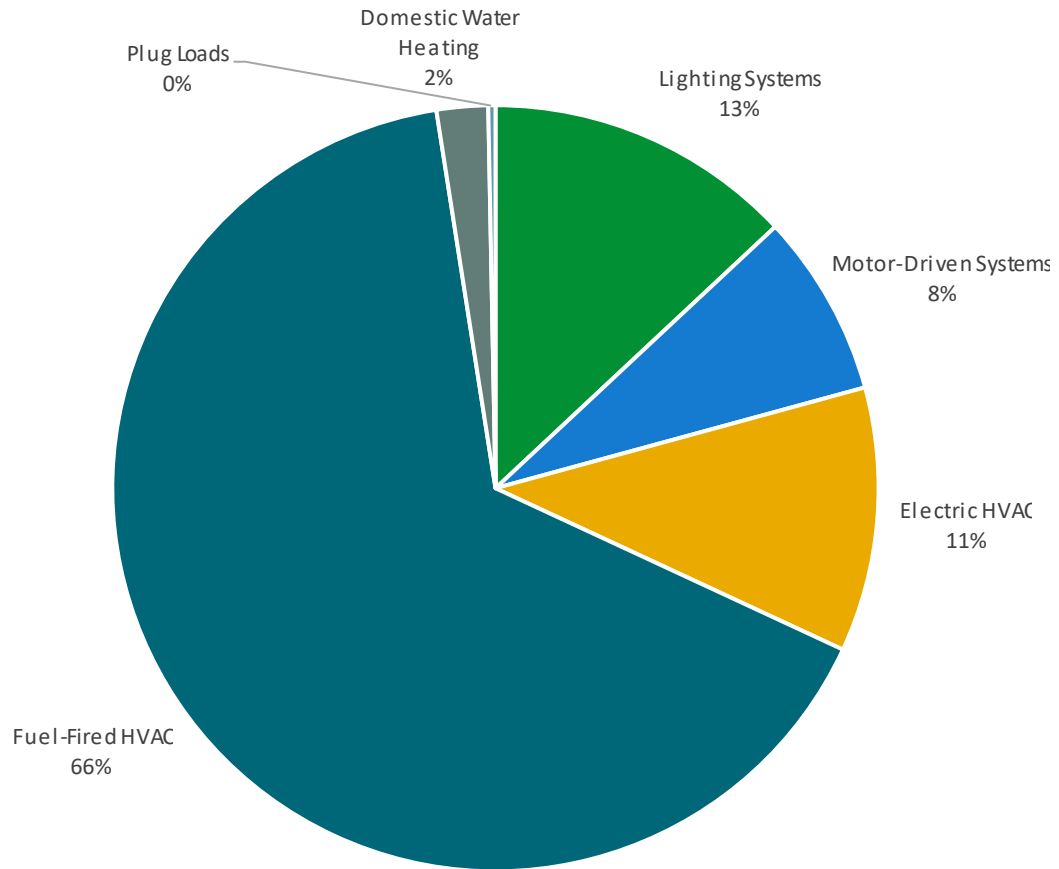
Twelve months of utility billing data are used to develop annual energy consumption and cost data. This information creates a profile of the annual energy consumption and energy costs.

Utility Summary		
Fuel	Usage	Cost
Electricity	94,641 kWh	\$16,753
Natural Gas	6,692 Therms	\$8,373
<b>Total</b>		<b>\$25,126</b>



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.

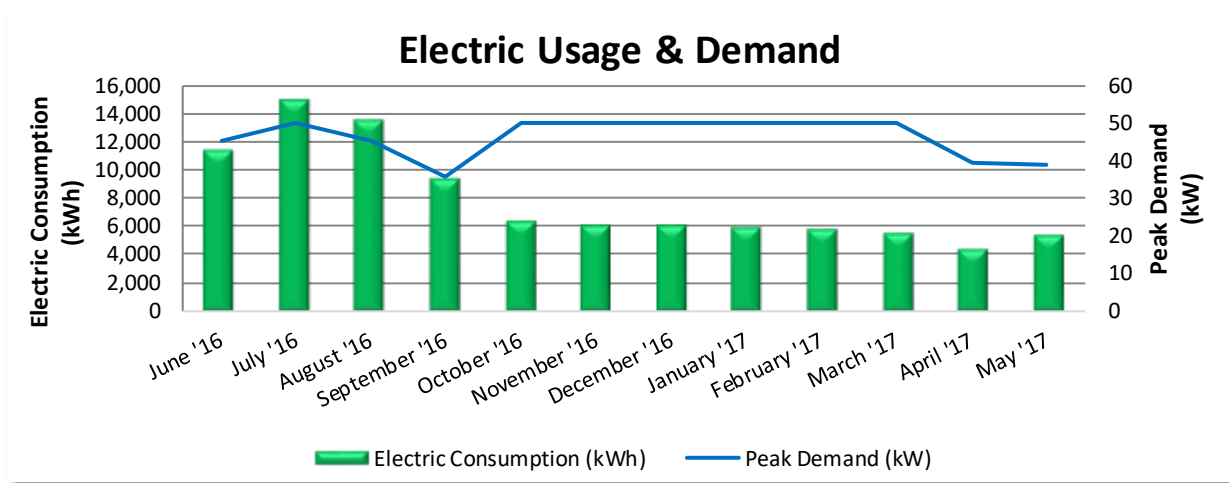
The energy auditor collects information regarding equipment operating hours, capacity, efficiency and other operational parameters from facility staff, drawings, and on-site observations. This information is used as the inputs to calculate the existing conditions energy use for the site. The calculated 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 5 - Energy Balance**

### 3.1 Electricity

JCP&L provides electricity under the rate class General Service Secondary to the facility.



