Local Government Energy Audit:
Energy Audit Report

Monongahela Middle School

890 Bankbridge Road

Sewell, NJ 08080

Deptford Board of Education

July 30, 2018

Final Report by:

TRC Energy Services

Disclaimer

The intent of this energy analysis report is to identify energy savings opportunities and recommend upgrades to the facility's energy using equipment and systems. Approximate savings are included in this report to help make decisions about reducing energy use at the facility. This report, however, is not intended to serve as a detailed engineering design document. Further design and analysis may be necessary in order to implement some of the measures recommended in this report.

The energy conservation measures and estimates of energy savings have been reviewed for technical accuracy. However, estimates of final energy savings are not guaranteed, because final savings may depend on behavioral factors and other uncontrollable variables. TRC Energy Services (TRC) and New Jersey Board of Public Utilities (NJBPU) shall in no event be liable should the actual energy savings vary.

Estimated installation costs are based on TRC's experience at similar facilities, pricing from local contractors and vendors, and/or cost estimates from *RS Means*. The owner of the facility is encouraged to independently confirm these cost estimates and to obtain multiple estimates when considering measure installations. Since actual installed costs can vary widely for certain 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.

New Jersey's 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. The owner of the facility should review available program incentives and eligibility requirements prior to selecting and installing any energy conservation measures.

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1 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The New Jersey Board of Public Utilities (NJBPU) has sponsored this Local Government Energy Audit (LGEA) Report for Monongahela Middle School.

The goal of an LGEA report is to provide you with information on how your facility uses energy, identify energy conservation measures (ECMs) that can reduce your energy use, and provide information and assistance to help facilities implement ECMs. The LGEA report also contains valuable information on financial incentives from New Jersey's Clean Energy Program (NJCEP) for implementing ECMs.

This study was conducted by TRC Energy Services (TRC), as part of a comprehensive effort to assist New Jersey school districts in controlling energy costs and protecting our environment by offering a wide range of energy management options and advice.

1.1 Facility Summary

Monongahela Middle School is a 93,186 square foot facility comprised of offices, classrooms, restrooms, storage areas, janitor closets, a kitchen, a gymnasium and a mechanical space. This is a two story building serving fifth grade to eighth grade students. The school functions from 7:15 AM to 2:15 PM for 10 months a year during weekdays. The school is closed on the weekends. The building was constructed in 1984.

The heating at the facility is provided by three gas fired non-condensing hot water boilers. Space cooling is provided by several split AC and window AC units. The lighting at the school is comprised of aging and inefficient T8 linear tubes and incandescent lighting in need of replacement. A thorough description of the facility and our observations are located in Section 2.

1.2 Your Cost Reduction Opportunities

Energy Conservation Measures

TRC evaluated 11 measures and recommends 10 measures which together represent an opportunity for Monongahela Middle School to reduce annual energy costs by roughly $30,077 and annual greenhouse gas emissions by 240,001 lbs CO_2e. We estimate that if all measures were implemented as recommended, the project would pay for itself in roughly 8.3 years. The breakdown of existing and potential utility costs after project implementation are illustrated in Figure 1 and Figure 2, respectively. Together these measures represent an opportunity to reduce Monongahela Middle School's annual energy use by 17%.

Figure 1 – Previous 12 Month Utility Costs

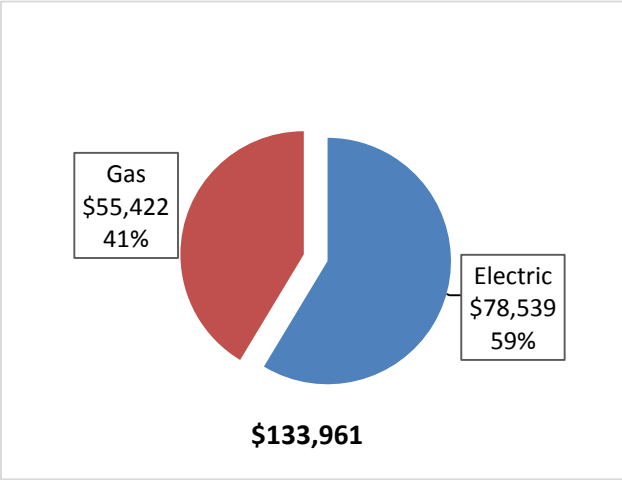
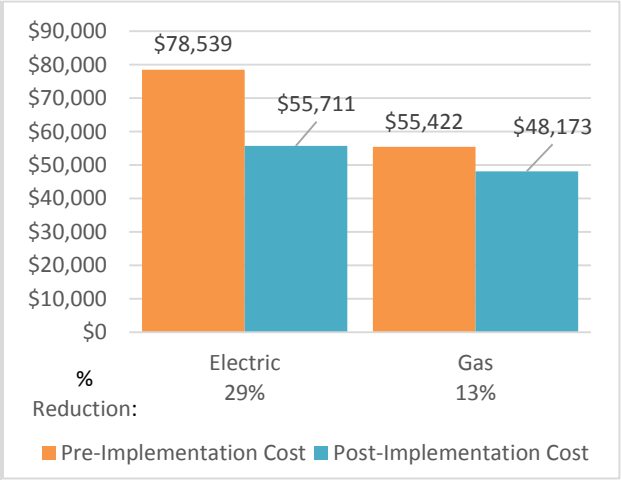


Figure 2 – Potential Post-Implementation Costs



A detailed description of Monongahela Middle School's existing energy use can be found in Section 3.

Estimates of the total cost, energy savings, and financial incentives for the proposed energy efficient upgrades are summarized below in Figure 3. A brief description of each category can be found below and a description of savings opportunities can be found in Section 4.

Figure 3 – Summary of Energy Reduction Opportunities

Energy Conservation Measure		Recommend?	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_2e Emissions Reduction (lbs)
Lighting Upgrades			**104,603**	**29.0**	**0.0**	**$16,322.39**	**$77,623.16**	**$15,420.00**	**$62,203.16**	**3.8**	**105,335**
ECM 1	Install LED Fixtures	Yes	2,698	0.7	0.0	$421.03	$4,574.21	$1,200.00	$3,374.21	8.0	2,717
ECM 2	Retrofit Fixtures with LED Lamps	Yes	101,905	28.2	0.0	$15,901.36	$73,048.95	$14,220.00	$58,828.95	3.7	102,618
Lighting Control Measures			**25,212**	**6.9**	**0.0**	**$3,934.07**	**$18,290.00**	**$3,465.00**	**$14,825.00**	**3.8**	**25,388**
ECM 3	Install Occupancy Sensor Lighting Controls	Yes	24,213	6.6	0.0	$3,778.20	$17,090.00	$2,265.00	$14,825.00	3.9	24,382
ECM 4	Install High/Low Lighitng Controls	Yes	999	0.3	0.0	$155.87	$1,200.00	$1,200.00	$0.00	0.0	1,006
Motor Upgrades			**1,783**	**0.7**	**0.0**	**$278.24**	**$3,801.04**	**$0.00**	**$3,801.04**	**13.7**	**1,796**
ECM 5	Premium Efficiency Motors	Yes	1,783	0.7	0.0	$278.24	$3,801.04	$0.00	$3,801.04	13.7	1,796
Variable Frequency Drive (VFD) Measures			**11,471**	**2.6**	**0.0**	**$1,789.97**	**$13,228.90**	**$480.00**	**$12,748.90**	**7.1**	**11,551**
ECM 6	Install VFDs on Constant Volume (CV) HVAC	Yes	2,471	0.8	0.0	$385.59	$6,015.30	$480.00	$5,535.30	14.4	2,488
ECM 7	Install VFDs on Hot Water Pumps	Yes	9,000	1.8	0.0	$1,404.38	$7,213.60	$0.00	$7,213.60	5.1	9,063
Electric Unitary HVAC Measures			**4,733**	**4.1**	**0.0**	**$738.54**	**$32,646.30**	**$1,840.00**	**$30,806.30**	**41.7**	**4,766**
	Install High Efficiency Electric AC	No	4,733	4.1	0.0	$738.54	$32,646.30	$1,840.00	$30,806.30	41.7	4,766
Gas Heating (HVAC/Process) Replacement			**0**	**0.0**	**733.7**	**$6,719.10**	**$171,946.35**	**$18,480.00**	**$153,466.35**	**22.8**	**85,907**
ECM 8	Install High Efficiency Hot Water Boilers	Yes	0	0.0	733.7	$6,719.10	$171,946.35	$18,480.00	$153,466.35	22.8	85,907
Domestic Water Heating Upgrade			**0**	**0.0**	**57.9**	**$530.19**	**$1,115.27**	**$0.00**	**$1,115.27**	**2.1**	**6,779**
ECM 9	Install Low-Flow Domestic Hot Water Devices	Yes	0	0.0	57.9	$530.19	$1,115.27	$0.00	$1,115.27	2.1	6,779
Plug Load Equipment Control - Vending Machine			**3,224**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**$503.03**	**$460.00**	**$0.00**	**$460.00**	**0.9**	**3,246**
ECM 10	Vending Machine Control	Yes	3,224	0.0	0.0	$503.03	$460.00	$0.00	$460.00	0.9	3,246
TOTAL OF ALL EVALUATED ECMS			**151,026**	**43.4**	**791.6**	**$30,815.53**	**$319,111.02**	**$39,685.00**	**$279,426.02**	**9.1**	**244,767**
TOTAL OF ALL RECOMMENDED ECMS			**146,293**	**39**	**792**	**30,077**	**286,465**	**37,845**	**248,620**	**8.3**	**240,001**
TOTAL OF ALL NON-RECOMMENDED ECMS			**4,733**	**4**	**0**	**739**	**32,646**	**1,840**	**30,806**	**41.7**	**4,766**

* - All incentives presented in this table are based on NJ Smart Start Building 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).

Lighting Upgrades generally involve the replacement of existing lighting components such as lamps and ballasts (or the entire fixture) with higher efficiency lighting components. These measure save energy by reducing the power used by the lighting components due to improved electrical efficiency.

Lighting Controls measures generally involve the installation of automated controls to turn off lights or reduce light output when not needed. Automated control reduces reliance on occupant behavior for adjusting lights. These measures save energy by reducing the amount of time lights are on.

Motor Upgrades generally involve replacing older standard efficiency motors with high efficiency standard (NEMA Premium). Motors replacements generally assume the same size motors, just higher efficiency. Although occasionally additional savings can be achieved by downsizing motors to better meet current load requirements. This measure saves energy by reducing the power used by the motors, due to improved electrical efficiency.

Variable Frequency Drives (VFDs) are motor control devices. These measures control the speed of a motor so that the motor spins at peak efficiency during partial load conditions. Sensors adapt the speed to flow, temperature, or pressure settings which is much more efficient that usage a valve or damper to control flow rates, or running the motor at full speed when only partial power is needed. These measures save energy by controlling motor usage more efficiently.

Electric Unitary HVAC measures generally involve replacing older inefficient air conditioning systems with modern energy efficient systems. New air conditioning systems can provide equivalent cooling to older air condition systems at a reduced energy cost. These measures save energy by reducing the power used by the air conditioning systems, due to improved electrical efficiency.

Gas Heating (HVAC/Process) measures generally involve replacing older inefficient hydronic heating systems with modern energy efficient systems. Gas heating systems can provide equivalent heating compared to older systems at a reduced energy cost. These measures save energy by reducing the fuel demands for heating, due to improved combustion and heat transfer efficiency.

Domestic Hot Water upgrade measures generally involve replacing older inefficient domestic water heating systems with modern energy efficient systems. New domestic hot water heating systems can provide equivalent, or greater, water heating capacity compared to older systems at a reduced energy cost. These measures save energy by reducing the fuel used for domestic hot water heating due to improved heating efficiency or reducing standby losses.

Plug Load Equipment control measures generally involve installing automated devices that limit the power usage or operation of equipment that is plugged into an electric outlets when not in use.

Energy Efficient Practices

TRC also identified 10 low cost (or no cost) energy efficient practices. A facility's energy performance can be significantly improved by employing certain behavioral or operational adjustments and by performing better routine maintenance on building systems. These practices can extend equipment lifetime, improve occupant comfort, provide better health and safety, as well as reduce annual energy and O&M costs. Potential opportunities identified at Monongahela Middle School include:

- Reduce Air Leakage
- Close Doors and Windows
- Use Window Treatments/Coverings
- Practice Proper Use of Thermostat Schedules and Temperature Resets
- Clean Evaporator/Condenser Coils on AC Systems
- Clean and/or Replace HVAC Filters
- Perform Proper Boiler Maintenance
- Perform Maintenance on Compressed Air Systems
- Install Plug Load Controls
- Water Conservation

For details on these Energy Efficient Practices, please refer to Section 5.

On-Site Generation Measures

TRC evaluated the potential for installing on-site generation for Monongahela Middle School. Based on the configuration of the site and its loads there is a high potential for installing a photovoltaic (PV) array.

Figure 4 – Photovoltaic Potential

Potential	High	
System Potential	177	kW DC STC
Electric Generation	210,872	kWh/yr
Displaced Cost	$18,350	/yr
Installed Cost	$460,200	

For details on our evaluation and on-site generation potential, please refer to Section 6.