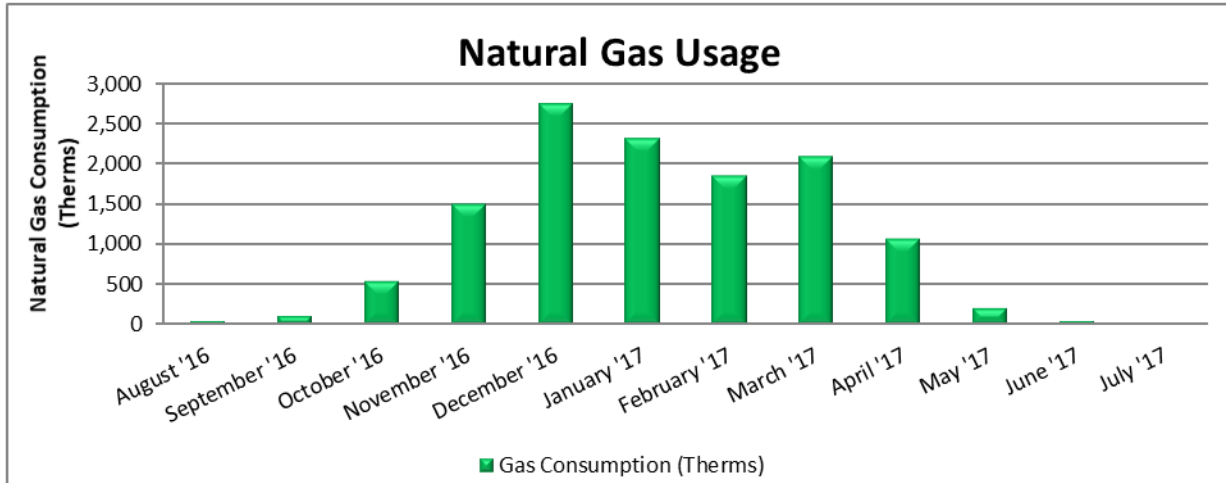
Electric Billing Data					
Period Ending	Days in Period	Electric Usage (kWh)	Demand (kW)	Demand Cost	Total Electric Cost
7/6/16	33	11,400	45		\$1,833
8/3/16	28	15,000	50		\$2,283
9/2/16	30	13,560	46		\$2,095
10/4/16	32	9,440	36		\$1,556
11/3/16	30	6,360	50		\$1,155
12/6/16	33	6,080	50		\$1,127
1/6/17	31	6,120	50		\$1,164
2/6/17	31	6,040	50		\$1,194
3/6/17	28	5,800	50		\$1,159
4/4/17	29	5,520	50		\$1,090
5/3/17	29	4,440	40		\$1,031
6/5/17	33	5,400	39		\$1,158
<b>Totals</b>	<b>367</b>	<b>95,160</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$16,845</b>
<b>Annual</b>	<b>365</b>	<b>94,641</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$16,753</b>

Notes:

- Peak demand of 50 kW occurred in various months.
- The average electric cost over the past 12 months was \$0.177/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.
- It is to be noted that the electric energy use of the facility remains constant during winter months. This could be due to multiple factors, like permitting certain equipment such as package unit fans and light fixtures, to operate during unoccupied hours.

## 3.2 Natural Gas

NJ Natural Gas delivers natural gas under rate class BGS to the facility.



Gas Billing Data			
Period Ending	Days in Period	Natural Gas Usage (Therms)	Natural Gas Cost
7/1/16	30	6	\$145
8/2/16	32	9	\$147
8/30/16	28	3	\$142
9/28/16	29	5	\$144
10/28/16	30	321	\$429
12/1/16	34	721	\$762
1/3/17	33	1,534	\$1,656
2/1/17	29	1,253	\$1,511
3/2/17	29	1,132	\$1,317
4/3/17	32	1,341	\$1,411
5/3/17	30	261	\$434
6/2/17	30	123	\$298
<b>Totals</b>	<b>366</b>	<b>6,710</b>	<b>\$8,396</b>
<b>Annual</b>	<b>365</b>	<b>6,692</b>	<b>\$8,373</b>

Notes:

- The average gas cost for the past 12 months is \$1.251/therm, which is the blended rate used throughout the analysis.
- The natural gas usage profile matches the use profile of a typical building in the area.

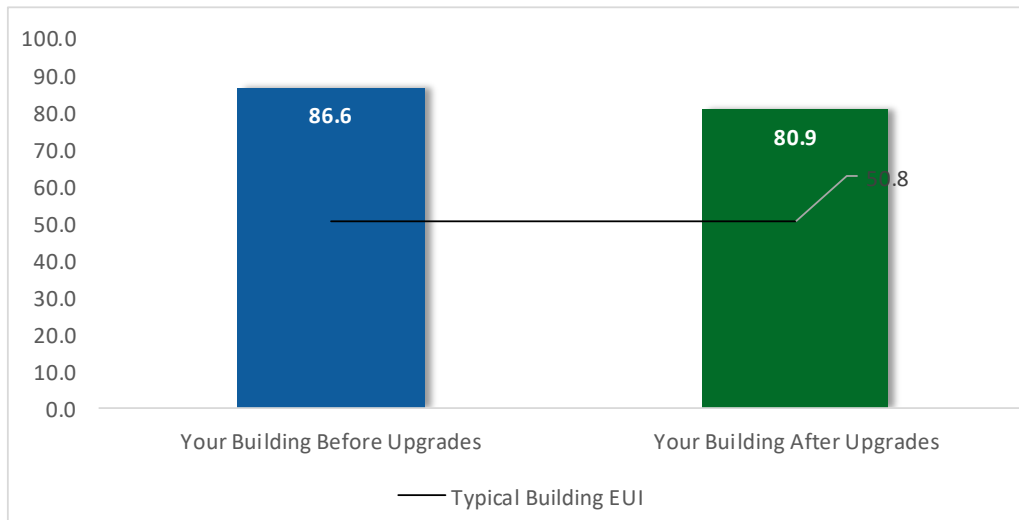
### 3.3 Benchmarking

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.

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



*Figure 6 - Energy Use Intensity Comparison*

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. A number of factors can cause as building to vary from the "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.

## **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.<sup>3</sup>

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<sup>3</sup> <https://www.energystar.gov/buildings/facility-owners-and-managers/existing-buildings/earn-recognition/energy-star-certification/how-app-1>.

## 4 ENERGY CONSERVATION MEASURES

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The goal of this audit report is to identify and evaluate potential energy efficiency improvements, provide information about the cost effectiveness of those improvements, and recognize potential financial incentives from NJBPU. Most energy conservation measures have received preliminary analysis of feasibility which identifies expected ranges of savings and costs. 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 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 the current NJCEP prescriptive SmartStart program. A higher level of investigation may be necessary to support any SmartStart Custom, Pay for Performance, or Direct Install incentive applications. Some measures and proposed upgrades may be eligible for higher incentives than those shown below through other NJCEP programs described in a following section of this report.

**Appendix A: Equipment Inventory & Recommendations** provides a detailed list of the locations and recommended upgrades for each energy conservation measure.



#	Energy Conservation Measure	Annual Electric Savings (kWh)	Peak Demand Savings (kW)	Annual Fuel Savings (MMBtu)	Annual Energy Cost Savings (\$)	Lifetime Energy Cost Savings (\$)	Estimated Install Cost (\$)	Estimated Incentive (\$)*	Estimated Net Cost (\$)	Simple Payback Period (yrs)**	CO <sub>2</sub> e Emissions Reduction (lbs)
<b>Lighting Upgrades</b>		<b>16,834</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>-2</b>	<b>\$2,956</b>	<b>\$44,339</b>	<b>\$11,779</b>	<b>\$1,742</b>	<b>\$10,037</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>16,727</b>
ECM 1	Install LED Fixtures	7,812	1.2	0	\$1,383	\$20,743	\$8,517	\$900	\$7,617	5.5	7,867
ECM 2	Retrofit Fixtures with LED Lamps	9,022	2.7	-2	\$1,573	\$23,596	\$3,262	\$842	\$2,420	1.5	8,860
<b>Lighting Control Measures</b>		<b>3,393</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>-1</b>	<b>\$592</b>	<b>\$4,732</b>	<b>\$270</b>	<b>\$35</b>	<b>\$235</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>3,332</b>
ECM 3	Install Occupancy Sensor Lighting Controls	3,393	0.5	-1	\$592	\$4,732	\$270	\$35	\$235	0.4	3,332
<b>Electric Unitary HVAC Measures</b>		<b>8,328</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>\$1,474</b>	<b>\$22,112</b>	<b>\$83,902</b>	<b>\$3,496</b>	<b>\$80,406</b>	<b>54.5</b>	<b>8,386</b>
	Install High Efficiency Air Conditioning Units	8,328	5.9	0	\$1,474	\$22,112	\$83,902	\$3,496	\$80,406	54.5	8,386
<b>Gas Heating (HVAC/Process) Replacement</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>\$1,078</b>	<b>\$21,569</b>	<b>\$27,610</b>	<b>\$3,407</b>	<b>\$24,203</b>	<b>22.4</b>	<b>10,092</b>
	Install High Efficiency Hot Water Boilers	0	0.0	10	\$128	\$2,554	\$7,785	\$607	\$7,178	56.2	1,195
	Install High Efficiency Furnaces	0	0.0	76	\$951	\$19,015	\$19,825	\$2,800	\$17,025	17.9	8,897
<b>TOTALS</b>		<b>28,555</b>	<b>10.4</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>\$6,100</b>	<b>\$92,752</b>	<b>\$123,562</b>	<b>\$8,680</b>	<b>\$114,881</b>	<b>18.8</b>	<b>38,537</b>

\* - All incentives presented in this table are based on NJ SmartStart equipment incentives and assume proposed equipment meets minimum performance criteria for that program.

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

*Figure 7 – All Evaluated ECMs*

#	Energy Conservation Measure	Annual Electric Savings (kWh)	Peak Demand Savings (kW)	Annual Fuel Savings (MMBtu)	Annual Energy Cost Savings (\$)	Estimated Install Cost (\$)	Estimated Incentive (\$)*	Estimated Net Cost (\$)	Simple Payback Period (yrs)**	CO <sub>2</sub> e Emissions Reduction (lbs)
<b>Lighting Upgrades</b>		<b>16,834</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>-2</b>	<b>\$2,956</b>	<b>\$11,779</b>	<b>\$1,742</b>	<b>\$10,037</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>16,727</b>
ECM 1	Install LED Fixtures	7,812	1.2	0	\$1,383	\$8,517	\$900	\$7,617	5.5	7,867
ECM 2	Retrofit Fixtures with LED Lamps	9,022	2.7	-2	\$1,573	\$3,262	\$842	\$2,420	1.5	8,860
<b>Lighting Control Measures</b>		<b>3,393</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>-1</b>	<b>\$592</b>	<b>\$270</b>	<b>\$35</b>	<b>\$235</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>3,332</b>
ECM 3	Install Occupancy Sensor Lighting Controls	3,393	0.5	-1	\$592	\$270	\$35	\$235	0.4	3,332
<b>TOTALS</b>		<b>20,227</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>-3</b>	<b>\$3,547</b>	<b>\$12,049</b>	<b>\$1,777</b>	<b>\$10,272</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>20,059</b>

\* - All incentives presented in this table are based on NJ SmartStart equipment incentives and assume proposed equipment meets minimum performance criteria for that program.

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

Figure 8 – 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 Install Cost (\$)	Estimated Incentive (\$)*	Estimated Net Cost (\$)	Simple Payback Period (yrs)**	CO <sub>2</sub> e Emissions Reduction (lbs)
<b>Lighting Upgrades</b>		<b>16,834</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>-2</b>	<b>\$2,956</b>	<b>\$11,779</b>	<b>\$1,742</b>	<b>\$10,037</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>16,727</b>
ECM 1	Install LED Fixtures	7,812	1.2	0	\$1,383	\$8,517	\$900	\$7,617	5.5	7,867
ECM 2	Retrofit Fixtures with LED Lamps	9,022	2.7	-2	\$1,573	\$3,262	\$842	\$2,420	1.5	8,860

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 are 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 exterior fixtures containing high pressure sodium 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 fixture(s).

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

**Affected building areas:** exterior wallpacks and pole fixtures

### **ECM 2: Retrofit Fixtures with LED Lamps**

Replace existing 8-foot, 4-foot and 2-foot linear fluorescent lamps, compact fluorescent (CFL) lamps and 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.