1.3 Implementation Planning

To realize the energy savings from the ECMs listed in this report, a project implementation plan must be developed. Available capital must be considered and decisions need to be made whether it is best to pursue individual ECMs separately, groups of ECMs, or a comprehensive approach where all ECMs are implemented together, possibly in conjunction with other facility upgrades or improvements.

Rebates, incentives, and financing are available from NJCEP, as well as other sources, to help reduce the costs associated with the implementation of energy efficiency projects. Prior to implementing any measure, please review the relevant incentive program guidelines before proceeding. This is important because in most cases you will need to submit applications for the incentives prior to purchasing materials or commencing with installation.

The ECMs outlined in this report may qualify under the following program(s):

- SmartStart
- Pay for Performance - Existing Building (P4P)
- SREC (Solar Renewable Energy Certificate) Registration Program (SRP)
- Energy Savings Improvement Program (ESIP)

For facilities wanting 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 in this program you may utilize internal resources, or an outside firm or contractor, to do the final design of the ECM(s) and do the installation. Program pre-approval is required for some SmartStart incentives, so only after receiving pre-approval should you proceed with ECM installation. The incentive estimates listed above in Figure 3 are based on the SmartStart program. More details on this program and others are available in Section 8.

Larger facilities with an interest in a more comprehensive whole building approach to energy conservation should consider participating in the Pay for Performance (P4P) program. Projects eligible for this project program must meet minimum savings requirements. Final incentives are calculated based on actual measured performance achieved at the end of the project. The application process is more involved, and it requires working with a qualified P4P contractor, but the process may result in greater energy savings overall and more lucrative incentives, up to 50% of project's total cost.

For larger facilities with limited capital availability to implement ECMs, project financing may be available through the Energy Savings Improvement Program (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. An LGEA report (or other approved energy audit) is required for participation in ESIP. Please refer to Section 8.4 for additional information on the ESIP Program.

The Demand Response Energy Aggregator is a (non-NJCEP) program designed to reduce 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. Demand Response (DR) service providers (a.k.a. Curtailment Service Providers) are registered with PJM, the independent system operator (ISO) for mid-Atlantic state region that is charged with maintaining electric grid reliability. By enabling grid operators to call upon commercial facilities to reduce their electric usage 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 DR programs. Program participation is voluntary and facilities receive payments whether or not they are called upon to curtail their load during times of peak demand. Refer to Section 7 for additional information on this program.

Additional information on relevant incentive programs is located in Section 8 or: www.njcleanenergy.com/ci.

2 FACILITY INFORMATION AND EXISTING CONDITIONS

2.1 Project Contacts

Figure 5 – Project Contacts

Name	Role	E-Mail	Phone #
Customer			
William Blatchley	Business Administator	blatchley.w@deptford.k12.nj.us	856-232-2700 x 3007
Designated Representative			
Samuel Ringelberg	Maintenance	Sam.Ringelberg@schneider-electric.com	717-579-0958
TRC Energy Services			
Smruti Srinivasan	Auditor	ssrinivasan@trcsolutions.com	732-855-0033

2.2 General Site Information

On April 13, 2017, TRC performed an energy audit at Monongahela Middle School located in Sewell, New Jersey. TRC's team met with John Fountain to review the facility operations and help focus our investigation on specific energy-using systems.

Monongahela Middle School is a 93,186 square foot facility comprised of offices, classrooms, restrooms, storage areas, janitor closets, a kitchen, a gymnasium and a mechanical space. This is a two story building serving fifth grade to eighth grade students. The building was constructed in 1984.

The heating at the facility is provided by three gas fired non-condensing hot water boilers. Space cooling is provided by several split AC and window AC units at the facility. The lighting at the school is comprised of aging and inefficient T8 linear tubes and incandescent lighting in need of replacement.

2.3 Building Occupancy

The typical schedule is presented in the table below. The school functions from 7:15 AM to 2:15 PM for 10 months a year during the week. The school is closed on the weekends. During a typical day, the facility is occupied by approximately 95 staff and 677 students.

Figure 6 - Building Schedule

Building Name	Weekday/Weekend	Operating Schedule
Monongahela Middle School	Weekday	7:15 AM - 2:15 PM
Monongahela Middle School	Weekend	No operation

2.4 Building Envelope

The core construction of the building is made of concrete block, and structural steel with a brick facade. The buildings has flat roof sections covered with slag. The building has single pane windows which are in poor condition and have not been changed in the last 15 years. Excessive air infiltration was observed in several parts of the building. The exterior doors are constructed of aluminum or aluminum framed glass. These were found to be in satisfactory condition.

Image 1 Building Envelope

2.5 On-Site Generation

Monongahela Middle School does not have any on-site electric generation systems currently installed.

2.6 Energy-Using Systems

Please see Appendix A: Equipment Inventory & Recommendations for an inventory of the facility's equipment.

Lighting System

Lighting is provided mostly by 32-Watt linear fluorescent T8 lamps with electronic ballasts as well as some compact fluorescent lamps (CFL). Most of the fixtures are 2-lamp or 4-lamp, 4-foot long troffers. Areas such as smaller offices and closets of the building primarily lit with 40-Watt or 60-Watt fixtures which contain incandescent lamps.

Lighting control in most spaces is provided by manual wall switches. The building's exterior lighting consists primarily of 100-Watt metal halide and 70-Watt high pressure sodium (HPS) wall pack fixtures that are controlled by photocells, along with some T12 linear tubes fixtures that act as canopy lighting. The exit lighting in the building consists of 2-Watt LED fixtures.

Image 2 Lighting System

Hot Water Heating System

The hot water system consists of three gas-fired non-condensing hot water boiler with an output capacity 3,080 MBh and a combustion efficiency of 78%. The domestic hot water at the facility is also provided by these boilers. Heating hot water is circulated in two loops by two sets of constant speed hot water pumps, each with a main pump and backup. The General loop is served by 7.5 hp pumps, and the Admin loop by 1 hp pumps. Hot water is supplied at 180°F when the outside air temperature is below 30°F and the setpoint is reset to 125°F when the outside air is above 55°F. The terminal units include unit ventilators in the classrooms and air handlers for larger spaces in the school such as the gym. The art and the music rooms have their own heating and ventilating units.

The boilers are very old (59 years), in poor condition and have been evaluated for replacement.

Image 3 Hot Water Heating System

Direct Expansion Air Conditioning System (DX)

The space cooling in the building is provided by several split AC and window AC units. Areas including the VP office, computer lab, main office, library, and computer labs are cooled using split AC units ranging from one to two tons. Temperature control for these units is provided by programmable thermostats located in the respective areas. These thermostats are scheduled, and the occupied setpoint are typically set for 74°F or 76°F, depending on the year. All classrooms, teachers' lounge and other offices are cooled using window AC units ranging from 0.75 ton to 1.5 tons. The tech closet in the facility is cooled using a dedicated 2 ton split AC unit for the server that operates during the summer and as needed during winter hours.

The cooling units at the facility range from three years to 18 years old. All units more than 10 years old have been evaluated for replacement.

Image 4 Air Conditioning System

Food Service & Refrigeration

The school uses gas fired kitchen equipment to prepare approximately 680 student lunches per day. The kitchen has four gas fired Blodgett convection ovens and a Vulcan gas range with four burners. There is also a steamer and a commercial dishwasher with an electric booster.

Refrigeration includes one walk-in freezer and a walk-in refrigerator. There are also several solid and glass door stand up refrigerators, freezers and an ice machine. Most of the kitchen equipment appeared to be in satisfactory condition.

Image 5 Kitchen Equipment

Building Plug Load

There are roughly 182 computer work stations throughout the facility. Other office plug loads include printers of various sizes, paper shredders, projectors, smart boards, television, Chromebook carts and laptops for teachers. Other kitchenette loads include coffee machines, refrigerators, microwave ovens and a toaster oven. There is no centralized PC power management software installed.

Image 6 Facility Plug Loads

2.7 Water-Using Systems

A sampling of restrooms found that the faucets are rated for 2.2 gallons per minute (gpm) or higher, the toilets are rated at 1.6 gallons per flush (gpf) and the urinals are rated at 2 gpf. There are 10 shower heads in the girls and the boy's locker room that are 2.2 gpm.

Image 7 Water Using Systems

3 SITE ENERGY USE AND COSTS

Utility data for electricity and natural gas was analyzed to identify opportunities for savings. In addition, data for electricity and natural gas was evaluated to determine the annual energy performance metrics for the building in energy cost per square foot and energy usage per square foot. These metrics are an estimate of the relative energy efficiency of this building. There are a number of factors that could cause the energy use of this building to vary from the "typical" energy usage profile for facilities with similar characteristics. Local weather conditions, building age and insulation levels, equipment efficiency, daily occupancy hours, changes in occupancy throughout the year, equipment operating hours, and energy efficient behavior of occupants all contribute to benchmarking scores. Please refer to the Benchmarking section within Section 3.4 for additional information.

3.1 Total Cost of Energy

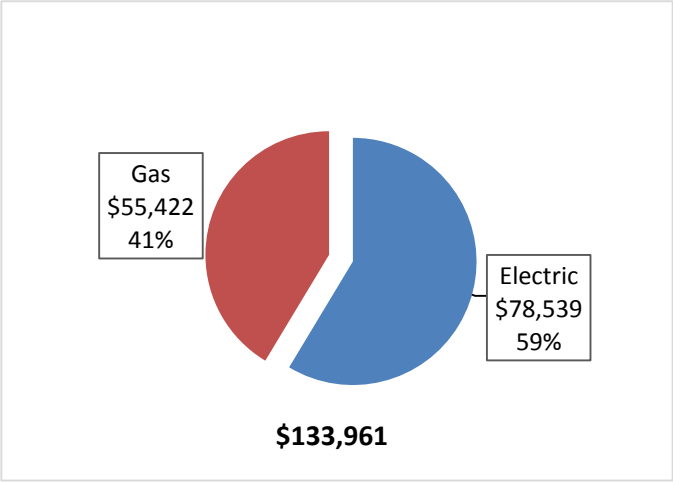
The following energy consumption and cost data is based on the last 12-month period of utility billing data that was provided for each utility. A profile of the annual energy consumption and energy cost of the facility was developed from this information.

Figure 7 - Utility Summary

Utility Summary for Monongahela Middle School		
Fuel	**Usage**	**Cost**
Electricity	503,321 kWh	$78,539
Natural Gas	60,518 Therms	$55,422
Total		**$133,961**

The current annual energy cost for this facility is $133,961 as shown in the chart below.

Figure 8 - Energy Cost Breakdown



3.2 Electricity Usage

Electricity is provided by Atlantic City Electric. The average electric cost over the past 12 months was $0.156/kWh, which is the blended rate that includes energy supply, distribution, and other charges. This rate is used throughout the analyses in this report to assess energy costs and savings. The third party electric supply is provided by Constellation Electric. The monthly electricity consumption and peak demand are shown in the chart below.

Figure 9 - Electric Usage & Demand

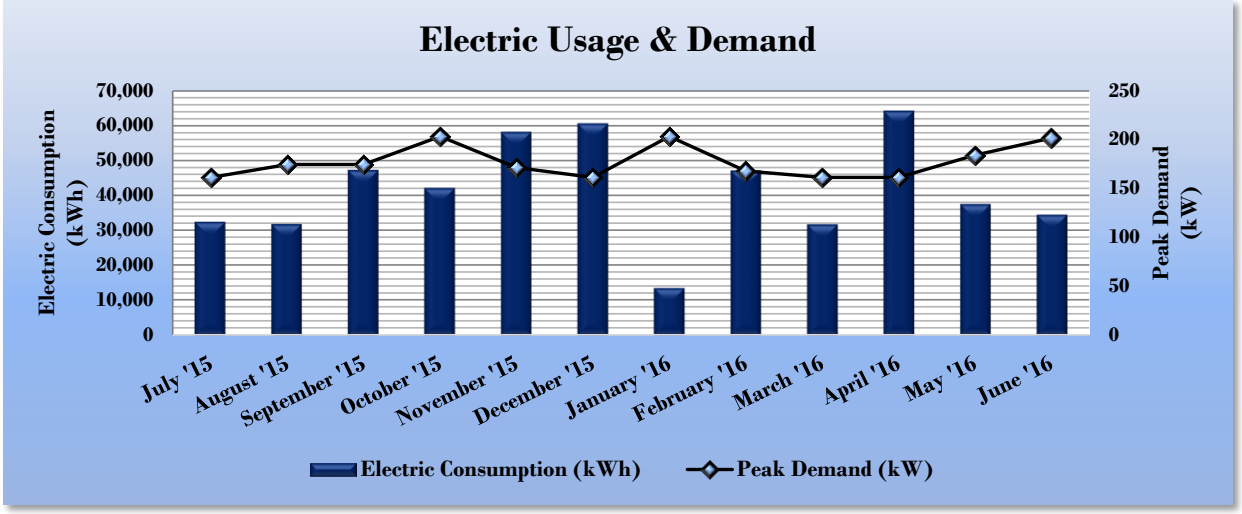


Figure 10 - Electric Usage & Demand

Electric Billing Data for Monongahela Middle School					
Period Ending	Days in Period	Electric Usage (kWh)	Demand (kW)	Demand Cost	Total Electric Cost
8/10/15	30	32,388	161	$1,318	$5,392
9/8/15	29	31,813	174	$1,291	$5,271
10/7/15	29	47,282	174	$1,291	$7,082
11/6/15	30	42,083	203	$1,557	$6,689
12/7/15	31	58,115	171	$1,355	$8,384
1/8/16	32	60,540	161	$1,318	$8,647
2/5/16	28	13,491	203	$1,453	$3,260
3/7/16	31	47,072	168	$1,287	$7,027
4/7/16	31	31,681	161	$1,277	$5,235
5/6/16	29	64,192	161	$1,194	$8,929
6/7/16	32	37,472	184	$1,503	$6,174
7/8/16	31	34,434	202	$1,596	$6,019
Totals	**363**	**500,563**	**203.2**	**$16,439**	**$78,108**
Annual	**365**	**503,321**	**203.2**	**$16,530**	**$78,539**

3.3 Natural Gas Usage

Natural gas is provided by South Jersey Gas. The average gas cost for the past 12 months is $0.916/therm, which is the blended rate used throughout the analyses in this report. The third party gas supply is provided by Direct Energy. The monthly gas consumption is shown in the chart below.