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 and incandescent lamp fixtures found in yoga room, boiler room restrooms/showers and gym stage

## 4.2 Lighting Controls

#	Energy Conservation Measure	Annual Electric Savings (kWh)	Peak Demand Savings (kW)	Annual Fuel Savings (MMBtu)	Annual Energy Cost Savings (\$)	Estimated Install Cost (\$)	Estimated Incentive (\$)*	Estimated Net Cost (\$)	Simple Payback Period (yrs)**	CO <sub>2</sub> e Emissions Reduction (lbs)
<b>Lighting Control Measures</b>		<b>3,393</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>-1</b>	<b>\$592</b>	<b>\$270</b>	<b>\$35</b>	<b>\$235</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>3,332</b>
ECM 3	Install Occupancy Sensor Lighting Controls	3,393	0.5	-1	\$592	\$270	\$35	\$235	0.4	3,332

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

### **ECM 3: Install Occupancy Sensor Lighting Controls**

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

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

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

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

**Affected building areas:** gymnasium

### 4.3 Electric Unitary HVAC

#	Energy Conservation Measure	Annual Electric Savings (kWh)	Peak Demand Savings (kW)	Annual Fuel Savings (MMBtu)	Annual Energy Cost Savings (\$)	Estimated Install Cost (\$)	Estimated Incentive (\$)*	Estimated Net Cost (\$)	Simple Payback Period (yrs)**	CO <sub>2</sub> e Emissions Reduction (lbs)
<b>Electric Unitary HVAC Measures</b>		<b>8,328</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>\$1,474</b>	<b>\$83,902</b>	<b>\$3,496</b>	<b>\$80,406</b>	<b>54.5</b>	<b>8,386</b>
	Install High Efficiency Air Conditioning Units	8,328	5.9	0	\$1,474	\$83,902	\$3,496	\$80,406	54.5	8,386

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

#### **Install High Efficiency Air Conditioning Units**

As warranted, replace standard efficiency packaged air conditioning units and split system air conditioning units with high efficiency packaged air conditioning units. The magnitude of energy savings for this measure depends on the relative efficiency of the older unit versus the new high efficiency unit, the average cooling load, and the estimated annual operating hours.

### 4.4 Gas-Fired Heating

#### **Install High Efficiency Hot Water Boilers**

Replacing the boiler has a long payback and may not be justifiable based simply on energy considerations. However, the boiler is nearing the end of its 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.

#### **Install High Efficiency Furnaces**

The replacement of standard efficiency furnaces has a long payback period and may not be justifiable based simply on energy considerations. As warranted, replace standard efficiency furnaces with condensing furnaces. Improved combustion technology and heat exchanger design optimize heat recovery from the combustion gases which can significantly improve furnace efficiency. Savings result from improved system efficiency.

## 5 ENERGY EFFICIENT BEST PRACTICES

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A whole building maintenance plan will extend equipment life; improve occupant comfort, health, and safety; and reduce energy and maintenance costs. 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 can't manage what you don't 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.<sup>4</sup> Your account has already been established. Now you can continue to keep tabs on your energy performance every month.

### **Doors and Windows**

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

### **Window Treatments/Coverings**

Use high-reflectivity films or cover windows with shades or shutters to reduce solar heat gain and reduce the load on cooling and heating systems. Older, single pane windows and east or west-facing windows are especially prone to solar heat gain. In addition, use shades or shutters at night during cold weather to reduce heat loss.

### **Lighting Controls**

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

### **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.

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

## **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. Boilers should be cleaned according to the manufacturer's instructions to remove soot and scale from the water side or fire side of the boiler.

## **Water Heater Maintenance**

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<sup>5</sup> or download a copy of EPA's "WaterSense at Work: Best Management Practices for Commercial and Institutional Facilities"<sup>6</sup> 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.

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<sup>5</sup> <https://www.epa.gov/watersense>.

<sup>6</sup> <https://www.epa.gov/watersense/watersense-work-0>.



## 6 ON-SITE GENERATION

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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 reduction, 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 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 **medium** potential for installing a PV array.

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

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

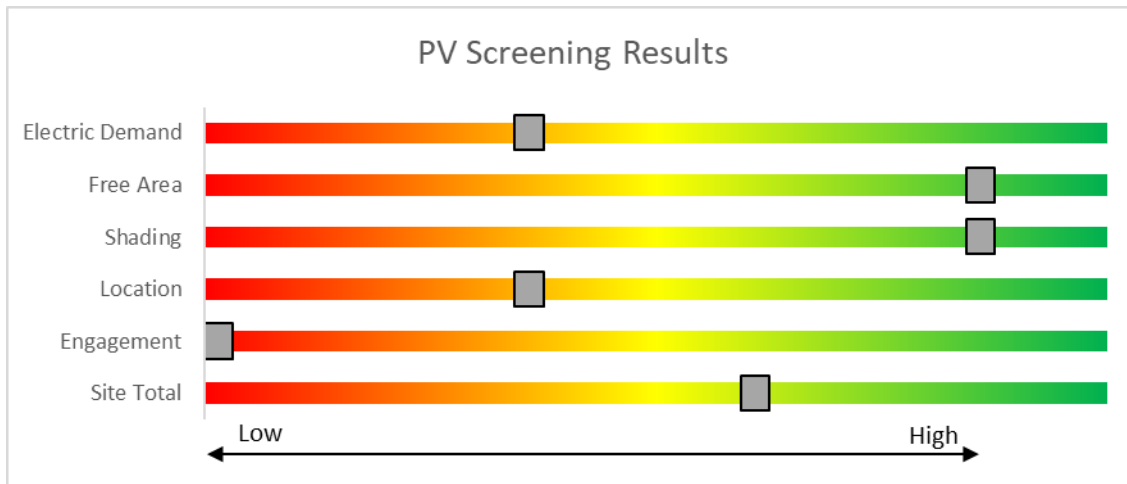


Figure 9 - Photovoltaic Screening

### Solar Renewable Energy Certificate (SREC) Registration Program (SRP)

Rebates are not available for solar projects, but owners of solar projects MUST register their projects in the SREC Registration Program before starting construction. Once your PV system is up and running, you periodically earn credits, which can then be sold on the open market for up to 15 years.