Figure 11 - Natural Gas Usage

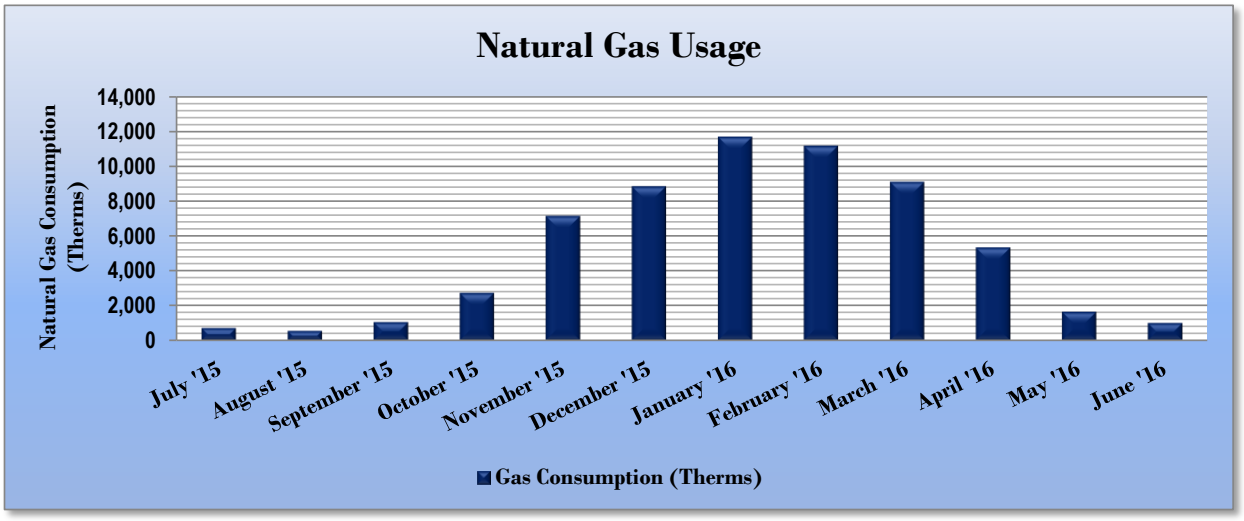


Figure 12 - Natural Gas Usage

Gas Billing Data for Monongahela Middle School			
Period Ending	Days in Period	Natural Gas Usage (Therms)	Natural Gas Cost
8/7/15	30	699	$874
9/8/15	32	544	$539
10/6/15	28	1,043	$989
11/6/15	31	2,722	$2,478
12/7/15	31	7,120	$6,502
1/8/16	32	8,798	$8,032
2/5/16	28	11,643	$10,580
3/3/16	27	11,119	$10,137
4/7/16	35	9,063	$8,260
5/6/16	29	5,309	$4,788
6/6/16	31	1,638	$1,487
7/8/16	32	984	$908
Totals	**366**	**60,684**	**$55,574**
Annual	**365**	**60,518**	**$55,422**

3.4 Benchmarking

This facility was benchmarked using Portfolio Manager, an online tool created and managed by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) through the ENERGY STAR® program. Portfolio Manager analyzes your building's consumption data, cost information, and operational use details and then compares its performance against a national median for similar buildings of its type. Metrics provided by this analysis are Energy Use Intensity (EUI) and an ENERGY STAR® score for select building types.

The EUI is a measure of a facility's energy consumption per square foot, and it is the standard metric for comparing buildings' energy performance. Comparing the EUI of a building with the national median EUI for that building type illustrates whether that building uses more or less energy than similar buildings of its type on a square foot basis. 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.

Figure 13 - Energy Use Intensity Comparison – Existing Conditions

Energy Use Intensity Comparison - Existing Conditions		
	Monongahela Middle School	National Median Building Type: School (K-12)
Source Energy Use Intensity (kBtu/ft^2)	126.1	141.4
Site Energy Use Intensity (kBtu/ft^2)	83.4	58.2

Implementation of all recommended measures in this report would improve the building's estimated EUI significantly, as shown in the table below:

Figure 14 - Energy Use Intensity Comparison – Following Installation of Recommended Measures

Energy Use Intensity Comparison - Following Installation of Recommended Measures		
	Monongahela Middle School	National Median Building Type: School (K-12)
Source Energy Use Intensity (kBtu/ft^2)	100.3	141.4
Site Energy Use Intensity (kBtu/ft^2)	69.5	58.2

Many types of commercial buildings are also eligible to receive an ENERGY STAR® score. This score is a percentile ranking from 1 to 100. It compares your building's energy performance to similar buildings nationwide. A score of 50 represents median energy performance, while a score of 75 means your building performs better than 75 percent of all similar buildings nationwide and may be eligible for ENERGY STAR® certification. This facility has a current score of 45.

A Portfolio Manager Statement of Energy Performance (SEP) was generated for this facility, see Appendix B: ENERGY STAR® Statement of Energy Performance.

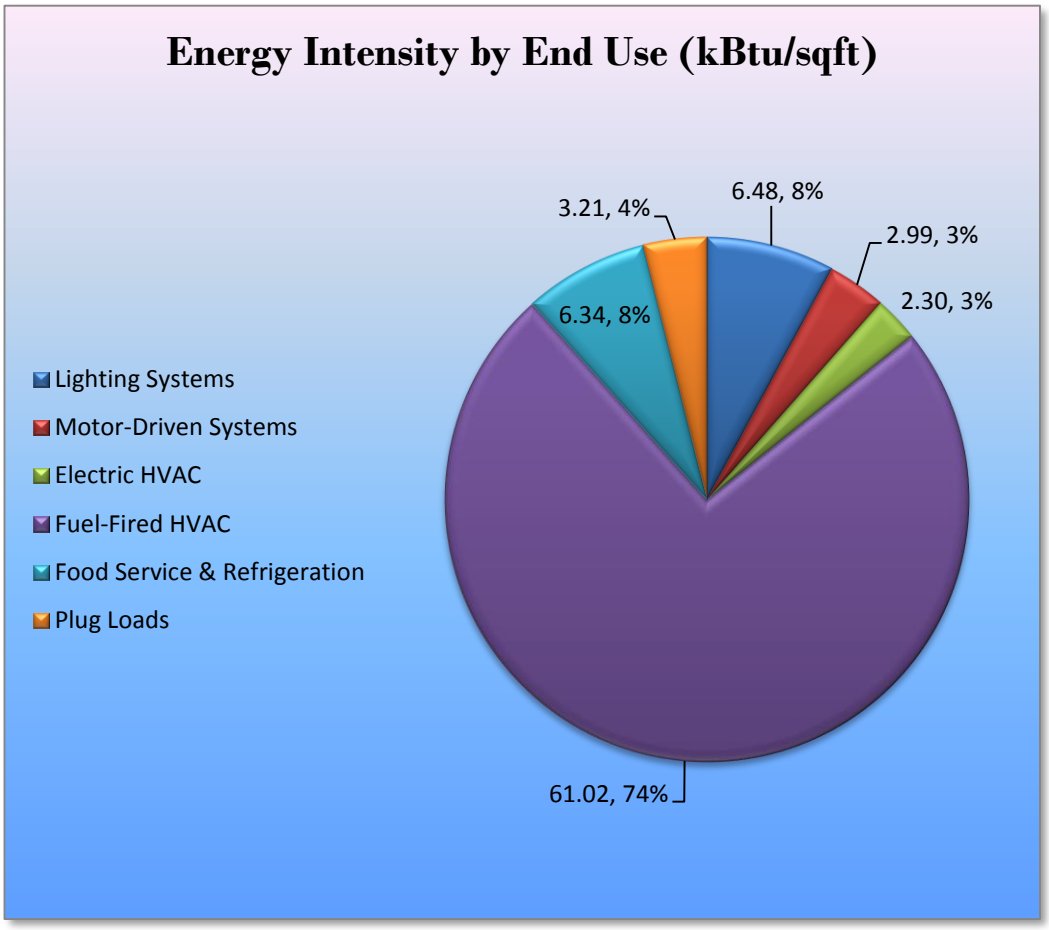
For more information on ENERGY STAR® certification go to: https://www.energystar.gov/buildings/facility-owners-and-managers/existing-buildings/earn-recognition/energy-star-certification/how-app-1.

A Portfolio Manager account has been created online for your facility and you will be provided with the login information for the account. We encourage you to update your utility information in Portfolio Manager regularly, so that you can keep track of your building's performance. 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.

3.5 Energy End-Use Breakdown

In order to provide a complete overview of energy consumption across building systems, an energy balance was performed at this facility. An energy balance utilizes standard practice engineering methods to evaluate all components of the various electric and fuel-fired systems found in a building to determine their proportional contribution to overall building energy usage. This chart of energy end uses highlights the relative contribution of each equipment category to total energy usage. This can help determine where the greatest benefits might be found from energy efficiency measures.

Figure 15 - Energy Balance (% and kBtu/SF)



4 ENERGY CONSERVATION MEASURES

Level of Analysis

The goal of this audit report is to identify potential energy efficiency opportunities, help prioritize specific measures for implementation, and provide information to the Monongahela Middle School regarding financial incentives for which they may qualify to implement the recommended measures. For this audit report, most measures have received only a preliminary analysis of feasibility which identifies expected ranges of savings and costs. This level of analysis is usually considered sufficient to demonstrate project cost-effectiveness and help prioritize energy measures. Savings are based on the New Jersey Clean Energy Program Protocols to Measure Resource Savings dated June 29, 2016, approved by the New Jersey Board of Public Utilities. Further analysis or investigation may be required to calculate more precise savings based on specific circumstances. A higher level of investigation may be necessary to support any custom SmartStart or Pay for Performance, or Direct Install incentive applications. Financial incentives for the ECMs identified in this report have been calculated based the NJCEP prescriptive SmartStart program. Some measures and proposed upgrade projects may be eligible for higher incentives than those shown below through other NJCEP programs as described in Section 8.

The following sections describe the evaluated measures.

4.1 Recommended ECMs

The measures below have been evaluated by the auditor and are recommended for implementation at the facility.

Figure 16 – Summary of Recommended ECMs

Energy Conservation Measure		Recommend?	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_2e Emissions Reduction (lbs)
Lighting Upgrades			**104,603**	**29.0**	**0.0**	**$16,322.39**	**$77,623.16**	**$15,420.00**	**$62,203.16**	**3.8**	**105,335**
ECM 1	Install LED Fixtures	Yes	2,698	0.7	0.0	$421.03	$4,574.21	$1,200.00	$3,374.21	8.0	2,717
ECM 2	Retrofit Fixtures with LED Lamps	Yes	101,905	28.2	0.0	$15,901.36	$73,048.95	$14,220.00	$58,828.95	3.7	102,618
Lighting Control Measures			**25,212**	**6.9**	**0.0**	**$3,934.07**	**$18,290.00**	**$3,465.00**	**$14,825.00**	**3.8**	**25,388**
ECM 3	Install Occupancy Sensor Lighting Controls	Yes	24,213	6.6	0.0	$3,778.20	$17,090.00	$2,265.00	$14,825.00	3.9	24,382
ECM 4	Install High/Low Lighitng Controls	Yes	999	0.3	0.0	$155.87	$1,200.00	$1,200.00	$0.00	0.0	1,006
Motor Upgrades			**1,783**	**0.7**	**0.0**	**$278.24**	**$3,801.04**	**$0.00**	**$3,801.04**	**13.7**	**1,796**
ECM 5	Premium Efficiency Motors	Yes	1,783	0.7	0.0	$278.24	$3,801.04	$0.00	$3,801.04	13.7	1,796
Variable Frequency Drive (VFD) Measures			**11,471**	**2.6**	**0.0**	**$1,789.97**	**$13,228.90**	**$480.00**	**$12,748.90**	**7.1**	**11,551**
ECM 6	Install VFDs on Constant Volume (CV) HVAC	Yes	2,471	0.8	0.0	$385.59	$6,015.30	$480.00	$5,535.30	14.4	2,488
ECM 7	Install VFDs on Hot Water Pumps	Yes	9,000	1.8	0.0	$1,404.38	$7,213.60	$0.00	$7,213.60	5.1	9,063
Electric Unitary HVAC Measures			**4,733**	**4.1**	**0.0**	**$738.54**	**$32,646.30**	**$1,840.00**	**$30,806.30**	**41.7**	**4,766**
	Install High Efficiency Electric AC	No	4,733	4.1	0.0	$738.54	$32,646.30	$1,840.00	$30,806.30	41.7	4,766
Gas Heating (HVAC/Process) Replacement			**0**	**0.0**	**733.7**	**$6,719.10**	**$171,946.35**	**$18,480.00**	**$153,466.35**	**22.8**	**85,907**
ECM 8	Install High Efficiency Hot Water Boilers	Yes	0	0.0	733.7	$6,719.10	$171,946.35	$18,480.00	$153,466.35	22.8	85,907
Domestic Water Heating Upgrade			**0**	**0.0**	**57.9**	**$530.19**	**$1,115.27**	**$0.00**	**$1,115.27**	**2.1**	**6,779**
ECM 9	Install Low-Flow Domestic Hot Water Devices	Yes	0	0.0	57.9	$530.19	$1,115.27	$0.00	$1,115.27	2.1	6,779
Plug Load Equipment Control - Vending Machine			**3,224**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**$503.03**	**$460.00**	**$0.00**	**$460.00**	**0.9**	**3,246**
ECM 10	Vending Machine Control	Yes	3,224	0.0	0.0	$503.03	$460.00	$0.00	$460.00	0.9	3,246
TOTAL OF ALL RECOMMENDED ECMS			**146,293**	**39**	**792**	**30,077**	**286,465**	**37,845**	**248,620**	**8.3**	**240,001**

4.1.1 Lighting Upgrades

Our recommendations for upgrades to existing lighting fixtures are summarized in Figure 17 below.