If you are considering installing solar photovoltaics on your building, visit [www.njcleanenergy.com/srec](http://www.njcleanenergy.com/srec) for more information about the SREC Registration Program.

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:

- **Basic Info on Solar PV in NJ:** [www.njcleanenergy.com/whysolar](http://www.njcleanenergy.com/whysolar)
- **NJ Solar Market FAQs:** [www.njcleanenergy.com/renewable-energy/program-updates-and-background-information/solar-transition/solar-market-faqs](http://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](http://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.

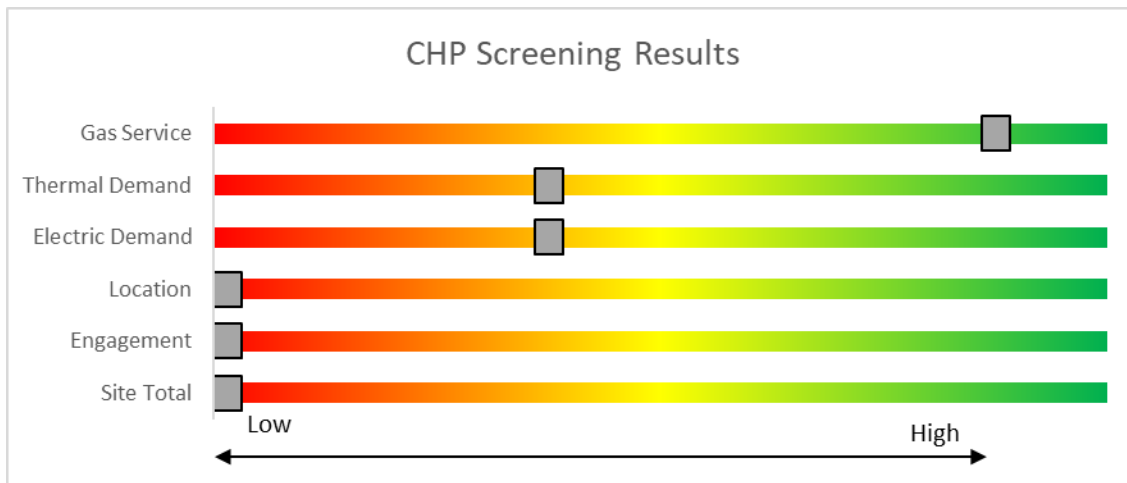


Figure 10 - Combined Heat and Power Screening

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/](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? New Jersey Clean Energy Programs can help. Pick the program that works best for you. Incentive programs that may apply to this facility are identified in the Executive Summary. This section provides an overview of currently available in New Jersey Clean Energy Programs.

	<b>SmartStart</b> <i>Flexibility to install at your own pace</i>	<b>Direct Install</b> <i>Turnkey installation</i>	<b>Pay for Performance</b> <i>Whole building upgrades</i>
<b>Who should use it?</b>	Buildings installing individual measures or small group of measures.	Small to mid-size facilities that can bundle multiple measures together.  Average peak demand should be below 200 kW.  Not suitable for significant building shell issues.	Mid to large size facilities looking to implement as many measures as possible at one time.  Peak demand should be over 200 kW.
<b>How does it work?</b>	Use in-house staff or your preferred contractor.	Pre-approved contractors pass savings along to you via reduced material and labor costs.	Whole-building approach to energy upgrades designed to reduce energy use by at least 15%. The more you save, the higher the incentives.
<b>What are the Incentives?</b>	Fixed incentives for specific energy efficiency measures.	Incentives pay up to 70% of eligible costs, up to \$125,000 per project.  You pay the remaining 30% directly to the contractor.	Up to 25% of installation cost, calculated based on level of energy savings per square foot.
<b>How do I participate?</b>	Submit an application for the specific equipment to be installed.	Contact a participating contractor in your region.	Contact a pre-qualified Partner to develop your Energy Reduction Plan and set your energy savings targets.
Take the next step by visiting <a href="http://www.njcleanenergy.com">www.njcleanenergy.com</a> for program details, applications, and to contact a qualified contractor.			

## 7.1 SmartStart



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

SmartStart routinely adds, removes, or modifies incentives from year-to-year for various energy efficiency equipment based on market trends and new technologies.

### **Equipment with Prescriptive Incentives Currently Available:**

*Electric Chillers*  
*Electric Unitary HVAC*  
*Gas Cooling*  
*Gas Heating*  
*Gas Water Heating*  
*Ground Source Heat Pumps*  
*Lighting*

*Lighting Controls*  
*Refrigeration Doors*  
*Refrigeration Controls*  
*Refrigerator/Freezer Motors*  
*Food Service Equipment*  
*Variable Frequency Drives*

### **Incentives**

The SmartStart Prescriptive program provides fixed incentives for specific energy efficiency measures. Prescriptive incentives vary by equipment type.

SmartStart Custom provides incentives for more unique or specialized technologies or systems that are not addressed through prescriptive incentives. Custom incentives are calculated at \$0.16/kWh and \$1.60/therm based on estimated annual savings. Incentives are capped at 50% of the total installed incremental project cost, or a project cost buy down to a one-year payback (whichever is less). Program incentives are capped at \$500,000 per electric account and \$500,000 per natural gas account, per fiscal year.

### **How to Participate**

Submit an application for the specific equipment to be installed. Many applications are designed as rebates, although others require application approval prior to installation. You can work with your preferred contractor or use internal staff to install measures.

Visit [www.njcleanenergy.com/SSB](http://www.njcleanenergy.com/SSB) for a detailed program description, instructions for applying, and applications.

## 7.2 Direct Install



Direct Install is a turnkey program available to existing small to medium-sized facilities with an average peak electric demand that does not exceed 200 kW over the recent 12-month period. You work directly with a pre-approved contractor who will perform a free energy assessment at your facility, identify specific eligible measures, and provide a clear scope of work for

installation of selected measures. Energy efficiency measures may include lighting and lighting controls, refrigeration, HVAC, motors, variable speed drives and controls.

### Incentives

The program pays up to 70% of the total installed cost of eligible measures, up to \$125,000 per project. Each entity is limited to incentives up to \$250,000 per fiscal year.

### How to Participate

To participate in Direct Install, you will need to contact the participating contractor assigned to the region of the state where your facility is located. A complete list of Direct Install program partners is provided on the Direct Install website linked below. The contractor will be paid the measure incentives directly by the program which will pass on to you in the form of reduced material and implementation costs. This means up to 70% of eligible costs are covered by the program, subject to program caps and eligibility, while the remaining 30% of the cost is paid to the contractor by the customer.

Detailed program descriptions and applications can be found at: [www.njcleanenergy.com/DI](http://www.njcleanenergy.com/DI).

## 7.3 Energy Savings Improvement Program

The Energy Savings Improvement Program (ESIP) serves New Jersey's government agencies by financing energy projects. An ESIP is a type of performance contract, whereby school districts, counties, municipalities, housing authorities and other public and state entities enter in to contracts to help finance building energy upgrades. Annual payments are lower than the savings projected from the 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 (ESP) 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](http://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.*

## 7.4 SREC Registration Program

The SREC (Solar Renewable Energy Certificate) Registration Program (SRP) is used to register the intent to install 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 SRECs. Registration of the intent to participate in New Jersey's solar marketplace provides market participants with information about the pipeline of anticipated new solar capacity and insight into future SREC pricing.

After the registration is accepted, construction is complete, and final paperwork has been submitted and is deemed complete, the project is issued a New Jersey certification number, which enables it to generate New Jersey SRECs. SREC's are generated once the solar project has been authorized to be energized by the Electric Distribution Company (EDC).

Each time a solar installation generates 1,000 kilowatt-hours (kWh) of electricity, an SREC is earned. Solar project owners report the energy production to the SREC Tracking System. This reporting allows SREC's to be placed in the customer's electronic account. SRECs can then be sold on the SREC Tracking System, providing revenue for the first 15 years of the project's life.

Electricity suppliers, the primary purchasers of SRECs, are required to pay a Solar Alternative Compliance Payment (SACP) if they do not meet the requirements of New Jersey's Solar Renewable Portfolio Standard. Purchasing SRECs can help them meet those requirements. As SRECs are traded in a competitive market, the price may vary significantly. The actual price of an SREC during a trading period fluctuates depending on supply and demand.

Information about the SRP can be found at: [www.njcleanenergy.com/srec](http://www.njcleanenergy.com/srec).



## 8 ENERGY PURCHASING AND PROCUREMENT STRATEGIES

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### 8.1 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. So, 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.<sup>7</sup>

### 8.2 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 that fluctuate monthly. The utility provides basic gas supply service (BGSS) 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.<sup>8</sup>

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<sup>7</sup> [www.state.nj.us/bpu/commercial/shopping.html](http://www.state.nj.us/bpu/commercial/shopping.html).

<sup>8</sup> [www.state.nj.us/bpu/commercial/shopping.html](http://www.state.nj.us/bpu/commercial/shopping.html).