Figure 17 – Summary of Lighting Upgrade 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_2e Emissions Reduction (lbs)
Lighting Upgrades		**104,603**	**29.0**	**0.0**	**$16,322.39**	**$77,623.16**	**$15,420.00**	**$62,203.16**	**3.8**	**105,335**
ECM 1	Install LED Fixtures	2,698	0.7	0.0	$421.03	$4,574.21	$1,200.00	$3,374.21	8.0	2,717
ECM 2	Retrofit Fixtures with LED Lamps	101,905	28.2	0.0	$15,901.36	$73,048.95	$14,220.00	$58,828.95	3.7	102,618

During lighting upgrade planning and design, we recommend a comprehensive approach that considers both the efficiency of the lighting fixtures and how they are controlled.

ECM 1: Install LED Fixtures

Summary of Measure Economics

Interior/ Exterior	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_2e Emissions Reduction (lbs)
Interior	0	0.0	0.0	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	0.0	0
Exterior	2,698	0.7	0.0	$421.03	$4,574.21	$1,200.00	$3,374.21	8.0	2,717

Measure Description

We recommend replacing existing fixtures containing T12 fluorescent fixtures and exterior fixtures with HID lamps with new high performance LED light fixtures. This measure saves energy by installing LEDs which use less power than other technologies with a comparable light output.

Additional savings from lighting maintenance can be anticipated since LEDs have lifetimes which are more than twice that of a fluorescent tubes and more than 10 times longer than many incandescent lamps.

ECM 2: Retrofit Fixtures with LED Lamps

Summary of Measure Economics

Interior/ Exterior	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_2e Emissions Reduction (lbs)
Interior	101,465	28.1	0.0	$15,832.68	$72,941.44	$14,210.00	$58,731.44	3.7	102,174
Exterior	440	0.1	0.0	$68.68	$107.51	$10.00	$97.51	1.4	443

Measure Description

We recommend retrofitting existing incandescent and linear T8 tube lighting technologies with LED lamps. Many LED tube lamps are direct replacements for existing fluorescent lamps and can be installed while leaving the fluorescent fixture ballast in place. LED bulbs 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.

Additional savings from lighting maintenance can be anticipated since LEDs have lifetimes which are more than twice that of a fluorescent tubes and more than 10 times longer than many incandescent lamps.

4.1.2 Lighting Control Measures

Our recommendations for lighting control measures are summarized in Figure 18 below.

Figure 18 – Summary of Lighting Control 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_2e Emissions Reduction (lbs)
Lighting Control Measures		**25,212**	**6.9**	**0.0**	**$3,934.07**	**$18,290.00**	**$3,465.00**	**$14,825.00**	**3.8**	**25,388**
ECM 3	Install Occupancy Sensor Lighting Controls	24,213	6.6	0.0	$3,778.20	$17,090.00	$2,265.00	$14,825.00	3.9	24,382
ECM 4	Install High/Low Lighitng Controls	999	0.3	0.0	$155.87	$1,200.00	$1,200.00	$0.00	0.0	1,006

During lighting upgrade planning and design, we recommend a comprehensive approach that considers both the efficiency of the lighting fixtures and how they are controlled.

ECM 3: Install Occupancy Sensor Lighting Controls

Summary of Measure Economics

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_2e Emissions Reduction (lbs)
24,213	6.6	0.0	$3,778.20	$17,090.00	$2,265.00	$14,825.00	3.9	24,382

Measure Description

We recommend installing occupancy sensors to control lighting fixtures that are currently controlled by manual switches in all restrooms, storage rooms, classrooms and offices areas. Lighting sensors detect occupancy using ultrasonic and/or infrared sensors. For most spaces, we recommend lighting controls use dual technology sensors, which can eliminate the possibility of any lights turning off unexpectedly. Lighting systems are enabled when an occupant is detected. Fixtures are automatically turned off after an area has been vacant for a preset period. Some controls also provide dimming options and all modern occupancy controls can be easily over-ridden by room occupants to allow them to manually turn fixtures on or off, as desired. Energy savings results from only operating lighting systems when they are required.

Occupancy sensors may be mounted on the wall at existing switch locations, mounted on the ceiling, or in remote locations. In general, wall switch replacement sensors are recommended for single occupant offices and other small rooms. Ceiling-mounted or remote mounted sensors are used in locations without local switching or where wall switches are not in the line-of-sight of the main work area and in large spaces. We recommend a comprehensive approach to lighting design that upgrades both the lighting fixtures and the controls together for maximum energy savings and improved lighting for occupants.

ECM 4: Install High/Low Lighting Controls

Summary of Measure Economics

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_2e Emissions Reduction (lbs)
999	0.3	0.0	$155.87	$1,200.00	$1,200.00	$0.00	0.0	1,006

Measure Description

We recommend installing occupancy sensors in the hallways 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. Typical areas for such lighting control are stairwells, interior corridors, parking lots, and parking garages.

Lighting fixtures with these controls operate at default low levels when the area is not occupied to provide minimal lighting to meet security or safety requirements. Sensors detect occupancy using ultrasonic and/or infrared sensors. The lighting systems are switched to full lighting levels whenever an occupant is detected. Fixtures are automatically switched back to low level after an area has been vacant for a preset period of time. Energy savings results from only providing full lighting levels when it is required.

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

Additional savings from reduced lighting maintenance may also result from this measure, due to reduced lamp operation.

4.1.3 Motor Upgrades

Our recommendations for motor upgrades are summarized in Figure 19 below.

Figure 19 – Summary of Motor Upgrade 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_2e Emissions Reduction (lbs)
Motor Upgrades		**1,783**	**0.7**	**0.0**	**$278.24**	**$3,801.04**	**$0.00**	**$3,801.04**	**13.7**	**1,796**
ECM 5	Premium Efficiency Motors	1,783	0.7	0.0	$278.24	$3,801.04	$0.00	$3,801.04	13.7	1,796

ECM 5: Premium Efficiency Motors

Summary of Measure Economics

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_2e Emissions Reduction (lbs)
1,783	0.7	0.0	$278.24	$3,801.04	$0.00	$3,801.04	13.7	1,796

Measure Description

We recommend replacing standard efficiency motors with *NEMA Premium™* efficiency motors. Our evaluation assumes that existing motors will be replaced with motors of equivalent size and type. Although occasionally additional savings can be achieved by downsizing motors to better meet the motor's current load requirements. The base case motor efficiencies are estimated from nameplate information and our best estimates of motor run hours. Efficiencies of proposed motor upgrades are obtained from the *New Jersey's Clean Energy Program Protocols to Measure Resource Savings (2016)*. Savings are based on the difference between baseline and proposed efficiencies and the assumed annual operating hours.

4.1.4 Variable Frequency Drive Measures

Our recommendations for variable frequency drive (VFD) measures are summarized in Figure 20 below.

Figure 20 – Summary of Variable Frequency Drive 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_2e Emissions Reduction (lbs)
Variable Frequency Drive (VFD) Measures		**11,471**	**2.6**	**0.0**	**$1,789.97**	**$13,228.90**	**$480.00**	**$12,748.90**	**7.1**	**11,551**
ECM 6	Install VFDs on Constant Volume (CV) HVAC	2,471	0.8	0.0	$385.59	$6,015.30	$480.00	$5,535.30	14.4	2,488
ECM 7	Install VFDs on Hot Water Pumps	9,000	1.8	0.0	$1,404.38	$7,213.60	$0.00	$7,213.60	5.1	9,063

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

Summary of Measure Economics

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_2e Emissions Reduction (lbs)
2,471	0.8	0.0	$385.59	$6,015.30	$480.00	$5,535.30	14.4	2,488

Measure Description

We recommend installing variable frequency drives (VFDs) to control supply fan motor speeds in the heat and ventilating units in the art and music rooms to convert a constant-volume, single-zone air handling system into a variable-air-volume (VAV) system. Zone thermostats will cause the VFD to modulate fan speed to maintain the appropriate temperature in the zone, while maintaining a constant supply air temperature. Energy savings results from reducing fan speed (and power) when there is a reduced load required for the zone. The magnitude of energy savings is based on the estimated amount of time that fan motors operate at partial load.

ECM 7: Install VFDs on Hot Water Pumps

Summary of Measure Economics

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_2e Emissions Reduction (lbs)
9,000	1.8	0.0	$1,404.38	$7,213.60	$0.00	$7,213.60	5.1	9,063

Measure Description

We recommend installing a variable frequency drives (VFD) to control the 7.5 hp hot water pumps. This measure requires that a majority of the hot water coils be served by 2-way valves and that a differential pressure sensor is installed in the hot water loop. As the hot water valves close, the differential pressure increases. The VFD modulates pump speed to maintain a differential pressure setpoint. Energy savings results from reducing pump motor speed (and power) as hot water valves close. The magnitude of energy savings is based on the estimated amount of time that the system will operate at reduced load.

4.1.5 Gas-Fired Heating System Replacements

Our recommendations for gas-fired heating system replacements are summarized in Figure 21 below.

Figure 21 - Summary of Gas-Fired Heating Replacement 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_2e Emissions Reduction (lbs)
Gas Heating (HVAC/Process) Replacement		**0**	**0.0**	**733.7**	**$6,719.10**	**$171,946.35**	**$18,480.00**	**$153,466.35**	**22.8**	**85,907**
ECM 8	Install High Efficiency Hot Water Boilers	0	0.0	733.7	$6,719.10	$171,946.35	$18,480.00	$153,466.35	22.8	85,907

ECM 8: Install High Efficiency Hot Water Boilers

Summary of Measure Economics

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_2e Emissions Reduction (lbs)
0	0.0	733.7	$6,719.10	$171,946.35	$18,480.00	$153,466.35	22.8	85,907

Measure Description

We recommend replacing older inefficient hot water boilers with high efficiency hot water boilers. These boilers are aged beyond rated useful life, estimated by ASHRAE at 25-35 years. Although the estimated simple payback period is long, it is still within the useful life expectancy of the replacement equipment. Additional potential near term benefits of boiler replacement might include maintenance and repair savings.

Significant improvements have been made in combustion technology resulting in increased overall boiler efficiency. Energy savings results from improved combustion efficiency and reduced standby losses at low loads. Typically, current systems provide for a modular approach, incorporating several small boilers which are networked to optimize heating at minimal operating expense.

The most notable efficiency improvement is condensing hydronic boilers that can achieve over 90% efficiency under the proper conditions. Condensing hydronic boilers typically operate at efficiencies between 85% and 87% (comparable to other high efficiency boilers) when the return water temperature is above 130°F. The boiler efficiency increases as the return water temperature drops below 130°F. Your boiler system redesign should consider whether the operating temperatures associated with the replacement system will be compatible with the requirements for a condensing boiler system.

Also, since heating and domestic hot water are both provided by the main boiler, the boilers are currently forced to operate whenever hot water is needed, even during the summer months. A significant opportunity for savings may exist by installing a separate domestic hot water system. We recommend investigating whether a tankless water heating "on demand" system might be meet the needs of your site. Energy savings from a tankless water heating system are based on eliminating heat losses associated with maintaining unnecessary standby hot water capacity.

4.1.6 Domestic Hot Water Heating System Upgrades

Our recommendations for domestic water heating system improvements are summarized in Figure 22 below.

Figure 22 - Summary of Domestic Water Heating 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_2e Emissions Reduction (lbs)
Domestic Water Heating Upgrade		**0**	**0.0**	**57.9**	**$530.19**	**$1,115.27**	**$0.00**	**$1,115.27**	**2.1**	**6,779**
ECM 9	Install Low-Flow Domestic Hot Water Devices	0	0.0	57.9	$530.19	$1,115.27	$0.00	$1,115.27	2.1	6,779

ECM 9: Install Low-Flow DHW Devices

Summary of Measure Economics

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_2e Emissions Reduction (lbs)
0	0.0	57.9	$530.19	$1,115.27	$0.00	$1,115.27	2.1	6,779

Measure Description

We recommend installing low-flow domestic hot water devices to reduce overall hot water demand. Energy demand from domestic hot water heating systems can be reduced by reducing water usage in general. Faucet aerators and low-flow showerheads can reduce hot water usage, relative to standard showerheads and aerators, which saves energy. Pre-rinse spray valves (PRSVs)—often used in commercial and institutional kitchens—are designed to remove food waste from dishes prior to dishwashing. Replacing standard pre-rinse spray valves with low flow PRSVs will reduce hot water usage and save energy.

Low-flow devices reduce the overall water flow from the fixture, while still adequate pressure for washing. This reduces the amount of water used per day resulting in energy and water savings.

4.1.7 Plug Load Equipment Control - Vending Machines

Our recommendations for plug load equipment controls are summarized in Figure 23 below.

Figure 23 - Summary of Plug Load Equipment 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_2e Emissions Reduction (lbs)
Plug Load Equipment Control - Vending Machine		**3,224**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**$503.03**	**$460.00**	**$0.00**	**$460.00**	**0.9**	**3,246**
ECM 10	Vending Machine Control	3,224	0.0	0.0	$503.03	$460.00	$0.00	$460.00	0.9	3,246

ECM 10: Vending Machine Control

Summary of Measure Economics

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_2e Emissions Reduction (lbs)
3,224	0.0	0.0	$503.03	$460.00	$0.00	$460.00	0.9	3,246

Measure Description

Vending machines operate continuously, even during non-business hours. It is recommended to install occupancy sensor controls to reduce the energy use. These controls power down vending machines when the vending machine area has been vacant for some time, then power up at regular intervals, as needed, to turn machine lights on or keep the product cool. Energy savings are a dependent on vending machine and activity level in the area surrounding the machines.

4.2 ECMs Evaluated But Not Recommended

The measures below have been evaluated by the auditor but are not recommended for implementation at the facility. Reasons for exclusion can be found in each measure description section.

Figure 24 – Summary of Measures Evaluated, But Not Recommended

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_2e Emissions Reduction (lbs)
Electric Unitary HVAC Measures	**4,733**	**4.1**	**0.0**	**$738.54**	**$32,646.30**	**$1,840.00**	**$30,806.30**	**41.7**	**4,766**
Install High Efficiency Electric AC	4,733	4.1	0.0	$738.54	$32,646.30	$1,840.00	$30,806.30	41.7	4,766
TOTALS	**4,733**	**4.1**	**0.0**	**$738.54**	**$32,646.30**	**$1,840.00**	**$30,806.30**	**41.7**	**4,766**

* - All incentives presented in this table are based on NJ Smart Start Building 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).

Install High Efficiency Air Conditioning Units

Summary of Measure Economics

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_2e Emissions Reduction (lbs)
4,733	4.1	0.0	$738.54	$32,646.30	$1,840.00	$30,806.30	41.7	4,766

Measure Description

We evaluated replacing all standard efficiency air conditioning units that are over 10 years old with high efficiency air conditioning units. There have been significant improvements in both compressor and fan motor efficiencies over the past several years. Therefore, electricity savings can be achieved by replacing older units with new high efficiency units. A higher EER or SEER rating indicates a more efficient cooling system. 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.

Reasons for not Recommending

The evaluation of replacing the older AC units yielded very high payback periods that are more than the useful life of the equipment. When these units are due for replacement we suggest that they be replaced with high efficiency units.

5 ENERGY EFFICIENT PRACTICES

In addition to the quantifiable savings estimated in Section 4, a facility's energy performance can also be improved through application of many low cost or no-cost energy efficiency strategies. By employing certain behavioral and operational changes and performing routine maintenance on building systems, equipment lifetime can be extended; occupant comfort, health and safety can be improved; and energy and O&M costs can be reduced. The recommendations below are provided as a framework for developing a whole building maintenance plan that is customized to your facility. Consult with qualified equipment specialists for details on proper maintenance and system operation.

Reduce Air Leakage

Air leakage, or infiltration, occurs when outside air enters a building uncontrollably through cracks and openings. Properly sealing such cracks and openings can significantly reduce heating and cooling costs, improve building durability, and create a healthier indoor environment. This includes caulking or installing weather stripping around leaky doors and windows allowing for better control of indoor air quality through controlled ventilation.

Close Doors and Windows

Ensure doors and windows are closed in conditioned spaces. Leaving doors and windows open leads to a significant increase in heat transfer between conditioned spaces and the outside air. Reducing a facility's air changes per hour (ACH) can lead to increased occupant comfort as well as significant heating and cooling savings, especially when combined with proper HVAC controls and adequate ventilation.

Use Window Treatments/Coverings

A substantial amount of heat gain can occur through uncovered or untreated windows, especially older single pane windows and east or west-facing windows. Treatments such as high-reflectivity films or covering windows with shades or shutters can reduce solar heat gain and, consequently, cooling load and can reduce internal heat loss and the associated heating load.

Practice Proper Use of Thermostat Schedules and Temperature Resets

Ensure thermostats are correctly set back. By employing proper set back temperatures and schedules, facility heating and cooling costs can be reduced dramatically during periods of low or no occupancy. As such, thermostats should be programmed for a setback of 5-10°F during low occupancy hours (reduce heating setpoints and increase cooling setpoints). Cooling load can be reduced further 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.

Clean Evaporator/Condenser Coils on AC Systems

Dirty evaporators and condensers coils cause a restriction to air flow and restrict heat transfer. This results in increased evaporator and condenser fan load and a decrease in cooling system performance. Keeping the coils clean allows the fans and cooling system to operate more efficiently.

Clean and/or Replace HVAC Filters

Air filters work to reduce the amount of indoor air pollution and increase occupant comfort. Over time, filters become less and less effective as particulate buildup increases. In addition to health concerns related to clogged filters, filters that have reached saturation also restrict air flow through the facility's air conditioning or heat pump system, increasing the load on the distribution fans and decreasing occupant comfort levels. Filters should be checked monthly and cleaned or replaced when appropriate.

Perform Proper Boiler Maintenance

Many boiler problems develop slowly over time, so regular inspection and maintenance is essential to retain proper functionality and efficiency of the heating system. Fuel burning equipment should undergo yearly tune-ups to ensure they are operating as safely and efficiently as possible from a combustion standpoint. A tune-up should include a combustion analysis to analyze the exhaust from the boilers and to ensure the boiler is operating safely. Buildup of dirt, dust, or deposits on the internal surfaces of a boiler can greatly affect its heat transfer efficiency. These deposits can accumulate on the water side or fire side of the boiler. Boilers should be cleaned regularly according to the manufacturer's instructions to remove this build up in order to sustain efficiency and equipment life.

Perform Maintenance on Compressed Air Systems

Like all electro-mechanical equipment, compressed air systems require periodic maintenance to operate at peak efficiency. A maintenance plan should be developed for process related compressed air systems to include inspection, cleaning, and replacement of inlet filter cartridges, cleaning of drain traps, daily inspection of lubricant levels to reduce unwanted friction, inspection of belt condition and tension, checking for system leaks and adjustment of loose connections, and overall system cleaning. Contact a qualified technician for help with setting up periodic maintenance schedule.

Plug Load Controls

There are a variety of ways to limit the energy use of plug loads including increasing occupant awareness, removing under-utilized equipment, installing hardware controls, and using software controls. Some control steps to take are to enable the most aggressive power settings on existing devices or install load sensing or occupancy sensing (advanced) power strips. For additional information refer to "Plug Load Best Practices Guide" http://www.advancedbuildings.net/plug-load-best-practices-guide-offices.

Water Conservation

Installing low-flow faucets or faucet aerators, low-flow showerheads, and kitchen sink pre-rinse spray valves saves both energy and water. These devices save energy by reducing the overall amount of hot water used hence reducing the energy used to heat the water. The flow ratings for EPA WaterSense™ (http://www3.epa.gov/watersense/products) labeled devices are 1.5 gpm for bathroom faucets, 2.0 gpm for showerheads, and 1.28 gpm for pre-rinse spray valves.

Installing dual flush or low-flow toilets and low-flow or waterless urinals are additional ways to reduce the sites water use, however, these devices do not provide energy savings at the site level. 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. The EPA WaterSense™ ratings for urinals is 0.5 gpf and toilets that use as little as 1.28 gpf (this is lower than the current 1.6 gpf federal standard). Refer to Section 4.1.6 for any low-flow ECM recommendations.

6 On-Site Generation Measures

On-site generation measure options include both renewable (e.g., solar, wind) and non-renewable (e.g., fuel cells) on-site technologies that generate power to meet all or a portion of the electric energy needs of a facility, often repurposing any waste heat where applicable. Also referred to as distributed generation, these systems contribute to Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emission reductions, demand reductions and reduced customer electricity purchases, resulting in the electric system reliability through improved transmission and distribution system utilization.

The State of New Jersey's Energy Master Plan (EMP) encourages new distributed generation of all forms and specifically focuses on expanding use of combined heat and power (CHP) by reducing financial, regulatory and technical barriers and identifying opportunities for new entries. The EMP also outlines a goal of 70% of the State's electrical needs to be met by renewable sources by 2050.

Preliminary screenings were performed to determine the potential that a generation project could provide a cost-effective solution for your facility. Before making a decision to implement, a feasibility study should be conducted that would take a detailed look at 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.

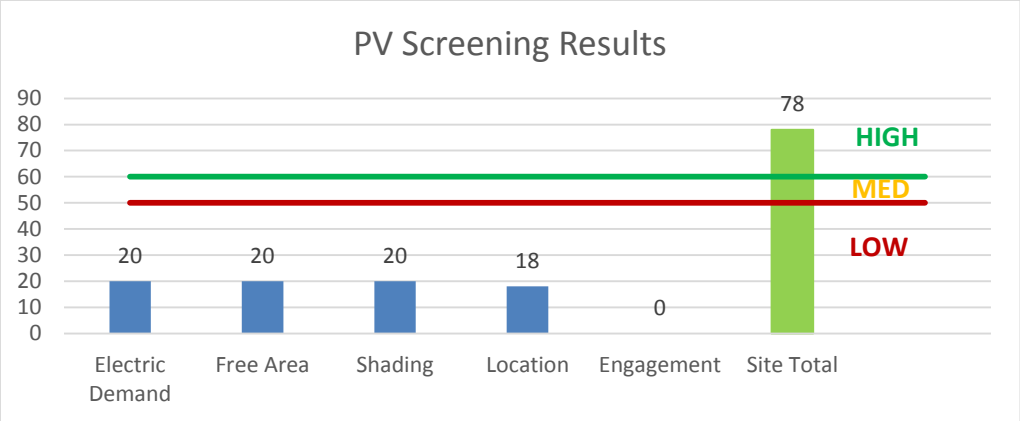
6.1 Photovoltaic

Sunlight can be converted into electricity using photovoltaics (PV) modules. Modules are racked together into an array that produces direct current (DC) electricity. The DC current is converted to alternating current (AC) through an inverter. The inverter is interconnected to the facility's electrical distribution system. The amount of unobstructed area available determines how large of a solar array can be installed. The size of the array combined with the orientation, tilt, and shading elements determines the energy produced.

A preliminary screening based on the facility's electric demand, size and location of free area, and shading elements shows that the facility has a **High** potential for installing a PV array.

The amount of free area, ease of installation (location), and the lack of shading elements contribute to the high potential for PV at the site. A PV array located on the roof of the main building/ground next to the building/over the main parking lot may be feasible. If Monongahela Middle School is interested in pursuing the installation of PV, we recommended a full feasibility study be conducted.

Figure 25 - Photovoltaic Screening



Potential	High	
System Potential	177	kW DC STC
Electric Generation	210,872	kWh/yr
Displaced Cost	$18,350	/yr
Installed Cost	$460,200	

Solar projects must register their projects in the SREC (Solar Renewable Energy Certificate) Registration Program prior to the start of construction in order 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 developed new solar projects and insight into future SREC pricing. Refer to Section 8.3 for additional information.

For more information on solar PV technology and commercial solar markets in New Jersey, or to find a qualified solar installer, who can provide a more detailed assessment of the specific costs and benefits of solar develop of the site, please visit the following links below:

- **Basic Info on Solar PV in NJ**: http://www.njcleanenergy.com/whysolar
- **NJ 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**: 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) is the on-site generation of electricity along with the recovery of heat energy, which is put to beneficial use. Common technologies for CHP include reciprocating engines, microturbines, fuel cells, backpressure steam turbines, and (at large facilities) gas turbines. Electric generation from a CHP system is typically interconnected to local power distribution systems. Heat is recovered from exhaust and ancillary cooling systems and interconnected to the existing hot water (or steam) distribution systems.