# APPENDIX A: EQUIPMENT INVENTORY & RECOMMENDATIONS

## Lighting Inventory & Recommendations

Location	Existing Conditions						Proposed Conditions						Energy Impact & Financial Analysis								
	Fixture Quantity	Fixture Description	Control System	Light Level	Watts per Fixture	Annual Operating Hours	ECM #	Fixture Recommendation	Add Controls?	Fixture Quantity	Fixture Description	Control System	Watts per Fixture	Annual Operating Hours	Total Peak kW Savings	Total Annual kWh Savings	Total Annual MMBtu Savings	Total Annual Energy Cost Savings	Total Installation Cost	Total Incentives	Simple Payback w/ Incentives in Years
Maintenance Office	3	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 4L	Occupancy Sensor	S	114	3,642	2	Relamp	No	3	LED - Linear Tubes: (4) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	58	3,642	0.1	661	0	\$115	\$219	\$60	1.4
Corridor	8	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Occupancy Sensor	S	62	3,642	2	Relamp	No	8	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	29	3,642	0.2	1,038	0	\$181	\$292	\$80	1.2
Storage Room (Across Maint Office)	11	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Occupancy Sensor	S	62	1,095	2	Relamp	No	11	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	29	1,095	0.3	429	0	\$75	\$402	\$110	3.9
Mens Restroom	1	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 2' T8 (17W) - 2L	Occupancy Sensor	S	33	3,642	2	Relamp	No	1	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 2' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	17	3,642	0.0	63	0	\$11	\$33	\$6	2.4
Mens Restroom	7	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Occupancy Sensor	S	62	3,642	2	Relamp	No	7	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	29	3,642	0.2	909	0	\$158	\$256	\$70	1.2
Womens Restroom	1	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 2' T8 (17W) - 2L	Occupancy Sensor	S	33	3,642	2	Relamp	No	1	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 2' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	17	3,642	0.0	63	0	\$11	\$33	\$6	2.4
Womens Restroom	8	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Occupancy Sensor	S	62	3,642	2	Relamp	No	8	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	29	3,642	0.2	1,038	0	\$181	\$292	\$80	1.2
Gym Main Entrance Foyer	4	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	S	62	5,278	2	Relamp	No	4	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Wall Switch	29	5,278	0.1	752	0	\$131	\$146	\$40	0.8
Yoga Room	16	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Occupancy Sensor	S	62	3,642	2	Relamp	No	16	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	29	3,642	0.5	2,077	0	\$362	\$584	\$160	1.2
Yoga Room	2	Exit Signs: LED - 2 W Lamp	None	S	6	8,760		None	No	2	Exit Signs: LED - 2 W Lamp	None	6	8,760	0.0	0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.0
Yoga Room	1	Incandescent: 1L - 60W Incandescent Screw-In	Wall Switch	S	60	5,278	2	Relamp	No	1	LED Screw-In Lamps: 1L - 9W LED Screw-In	Wall Switch	9	5,278	0.0	291	0	\$51	\$17	\$1	0.3
Gym	12	LED - Fixtures: High-Bay (Prismatic Reflector)	Wall Switch	S	160	5,278	3	None	Yes	12	LED - Fixtures: High-Bay (Prismatic Reflector)	Occupancy Sensor	160	3,642	0.5	3,393	-1	\$592	\$270	\$35	0.4
Gym	4	Exit Signs: LED - 2 W Lamp	None	S	6	8,760		None	No	4	Exit Signs: LED - 2 W Lamp	None	6	8,760	0.0	0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.0
Gym Storage/Office	1	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 4L	Wall Switch	S	114	5,278	2	Relamp	No	1	LED - Linear Tubes: (4) 4' Lamps	Wall Switch	58	5,278	0.0	319	0	\$56	\$73	\$20	1.0
Gym Storage/Office	3	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	S	62	5,278	2	Relamp	No	3	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Wall Switch	29	5,278	0.1	564	0	\$98	\$110	\$30	0.8
Boiler Room	1	Compact Fluorescent: 1L - 18W CFL Screw-In	Wall Switch	S	18	5,278	2	Relamp	No	1	LED Screw-In Lamps: 1L - 13W LED Screw-In	Wall Switch	13	5,278	0.0	31	0	\$5	\$17	\$1	3.0
Restrooms/Shower s	8	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	S	62	528	2	Relamp	No	8	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Wall Switch	29	528	0.2	150	0	\$26	\$292	\$80	8.1
Restrooms/Shower s	4	Incandescent: 1L - 60W Incandescent Screw-In	Wall Switch	S	60	528	2	Relamp	No	4	LED Screw-In Lamps: 1L - 9W LED Screw-In	Wall Switch	9	528	0.2	116	0	\$20	\$69	\$4	3.2
Restrooms/Shower s	1	Incandescent: 2L - 60W Incandescent Screw-In	Wall Switch	S	120	528	2	Relamp	No	1	LED Screw-In Lamps: 2L - 9W LED Screw-In	Wall Switch	18	528	0.1	58	0	\$10	\$34	\$2	3.2
Gym Storage 2	1	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	S	62	528	2	Relamp	No	1	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Wall Switch	29	528	0.0	19	0	\$3	\$37	\$10	8.1
Gym Stage	3	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	S	62	528	2	Relamp	No	3	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Wall Switch	29	528	0.1	56	0	\$10	\$110	\$30	8.1
Gym Stage	2	Incandescent: 1L - 60W Incandescent Screw-In	Wall Switch	S	60	528	2	Relamp	No	2	LED Screw-In Lamps: 1L - 9W LED Screw-In	Wall Switch	9	528	0.1	58	0	\$10	\$34	\$2	3.2
Gym Storage 3	1	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	S	62	1,460	2	Relamp	No	1	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Wall Switch	29	1,460	0.0	52	0	\$9	\$37	\$10	2.9
Gym Side Entry	1	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 8' T8 (59W) - 2L	Wall Switch	S	110	5,278	2	Relamp	No	1	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 8' Lamps	Wall Switch	72	5,278	0.0	217	0	\$38	\$89	\$20	1.8
Gym Storage (near side entry)	1	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 8' T8 (59W) - 2L	Wall Switch	S	110	1,460	2	Relamp	No	1	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 8' Lamps	Wall Switch	72	1,460	0.0	60	0	\$10	\$89	\$20	6.6

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	Total Installation Cost	Total Incentives	Simple Payback w/ Incentives in Years
Gym Parking Lot	5	High-Pressure Sodium: (1) 250W Lamp	Timeclock	S	295	4,380	1	Fixture Replacement	No	5	LED - Fixtures: Outdoor Pole/Arm-Mounted Area/Roadway Fixture	Timeclock	89	4,380	0.7	4,522	0	\$801	\$4,653	\$500	5.2
Building Exterior Wallpacks	3	High-Pressure Sodium: (1) 250W Lamp	Timeclock	S	295	4,380	1	Fixture Replacement	No	3	LED - Fixtures: Outdoor Wall-Mounted Area Fixture	Timeclock	89	4,380	0.4	2,713	0	\$480	\$2,898	\$300	5.4
Building Exterior Wallpacks	1	High-Pressure Sodium: (1) 150W Lamp	Photocell	S	188	4,380	1	Fixture Replacement	No	1	LED - Fixtures: Outdoor Wall-Mounted Area Fixture	Photocell	56	4,380	0.1	576	0	\$102	\$966	\$100	8.5
Building Exterior Wallpacks	4	LED - Fixtures: Outdoor Wall-Mounted Area Fixture	Photocell	S	40	4,380		None	No	4	LED - Fixtures: Outdoor Wall-Mounted Area Fixture	Photocell	40	4,380	0.0	0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.0

### Motor Inventory & Recommendations

Location	Area(s)/System(s) Served	Existing Conditions							Proposed Conditions					Energy Impact & Financial Analysis						
		Motor Quantity	Motor Application	HP Per Motor	Full Load Efficiency	VFD Control?	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	Total Installation Cost	Total Incentives	Simple Payback w/ Incentives in Years
Roof	Gym	1	Supply Fan	1.5	84.0%	No	B	2,745		No	84.0%	No		0.0	0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.0
Roof	Gym	6	Supply Fan	1.5	84.0%	No	B	2,745		No	84.0%	No		0.0	0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.0
Boiler Room	Storage Rooms, Lobby and Yoga Room	3	Heating Hot Water Pump	0.5	68.5%	No		2,745		No	68.5%	No		0.0	0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.0
Gym	Gym basketball backstop	5	Other	0.1	60.0%	No		120		No	60.0%	No		0.0	0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.0