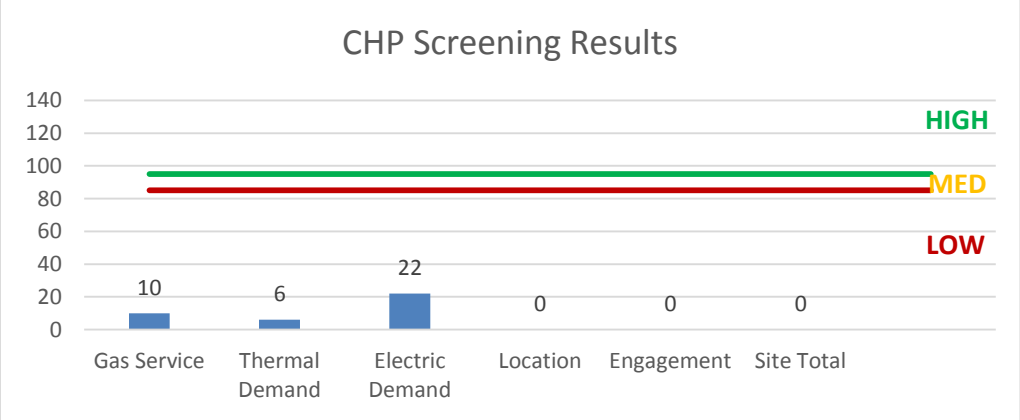
CHP systems are typically used to produce a portion of the electric power used onsite by a facility, with the balance of electric power needs supplied by grid purchases. The heat is used to supplement (or supplant) existing boilers for the purpose of space heating and/or domestic hot water heating. Waste heat can also be routed through absorption chillers for the purpose of space cooling. The key criteria used for screening, however, is the amount of time the system operates at full load and the facility's ability to use the recovered heat. Facilities with continuous use 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 a **Low** potential for installing a cost-effective CHP system.

Lack of gas service, low or infrequent thermal load, and lack of space near the existing boilers are the most significant factors contributing to the potential for CHP at the site. In our opinion, the facility does not appear to meet the minimum requirements for a cost-effective CHP installation.

For a list of qualified firms in New Jersey specializing in commercial CHP cost assessment and installation, go to: http://www.njcleanenergy.com/commercial-industrial/programs/nj-smartstart-buildings/tools-and-resources/tradeally/approved_vendorsearch/

Figure 26 - Combined Heat and Power Screening



7 DEMAND RESPONSE

Demand Response (DR) is a program designed to reduce the electric load of commercial facilities when electric wholesale prices are high or when the reliability of the electric grid is threatened due to peak demand. Demand Response service providers (a.k.a. Curtailment Service Providers) are registered with PJM, the independent system operator (ISO) for mid-Atlantic state region that is charged with maintaining electric grid reliability.

By enabling grid operators to call upon Curtailment Service Providers and commercial facilities to reduce electric usage 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 DR programs. Program participation is voluntary and participants receive payments whether or not their facility is called upon to curtail their electric usage.

Typically an electric customer needs to be capable of reducing their electric demand, within minutes, by at least 100 kW or more in order to participate in a DR program. Customers with a greater capability to quickly curtail their demand during peak hours will receive higher payments. Customers with back-up generators onsite may also receive additional DR payments for their generating capacity if they agree to run the generators for grid support when called upon. Eligible customers who have chosen to participate in a DR programs often find it to be a valuable source of revenue for their facility because the payments can significantly offset annual electric costs.

Participating customers can often quickly reduce their peak load through simple measures, such as temporarily raising temperature set points on thermostats, so that air conditioning units run less frequently, or agreeing to dim or shut off less critical lighting. This usually requires some level of building automation and controls capability to ensure rapid load reduction during a DR curtailment event. DR program participants may need to install smart meters or may need to also sub-meter larger energy-using equipment, such as chillers, in order to demonstrate compliance with DR program requirements.

DR does not include the reduction of electricity consumption based on normal operating practice or behavior. For example, if a company's normal schedule is to close for a holiday, the reduction of electricity due to this closure or scaled-back operation is not considered a demand response activity in most situations.

The first step toward participation in a DR program is to contact a Curtailment Service Provider. A list of these providers is available on PJM's website and it includes contact information for each company, as well as the states where they have active business (http://www.pjm.com/markets-and-operations/demand-response/csps.aspx). PJM also posts training materials that are developed for program members interested in specific rules and requirements regarding DR activity (http://www.pjm.com/training/training%20material.aspx), along with a variety of other DR program information.

Curtailment Service Providers typically offer free assessments to determine a facility's eligibility to participate in a DR program. They will provide details regarding program rules and requirements for metering and controls, assess a facility's ability to temporarily reduce electric load, and provide details on payments to be expected for participation in the program. Providers usually offer multiple options for DR to larger facilities and may also install controls or remote monitoring equipment of their own to help ensure compliance with all terms and conditions of a DR contract.

In our opinion this school is not a good candidate for demand response program.

8 PROJECT FUNDING / INCENTIVES

The NJCEP is able to provide the incentive programs described below, and other benefits to ratepayers, because of the Societal Benefits Charge (SBC) Fund. The SBC was created by the State of New Jersey's Electricity Restructuring Law (1999), which requires all customers of investor-owned electric and gas utilities to pay a surcharge on their monthly energy bills. As a customer of a state-regulated electric or gas utility and therefore a contributor to the fund your organization is eligible to participate in the LGEA program and also eligible to receive incentive payment for qualifying energy efficiency measures. Also available through the NJBPU are some alternative financing programs described later in this section. Please refer to Figure 27 for a list of the eligible programs identified for each recommended ECM.

Figure 27 - ECM Incentive Program Eligibility

Energy Conservation Measure		SmartStart Prescriptive	SmartStart Custom	Direct Install	Pay For Performance Existing Buildings	Large Energy Users Program	Combined Heat & Power and Fuel Cell
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		
ECM 4	Install High/Low Lighitng Controls	x			x		
ECM 5	Premium Efficiency Motors	x			x		
ECM 6	Install VFDs on Constant Volume (CV) HVAC	x			x		
ECM 7	Install VFDs on Hot Water Pumps	x			x		
ECM 8	Install High Efficiency Hot Water Boilers		x		x		
ECM 9	Install Low-Flow Domestic Hot Water Devices	x			x		
ECM 10	Vending Machine Control				x		

SmartStart is generally well-suited for implementation of individual measures or small group of measures. It provides flexibility to install measures at your own pace using in-house staff or a preferred contractor. The Pay for Performance (P4P) program is a "whole-building" energy improvement program designed for larger facilities. It requires implementation of multiple measures meeting minimum savings thresholds, as well as use of pre-approved consultants.

Generally, the incentive values provided throughout the report assume the SmartStart program is utilized because it provides a consistent basis for comparison of available incentives for various measures, though in many cases incentive amounts may be higher through participation in other programs.

Brief descriptions of all relevant financing and incentive programs are located in the sections below. Further information, including most current program availability, requirements, and incentive levels can be found at: www.njcleanenergy.com/ci.

8.1 SmartStart

Overview

The SmartStart program offers incentives for installing prescriptive and custom energy efficiency measures at your facility. Routinely the program 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

Most equipment sizes and types are served by this program. This program provides an effective mechanism for securing incentives for energy efficiency measures installed individually or as part of a package of energy upgrades.

Incentives

The SmartStart prescriptive incentive program provides fixed incentives for specific energy efficiency measures, whereas the custom SmartStart program provides incentives for more unique or specialized technologies or systems that are not addressed through prescriptive incentive offerings for specific devices.

Since your facility is an existing building, only the retrofit incentives have been applied in this report. Custom measure incentives are calculated at $0.16/kWh and $1.60/therm based on estimated annual savings, 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

To participate in the SmartStart program you will need to submit an application for the specific equipment to be installed. Many applications are designed as rebates, although others require application approval prior to installation. Applicants may work with a contractor of their choosing and can also utilize internal personnel, which provides added flexibility to the program. Using internal personnel also helps improve the economics of the ECM by reducing the labor cost that is included in the tables in this report.

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

8.2 Pay for Performance - Existing Buildings

Overview

The Pay for Performance – Existing Buildings (P4P EB) program is designed for larger customers with a peak demand over 200 kW in any of the preceding 12 months. Under this program 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. P4P is a generally a good option for medium to large sized facilities looking to implement as many measures as possible under a single project in order to achieve deep energy savings. This program has an added benefit of evaluating a broad spectrum of measures that may not otherwise qualify under other programs. Many facilities pursuing an Energy Savings Improvement Program (ESIP) loan also utilize the P4P program.

Incentives

Incentives are calculated based on estimated and achieved energy savings ranging from $0.18-$0.22/kWh and $1.80-$2.50/therm, capped at the lesser of 50% total project cost, or $1 million per electric account and $1 million per natural gas account, per fiscal year, not to exceed $2 million per project. An incentive of $0.15/square foot is also available to offset the cost of developing the Energy Reduction Plan (see below) contingent on the project moving forward with measure installation.

How to Participate

To participate in the P4B EB program you will need to contact one of the pre-approved consultants and contractors ("Partners"). Under direct contract to you, the Partner will help further evaluate the measures identified in this report through development of the Energy Reduction Plan (ERP), assist you in implementing selected measures, and verify actual savings one year after the installation. At each of these three milestones your Partner will also facilitate securing program incentives.

Approval of the final scope of work is required by the program prior to installation completion. Although installation can be accomplished by a contractor of your choice (some P4P Partners are also contractors) or by internal personnel, the Partner must remain involved to ensure compliance with the program guidelines and requirements.

Detailed program descriptions, instructions for applying, applications and list of Partners can be found at: www.njcleanenergy.com/P4P.

8.3 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 in the SRP prior to the start of construction in order 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 RPS. One way they can meet the RPS requirements is by purchasing SRECs. As SRECs are traded in a competitive market, the price may vary significantly. The actual price of an SREC during a trading period can and will fluctuate depending on supply and demand.

Information about the SRP can be found at: www.njcleanenergy.com/srec.

8.4 Energy Savings Improvement Program

The Energy Savings Improvement Program (ESIP) is an alternate method for New Jersey's government agencies to finance the implementation of energy conservation measures. 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. This is done in a manner that ensures that annual payments are lower than the savings projected from the ECMs, ensuring that ESIP projects are cash flow positive in year one, and every year thereafter. 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 can be leveraged to help further reduce the total project cost of eligible measures.

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 utilized 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. Entities should carefully consider all alternatives to develop an approach that best meets their needs. A detailed program descriptions and application can be found at: www.njcleanenergy.com/ESIP.

Please note that ESIP is a program delivered directly by the NJBPU and is not an NJCEP incentive program. As mentioned above, you may utilize NJCEP incentive programs to help further reduce costs when developing the ESP. You should refer to the ESIP guidelines at the link above for further information and guidance on next steps.

9 ENERGY PURCHASING AND PROCUREMENT STRATEGIES

9.1 Retail Electric Supply Options

In 1999, New Jersey State Legislature passed the Electric Discount & Energy Competition Act (EDECA) to restructure the electric power industry in New Jersey. This law deregulated the retail electric markets, allowing all consumers to shop for service from competitive electric suppliers. The intent was to create a more competitive market for electric power supply in New Jersey. As a result, utilities were allowed to charge Cost of Service and customers were given the ability to choose a third party (i.e. non-utility) energy supplier.

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 is purchasing electricity from a third party supplier, review and compare prices at the end of the current contract or every couple years.

A list of third party electric suppliers, who are licensed by the state to provide service in New Jersey, can be found online at: www.state.nj.us/bpu/commercial/shopping.html.

9.2 Retail Natural Gas Supply Options

The natural gas market in New Jersey has also been deregulated. Most customers that remain with the utility for natural gas service pay rates that are market-based and that fluctuate on a monthly basis. 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 is typically dependent upon whether a customer seeks 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 is not purchasing natural gas from a third party supplier, consider shopping for a reduced rate from third party natural gas suppliers. If your facility is purchasing natural gas from a third party supplier, review and compare prices at the end of the current contract or every couple years.