### Electric HVAC Inventory & Recommendations

Location	Area(s)/System(s) Served	Existing Conditions						Proposed Conditions							Energy Impact & Financial Analysis						
		System Quantity	System Type	Cooling Capacity per Unit (Tons)	Heating Capacity per Unit (MBh)	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/EER)	Heating Mode Efficiency (COP)	Total Peak kW Savings	Total Annual kWh Savings	Total Annual MMBtu Savings	Total Annual Energy Cost Savings	Total Installation Cost	Total Incentives	Simple Payback w/ Incentives in Years
Roof	Gym	1	Packaged AC	5.00		B	NR	Yes	1	Packaged AC	5.00		14.00		0.8	1,096	0	\$194	\$11,345	\$460	56.1
Roof	Gym Main Entrance Foyer	1	Split-System AC	3.00		B	NR	Yes	1	Split-System AC	3.00		14.00		0.5	657	0	\$116	\$4,489	\$276	36.2
Roof	Gym	6	Packaged AC	5.00		B	NR	Yes	6	Packaged AC	5.00		14.00		4.7	6,575	0	\$1,164	\$68,069	\$2,760	56.1
Window	Yoga Room	2	Window AC	1.00				No							0.0	0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.0

### Fuel Heating Inventory & Recommendations

Location	Area(s)/System(s) Served	Existing Conditions					Proposed Conditions						Energy Impact & Financial Analysis						
		System Quantity	System Type	Output Capacity per Unit (MBh)	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	Total Installation Cost	Total Incentives	Simple Payback w/ Incentives in Years
Roof	Gym RTU	1	Furnace	125.00	B	NR	Yes	1	Furnace	125.00	95.00%	AFUE	0.0	0	11	\$136	\$2,832	\$400	17.9
Roof	Gym RTUs	6	Furnace	125.00	B	NR	Yes	6	Furnace	125.00	95.00%	AFUE	0.0	0	65	\$815	\$16,993	\$2,400	17.9
Boiler Room	Boiler	1	Non-Condensing Hot Water Boiler	347.00	B	NR	Yes	1	Non-Condensing Hot Water Boiler	347.00	85.00%	Et	0.0	0	10	\$128	\$7,785	\$607	56.2

### DHW Inventory & Recommendations


Location	Area(s)/System(s) Served	Existing Conditions					Proposed Conditions						Energy Impact & Financial Analysis						
		System Quantity	System Type	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	Total Installation Cost	Total Incentives	Simple Payback w/ Incentives in Years	
Boiler Room	Throughout Building	1	Storage Tank Water Heater (> 50 Gal)			No						0.0	0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.0	

### Plug Load Inventory

Location	Existing Conditions			
	Quantity	Equipment Description	Energy Rate (W)	ENERGY STAR Qualified ?
Maintenance Office	1	Microwave	1,000.0	Yes
Maintenance Office	1	Coffee Maker	900.0	Yes
Maintenance Office	1	Fan	100.0	Yes
Yoga Room	1	LCD TV	71.0	Yes
Yoga Room	1	CRT TV	120.0	No
Gym Storage Office	1	Desktop Computer	150.0	Yes
Gym Storage Office	1	Printer	60.0	Yes

## APPENDIX B: ENERGY STAR® STATEMENT OF ENERGY PERFORMANCE

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



**ENERGY STAR® Statement of Energy Performance**

LEARN MORE AT [energystar.gov](http://energystar.gov)

N/A

**Croydon Hall**

Primary Property Type: Fitness Center/Health Club/Gym  
Gross Floor Area (ft<sup>2</sup>): 11,450  
Built: 1961

For Year Ending: May 31, 2017  
Date Generated: October 17, 2018

ENERGY STAR®  
Score<sup>1</sup>

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

Property & Contact Information			
<b>Property Address</b> Croydon Hall 900 Leonardville Road Middletown, New Jersey 07737	<b>Property Owner</b> Middletown Township 1 King's Highway Middletown, NJ 07748 732-615-2000	<b>Primary Contact</b> Anthony Mercantante 1 King's Highway Middletown, NJ 07748 732-615-2000 x 2013 amercant@middletownnj.org	
<b>Property ID:</b> 6414808			

Energy Consumption and Energy Use Intensity (EUI)			
<b>Site EUI</b> 87 kBtu/ft <sup>2</sup>	<b>Annual Energy by Fuel</b>		<b>National Median Comparison</b>
	Electric - Grid (kBtu)	324,708 (33%)	National Median Site EUI (kBtu/ft <sup>2</sup> )
	Natural Gas (kBtu)	671,079 (67%)	National Median Source EUI (kBtu/ft <sup>2</sup> )
			% Diff from National Median Source EUI
			<b>Annual Emissions</b>
<b>Source EUI</b> 140.9 kBtu/ft <sup>2</sup>			Greenhouse Gas Emissions (Metric Tons CO <sub>2</sub> e/year)
			68

### Signature & Stamp of Verifying Professional

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

Signature: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Licensed Professional

\_\_\_\_\_  
( ) - \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_



Professional Engineer Stamp  
(if applicable)

## APPENDIX C: GLOSSARY

TERM	DEFINITION
<b>Blended Rate</b>	Used to calculate financial savings. 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.
<b>BTU</b>	A British thermal unit is the amount of heat required to increase the temperature of one pound water by one-degree Fahrenheit. Commonly used to measure natural gas consumption.
<b>Demand Response</b>	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.
<b>Energy Efficiency</b>	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 energy management systems.
<b>Generation</b>	The process of generating electric power from sources of primary energy (e.g., natural gas, the sun, oil).
<b>HVAC</b>	Heating, ventilation, and air conditioning.
<b>kW</b>	Kilowatt. Equal to 1,000 Watts.
<b>Load</b>	The total amount of power used by a building system at any given time.
<b>Measure</b>	A single activity, or installation of a single type of equipment, that is implemented in a building system to reduce total energy consumption.
<b>MMBtu</b>	One million British thermal units.
<b>psig</b>	Pounds per square inch.
<b>Plug Load</b>	Refers to the amount of energy used in a space by products that are powered by means of an ordinary AC plug.
<b>Simple Payback</b>	The amount of time needed to recoup the funds expended in an investment, or to reach the break-even point.
<b>Temperature Setpoint</b>	The temperature at which a temperature regulating device (thermostat, for example) has been set.
<b>Turnkey</b>	Provision of a complete product or service that is ready for immediate use
<b>Watt (W)</b>	Unit of power commonly used to measure electricity use.