A list of third party natural gas suppliers, who are licensed by the state to provide service in New Jersey, can be found online at: 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	Watts per Fixture	Annual Operating Hours	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
Boiler Room	12	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	62	400	Relamp	No	12	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Wall Switch	29	400	0.26	182	0.0	$28.42	$702.00	$120.00	20.48
Receiving	6	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	62	2,080	Relamp	No	6	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Wall Switch	29	2,080	0.13	474	0.0	$73.90	$351.00	$60.00	3.94
Gym	36	Linear Fluorescent - T5: 4' T5 (28W) - 4L	Wall Switch	120	2,080	Relamp	Yes	36	LED - Linear Tubes: (4) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	58	1,456	1.87	6,837	0.0	$1,066.90	$4,504.80	$860.00	3.42
AD office	2	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	62	2,080	Relamp	Yes	2	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	29	1,456	0.05	199	0.0	$31.13	$233.00	$40.00	6.20
Girs' locker room	28	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	62	2,080	Relamp	Yes	28	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	29	1,456	0.77	2,793	0.0	$435.81	$1,908.00	$315.00	3.66
Girs' locker room	1	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 1L	Wall Switch	32	2,080	Relamp	No	1	LED - Linear Tubes: (1) 4' Lamp	Wall Switch	15	2,080	0.01	42	0.0	$6.53	$35.90	$5.00	4.73
Boys' locker room	28	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	62	2,080	Relamp	Yes	28	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	29	1,456	0.77	2,793	0.0	$435.81	$1,908.00	$315.00	3.66
Boys' locker room	1	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 1L	Wall Switch	32	2,080	Relamp	No	1	LED - Linear Tubes: (1) 4' Lamp	Wall Switch	15	2,080	0.01	42	0.0	$6.53	$35.90	$5.00	4.73
Cafeteria	50	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	62	2,080	Relamp	Yes	50	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	29	1,456	1.37	4,987	0.0	$778.23	$3,465.00	$570.00	3.72
Kitchen	40	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	62	2,080	Relamp	Yes	40	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	29	1,456	1.09	3,990	0.0	$622.58	$2,880.00	$470.00	3.87
Stage	2	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 3L	Wall Switch	93	2,080	Relamp	No	2	LED - Linear Tubes: (3) 4' Lamps	Wall Switch	44	2,080	0.06	237	0.0	$36.95	$150.40	$30.00	3.26
Stage	1	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 2' T8 (17W) - 2L	Wall Switch	33	2,080	Relamp	No	1	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 2' Lamps	Wall Switch	17	2,080	0.01	38	0.0	$5.97	$48.20	$10.00	6.40
Main office	8	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 4L	Wall Switch	114	2,080	Relamp	No	8	LED - Linear Tubes: (4) 4' Lamps	Wall Switch	58	2,080	0.29	1,072	0.0	$167.22	$761.07	$160.00	3.59
Main office	2	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	62	2,080	Relamp	No	2	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Wall Switch	29	2,080	0.04	158	0.0	$24.63	$117.00	$20.00	3.94
Main office	4	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 2' T8 (17W) - 2L	Wall Switch	33	2,080	Relamp	No	4	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 2' Lamps	Wall Switch	17	2,080	0.04	153	0.0	$23.89	$192.80	$40.00	6.40
Men's restroom	2	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 2' T8 (17W) - 2L	Wall Switch	33	2,080	Relamp	No	2	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 2' Lamps	Wall Switch	17	2,080	0.02	77	0.0	$11.94	$96.40	$20.00	6.40
Women's restroom	2	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 2' T8 (17W) - 2L	Wall Switch	33	2,080	Relamp	No	2	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 2' Lamps	Wall Switch	17	2,080	0.02	77	0.0	$11.94	$96.40	$20.00	6.40
Library	32	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 4L	Wall Switch	114	2,080	Relamp	No	32	LED - Linear Tubes: (4) 4' Lamps	Wall Switch	58	2,080	1.17	4,286	0.0	$668.86	$3,044.27	$640.00	3.59
Library	3	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	62	2,080	Relamp	No	3	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Wall Switch	29	2,080	0.06	237	0.0	$36.95	$175.50	$30.00	3.94
CR E100,E102,E103,E106	60	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 3L	Wall Switch	93	2,080	Relamp	Yes	60	LED - Linear Tubes: (3) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	44	1,456	2.46	8,977	0.0	$1,400.81	$5,592.00	$1,040.00	3.25
E108	21	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 3L	Wall Switch	93	2,080	Relamp	Yes	21	LED - Linear Tubes: (3) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	44	1,456	0.86	3,142	0.0	$490.28	$1,849.20	$350.00	3.06
Hallway	13	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	62	2,080	Relamp	Yes	13	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	High/Low Control	29	1,456	0.36	1,297	0.0	$202.34	$1,160.50	$585.00	2.84
D101-Music	16	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 4L	Wall Switch	114	2,080	Relamp	Yes	16	LED - Linear Tubes: (4) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	58	1,456	0.77	2,809	0.0	$438.34	$1,792.13	$355.00	3.28
D101-Music	3	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	62	2,080	Relamp	No	3	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Wall Switch	29	2,080	0.06	237	0.0	$36.95	$175.50	$30.00	3.94
D101-Music	2	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	62	2,080	Relamp	No	2	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Wall Switch	29	2,080	0.04	158	0.0	$24.63	$117.00	$20.00	3.94

	Existing Conditions					Proposed Conditions							Energy Impact & Financial Analysis						
Location	Fixture Quantity	Fixture Description	Control System	Watts per Fixture	Annual Operating Hours	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
Hallway	7	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	62	2,080	Relamp	Yes	7	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	High/Low Control	29	1,456	0.19	698	0.0	$108.95	$609.50	$315.00	2.70
C106-Music	15	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 4L	Wall Switch	114	2,080	Relamp	No	15	LED - Linear Tubes: (4) 4' Lamps	Wall Switch	58	2,080	0.55	2,009	0.0	$313.53	$1,427.00	$300.00	3.59
C105	2	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 4L	Wall Switch	114	2,080	Relamp	No	2	LED - Linear Tubes: (4) 4' Lamps	Wall Switch	58	2,080	0.07	268	0.0	$41.80	$190.27	$40.00	3.59
CR104	26	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	62	2,080	Relamp	Yes	26	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	29	1,456	0.71	2,593	0.0	$404.68	$1,791.00	$295.00	3.70
C103	5	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	62	2,080	Relamp	Yes	5	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	29	1,456	0.14	499	0.0	$77.82	$562.50	$85.00	6.14
Receiving	1	Incandescent: 1 Lamp	Wall Switch	40	2,080	Relamp	No	1	LED Screw-In Lamps: 1 Lamp	Wall Switch	8	2,080	0.02	77	0.0	$11.94	$53.75	$5.00	4.08
AD office	1	Incandescent: 1 Lamp	Wall Switch	40	2,080	Relamp	No	1	LED Screw-In Lamps: 1 Lamp	Wall Switch	8	2,080	0.02	77	0.0	$11.94	$53.75	$5.00	4.08
Stage	1	Incandescent: 1 Lamp	Wall Switch	40	2,080	Relamp	No	1	LED Screw-In Lamps: 1 Lamp	Wall Switch	8	2,080	0.02	77	0.0	$11.94	$53.75	$5.00	4.08
Main office	1	Incandescent: 1 Lamp	Wall Switch	40	2,080	Relamp	No	1	LED Screw-In Lamps: 1 Lamp	Wall Switch	8	2,080	0.02	77	0.0	$11.94	$53.75	$5.00	4.08
C106 - Music	1	Incandescent: 1 Lamp	Wall Switch	40	2,080	Relamp	No	1	LED Screw-In Lamps: 1 Lamp	Wall Switch	8	2,080	0.02	77	0.0	$11.94	$53.75	$5.00	4.08
VP Office	4	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 4L	Wall Switch	114	2,080	Relamp	Yes	4	LED - Linear Tubes: (4) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	58	1,456	0.19	702	0.0	$109.59	$496.53	$100.00	3.62
CR C100	9	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 4L	Wall Switch	114	2,080	Relamp	Yes	9	LED - Linear Tubes: (4) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	58	1,456	0.43	1,580	0.0	$246.57	$972.20	$200.00	3.13
Nurse's office	8	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	62	2,080	Relamp	No	8	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Wall Switch	29	2,080	0.17	631	0.0	$98.54	$468.00	$80.00	3.94
Exterior hallway	10	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	62	2,080	Relamp	No	10	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Wall Switch	29	2,080	0.22	789	0.0	$123.17	$585.00	$100.00	3.94
Exterior hallway	2	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 2' T8 (17W) - 2L	Wall Switch	33	2,080	Relamp	No	2	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Wall Switch	29	2,080	0.01	19	0.0	$2.99	$117.00	$20.00	32.48
Activities office	3	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	62	2,080	Relamp	Yes	3	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	29	1,456	0.08	299	0.0	$46.69	$291.50	$50.00	5.17
Room M100	2	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 4L	Wall Switch	114	2,080	Relamp	No	2	LED - Linear Tubes: (4) 4' Lamps	Wall Switch	58	2,080	0.07	268	0.0	$41.80	$190.27	$40.00	3.59
CRA100, A102, A103, A106	36	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 4L	Wall Switch	114	2,080	Relamp	Yes	36	LED - Linear Tubes: (4) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	58	1,456	1.73	6,321	0.0	$986.28	$4,504.80	$860.00	3.70
Girls' restroom	2	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 2' T8 (17W) - 2L	Wall Switch	33	2,080	Relamp	No	2	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 2' Lamps	Wall Switch	17	2,080	0.02	77	0.0	$11.94	$96.40	$20.00	6.40
Boys' restroom	2	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 2' T8 (17W) - 2L	Wall Switch	33	2,080	Relamp	No	2	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 2' Lamps	Wall Switch	17	2,080	0.02	77	0.0	$11.94	$96.40	$20.00	6.40
Teacher's lounge	2	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	62	2,080	Relamp	No	2	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Wall Switch	29	2,080	0.04	158	0.0	$24.63	$117.00	$20.00	3.94
A108- computer room	15	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 4L	Wall Switch	114	2,080	Relamp	Yes	15	LED - Linear Tubes: (4) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	58	1,456	0.72	2,634	0.0	$410.95	$1,697.00	$335.00	3.31
A105, CRA105, A107, A112, A109, A111	54	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 4L	Wall Switch	114	2,080	Relamp	Yes	54	LED - Linear Tubes: (4) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	58	1,456	2.60	9,481	0.0	$1,479.41	$6,757.20	$1,290.00	3.70
A114, A116	24	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 3L	Wall Switch	93	2,080	Relamp	Yes	24	LED - Linear Tubes: (3) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	44	1,456	0.98	3,591	0.0	$560.32	$2,036.80	$400.00	2.92
Men's restroom	3	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	62	2,080	Relamp	Yes	3	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	29	1,456	0.08	299	0.0	$46.69	$445.50	$65.00	8.15

	Existing Conditions					Proposed Conditions							Energy Impact & Financial Analysis						
Location	Fixture Quantity	Fixture Description	Control System	Watts per Fixture	Annual Operating Hours	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
Women's restroom	3	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	62	2,080	Relamp	Yes	3	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	29	1,456	0.08	299	0.0	$46.69	$445.50	$65.00	8.15
A113, A118, A115, A117	72	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	62	2,080	Relamp	Yes	72	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	29	1,456	1.97	7,182	0.0	$1,120.64	$5,292.00	$860.00	3.95
office	4	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	62	2,080	Relamp	Yes	4	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	29	1,456	0.11	399	0.0	$62.26	$698.00	$120.00	9.28
Stairwells	8	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 4L	Wall Switch	114	2,080	Relamp	No	8	LED - Linear Tubes: (4) 4' Lamps	Wall Switch	58	2,080	0.29	1,072	0.0	$167.22	$761.07	$160.00	3.59
Stairwells	8	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 2' T8 (17W) - 1L	Wall Switch	22	2,080	Relamp	No	8	LED - Linear Tubes: (1) 2' Lamp	Wall Switch	9	2,080	0.07	258	0.0	$40.31	$255.20	$40.00	5.34
Hallway	8	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 4L	Wall Switch	114	2,080	Relamp	Yes	8	LED - Linear Tubes: (4) 4' Lamps	High/Low Control	58	1,456	0.38	1,405	0.0	$219.17	$961.07	$440.00	2.38
Hallway	12	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	62	2,080	Relamp	Yes	12	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	High/Low Control	29	1,456	0.33	1,197	0.0	$186.77	$1,102.00	$540.00	3.01
B223, B221, B219	54	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	62	2,080	Relamp	Yes	54	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	29	1,456	1.48	5,386	0.0	$840.48	$3,969.00	$645.00	3.95
B218, B216	30	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 4L	Wall Switch	114	2,080	Relamp	Yes	30	LED - Linear Tubes: (4) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	58	1,456	1.44	5,267	0.0	$821.90	$3,394.00	$670.00	3.31
Women's restroom	6	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	62	2,080	Relamp	Yes	6	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	29	1,456	0.16	598	0.0	$93.39	$621.00	$95.00	5.63
Men's restroom	6	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	62	2,080	Relamp	Yes	6	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	29	1,456	0.16	598	0.0	$93.39	$621.00	$95.00	5.63
B217, B215, B214, B213, B212, B211, B210, B208, B207, B206, B205, B204, B203, B202, B201	135	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 4L	Wall Switch	114	2,080	Relamp	Yes	135	LED - Linear Tubes: (4) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	58	1,456	6.50	23,702	0.0	$3,698.53	$16,893.00	$3,225.00	3.70
Women's restroom	3	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	62	2,080	Relamp	Yes	3	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	29	1,456	0.08	299	0.0	$46.69	$445.50	$65.00	8.15
Men's restroom	3	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	62	2,080	Relamp	Yes	3	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	29	1,456	0.08	299	0.0	$46.69	$445.50	$65.00	8.15
Closet	1	Incandescent: 1 Lamp	Wall Switch	40	270	Relamp	No	1	LED Screw-In Lamps: 1 Lamp	Wall Switch	8	270	0.02	10	0.0	$1.55	$53.75	$5.00	31.44
Closet	1	Incandescent: 1 Lamp	Wall Switch	60	270	Relamp	No	1	LED Screw-In Lamps: 1 Lamp	Wall Switch	11	270	0.03	15	0.0	$2.37	$53.75	$5.00	20.54
Closet	1	Incandescent: 1 Lamp	Wall Switch	40	270	Relamp	No	1	LED Screw-In Lamps: 1 Lamp	Wall Switch	8	270	0.02	10	0.0	$1.55	$53.75	$5.00	31.44
Closet	1	Incandescent: 1 Lamp	Wall Switch	40	270	Relamp	No	1	LED Screw-In Lamps: 1 Lamp	Wall Switch	8	270	0.02	10	0.0	$1.55	$53.75	$5.00	31.44
Exterior	2	Incandescent: 1 Lamp	Wall Switch	100	2,080	Relamp	No	2	LED Screw-In Lamps: 1 Lamp	Wall Switch	8	2,080	0.12	440	0.0	$68.68	$107.51	$10.00	1.42
Exterior	7	Metal Halide: (1) 100W Lamp	Wall Switch	128	2,080	Fixture Replacement	No	7	LED - Fixtures: Outdoor Wall-Mounted Area Fixture	Wall Switch	48	2,080	0.37	1,340	0.0	$209.02	$2,734.74	$700.00	9.73
Exterior	3	High-Pressure Sodium: (1) 70W Lamp	Wall Switch	95	2,080	Fixture Replacement	No	3	LED - Fixtures: Outdoor Wall-Mounted Area Fixture	Wall Switch	39	2,080	0.11	402	0.0	$62.71	$1,172.03	$300.00	13.91
Exterior	8	Linear Fluorescent - T12: 4' T12 (40W) - 2L	Wall Switch	88	2,080	Fixture Replacement	No	8	LED - Fixtures: Ambient 2x4 Fixture	Wall Switch	38	2,080	0.26	957	0.0	$149.30	$667.44	$200.00	3.13

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?	Annual Operating Hours	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
Boiler room	Boiler	2	Heating Hot Water Pump	7.5	84.0%	No	1,696	Yes	91.7%	Yes	2	2.40	10,280	0.0	$1,604.15	$9,521.18	$0.00	5.94
Boiler room	Boiler	2	Heating Hot Water Pump	1.0	75.0%	No	2,745	Yes	85.5%	No		0.14	503	0.0	$78.48	$1,493.46	$0.00	19.03
Boiler room	Air compressor	2	Air Compressor	2.0	86.5%	No	4,957	No	86.5%	No		0.00	0	0.0	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	0.00
Boiler room	DHW	1	Other	0.8	60.0%	No	2,745	No	60.0%	No		0.00	0	0.0	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	0.00
Boiler room	DHW	1	Other	1.5	85.5%	No	2,745	No	85.5%	No		0.00	0	0.0	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	0.00
Classrooms	Unit ventillators	74	Supply Fan	0.3	60.0%	No	2,745	No	60.0%	No		0.00	0	0.0	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	0.00
Middle school	HVV units	2	Supply Fan	3.0	89.5%	No	2,745	No	89.5%	Yes	2	0.81	2,471	0.0	$385.59	$6,015.30	$480.00	14.36
Rooftop	All school	15	Exhaust Fan	0.3	60.0%	No	2,745	No	60.0%	No		0.00	0	0.0	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	0.00

Electric 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 (kBtu/hr)	Install High Efficiency System?	System Quantity	System Type	Cooling Capacity per Unit (Tons)	Heating Capacity per Unit (kBtu/hr)	Cooling Mode Efficiency (SEER/EER)	Heating Mode Efficiency (COP)	Install Dual Enthalpy Economizer?	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
VP office	VP office	1	Split-System AC	1.50		Yes	1	Split-System AC	1.50		16.00		No	0.12	126	0.0	$19.62	$2,244.33	$138.00	107.38
Computer lab	Computer lab	1	Split-System AC	1.00		Yes	1	Split-System AC	1.00		16.00		No	0.09	88	0.0	$13.69	$1,496.22	$92.00	102.54
Server room	Server room	1	Split-System AC	2.00		Yes	1	Split-System AC	2.00		16.00		No	0.37	380	0.0	$59.36	$2,992.44	$184.00	47.32
Kitchen office	Kitchen office	1	Window AC	1.25		No							No	0.00	0	0.0	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	0.00
Main office	Main office	2	Split-System AC	1.00		Yes	2	Split-System AC	1.00		16.00		No	0.17	176	0.0	$27.39	$2,992.44	$184.00	102.54
Main office & Nurse's office	Main office & Nurse's office	2	Packaged Terminal AC	1.00		Yes	2	Split-System AC	1.00		16.00		No	0.78	1,073	0.0	$167.48	$2,992.44	$184.00	16.77
Library	Library	1	Split-System AC	2.00		Yes	1	Split-System AC	2.00		16.00		No	0.46	470	0.0	$73.41	$2,992.44	$184.00	38.26
VP office	VP office	1	Window AC	1.25		Yes	1	Window AC	1.25		12.00		No	0.28	383	0.0	$59.82	$1,360.95	$0.00	22.75
Main office	Main office	2	Split-System AC	2.00		Yes	2	Split-System AC	2.00		16.00		No	0.74	761	0.0	$118.71	$5,984.88	$368.00	47.32
M100, office	M100, office	2	Window AC	0.75		No							No	0.00	0	0.0	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	0.00
CR A100, A102, A103, A106	CR A100, A102, A103, A106	4	Window AC	1.25		No							No	0.00	0	0.0	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	0.00
Teacher's lounge	Teacher's lounge	1	Window AC	1.25		Yes	1	Window AC	1.25		12.00		No	0.28	383	0.0	$59.82	$1,360.95	$0.00	22.75
A105, A107, A112, A109, A111, A114, A116, A118, A115	A105, A107, A112, A109, A111, A114, A116, A118, A115	9	Window AC	1.25		No							No	0.00	0	0.0	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	0.00
B223, B221, B218, B216, B217, B215, B214, B213, B212, B211, B210, B208, B207, B205, B204, B203, B202, B201, B200	B223, B221, B218, B216, B217, B215, B214, B213, B212, B211, B210, B208, B207, B205, B204, B203, B202, B201, B200	21	Window AC	1.25		No							No	0.00	0	0.0	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	0.00
Computer lab	Computer lab	1	Split-System AC	1.50		Yes	1	Split-System AC	1.50		16.00		No	0.13	132	0.0	$20.54	$2,244.33	$138.00	102.54
Computer lab	Computer lab	2	Split-System AC	2.00		Yes	2	Split-System AC	2.00		16.00		No	0.74	761	0.0	$118.71	$5,984.88	$368.00	47.32

Fuel Heating 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)	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
Boiler room	All school	3	Non-Condensing Hot Water Boiler	3,080.00	Yes	3	Condensing Hot Water Boiler	3,080.00	93.00%	Ec	0.00	0	733.7	$6,719.10	$171,946.35	$18,480.00	22.84

Low-Flow Device Recommendations

	Recommedation Inputs				Energy Impact & Financial Analysis						
Location	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	Total Installation Cost	Total Incentives	Simple Payback w/ Incentives in Years
Receiving, AD office, girls locker room, boys locker room, MRR, WRR, Nurse's office, MRR, WRR, Faculty lounge, MRR< WRR	30	Faucet Aerator (Lavatory)	2.50	1.00	0.00	0	54.8	$502.05	$215.10	$0.00	0.43
Girls locker room, boys locker room	10	Showerhead	2.20	2.00	0.00	0	2.7	$24.79	$893.00	$0.00	36.02
Faculty lounge	1	Faucet Aerator (Kitchen)	2.50	2.20	0.00	0	0.4	$3.35	$7.17	$0.00	2.14

Walk-In Cooler/Freezer Inventory & Recommendations

	Existing Conditions		Proposed Conditions			Energy Impact & Financial Analysis						
Location	Cooler/ Freezer Quantity	Case Type/Temperature	Install EC Evaporator Fan Motors?	Install Electric Defrost Control?	Install Evaporator Fan Control?	Total Peak kW Savings	Total Annual kWh Savings	Total Annual MMBtu Savings	Total Annual Energy Cost Savings	Total Installation Cost	Total Incentives	Simple Payback w/ Incentives in Years
Kitchen	1	Cooler (35F to 55F)	No	No	No	0.00	0	0.0	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	0.00
Kitchen	1	Medium Temp Freezer (0F to 30F)	No	No	No	0.00	0	0.0	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	0.00

Commercial Refrigerator/Freezer Inventory & Recommendations

	Existing Conditions			Proposed Condi	Energy Impact & Financial Analysis						
Location	Quantity	Refrigerator/ Freezer Type	ENERGY STAR Qualified?	Install ENERGY STAR Equipment?	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
Kitchen	1	Refrigerator Chest	Yes	No	0.00	0	0.0	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	0.00
Kitchen	1	Stand-Up Refrigerator, Solid Door (31 - 50 cu. ft.)	Yes	No	0.00	0	0.0	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	0.00
Kitchen	1	Stand-Up Refrigerator, Glass Door (16 - 30 cu. ft.)	Yes	No	0.00	0	0.0	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	0.00
Kitchen	1	Stand-Up Freezer, Solid Door (31 - 50 cu. ft.)	Yes	No	0.00	0	0.0	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	0.00
Kitchen	1	Stand-Up Refrigerator, Solid Door (>50 cu. ft.)	Yes	No	0.00	0	0.0	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	0.00

Commercial Ice Maker Inventory & Recommendations

	Existing Conditions			Proposed Condi	Energy Impact & Financial Analysis						
Location	Quantity	Ice Maker Type	ENERGY STAR Qualified?	Install ENERGY STAR Equipment?	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
Kitchen	1	Ice Making Head (<450 lbs/day), Batch	No	No	0.00	0	0.0	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	0.00

Cooking Equipment Inventory & Recommendations

	Existing Conditions			Proposed Conditions	Energy Impact & Financial Analysis						
Location	Quantity	Equipment Type	High Efficiency Equipement?	Install High Efficiency Equipment?	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
Kitchen	4	Gas Convection Oven (Half Size)	Yes	No	0.00	0	0.0	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	0.00
Kitchen	1	Gas Combination Oven/Steam Cooker (<15 Pans)	Yes	No	0.00	0	0.0	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	0.00
Kitchen	2	Gas Steamer	Yes	No	0.00	0	0.0	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	0.00

Dishwasher Inventory & Recommendations

	Existing Conditions					Proposed Conditions	Energy Impact & Financial Analysis						
Location	Quantity	Dishwasher Type	Water Heater Fuel Type	Booster Heater Fuel Type	ENERGY STAR Qualified?	Install ENERGY STAR Equipment?	Total Peak kW Savings	Total Annual kWh Savings	Total Annual MMBtu Savings	Total Annual Energy Cost Savings	Total Installation Cost	Total Incentives	Payback w/ Incentives in Years
Kitchen	1	Single Tank Conveyor (High Temp)	Electric	N/A	Yes	No	0.00	0	0.0	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	0.00

Plug Load Inventory

	Existing Conditions			
Location	Quantity	Equipment Description	Energy Rate (W)	ENERGY STAR Qualified?
All school	182	Computer	145.0	Yes
All school	12	Laptop	45.0	Yes
All school	45	Printer - Small	20.0	Yes
All school	10	Printer - medium	60.0	Yes
All school	4	Printer - big	200.0	Yes
All school	1	Paper Shredder	150.0	Yes
All school	41	Projector	200.0	Yes
All school	5	Microwave	1,000.0	No
All school	2	Refrigerator - small	150.0	No
All school	2	Refrigerator - medium	150.0	No
All school	3	Refrigerator - large	218.0	No
All school	3	Coffee machine	900.0	Yes
All school	3	Toaster oven	1,200.0	Yes
All school	1	Television - LED	100.0	Yes
All school	40	Smart Board	5.0	Yes

Vending Machine Inventory & Recommendations

	Existing Conditions		Proposed Conditions	Energy Impact & Financial Analysis						
Location	Quantity	Vending Machine Type	Install Controls?	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
Kitchen	2	Refrigerated	Yes	0.00	3,224	0.0	$503.03	$460.00	$0.00	0.91

Appendix B: ENERGY STAR® Statement of Energy Performance

ENERGY STAR® Statement of Energy Performance

LEARN MORE AT energystar.gov

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ENERGY STAR® Score[1]

Monongahela Middle School

Primary Property Type: K-12 School
Gross Floor Area (ft²): 93,186
Built: 1984

For Year Ending: October 31, 2016
Date Generated: December 18, 2017

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

Property & Contact Information

Property Address	Property Owner	Primary Contact
Monongahela Middle School 890 Bankbridge Road Sewell, New Jersey 08080	_____ , (___)___-_____	____ _____ , (___)___-_____ _____

Property ID: 6136036

Energy Consumption and Energy Use Intensity (EUI)

Site EUI
81.9 kBtu/ft²

Source EUI
125.2 kBtu/ft²

Annual Energy by Fuel	
Electric - Grid (kBtu)	1,748,423 (23%)
Natural Gas (kBtu)	5,884,230 (77%)

National Median Comparison	
National Median Site EUI (kBtu/ft²)	78.6
National Median Source EUI (kBtu/ft²)	120.2
% Diff from National Median Source EUI	4%
Annual Emissions	
Greenhouse Gas Emissions (Metric Tons CO2e/year)	506

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)