Local Government Energy Audit:
Energy Audit Report

Hammonton BOE - Early Childhood Education Center

601 N. 4th St. C
Hammonton, New Jersey 08037
Early Childhood Education Center

December 17, 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 saving 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 Hammonton BOE - Early Childhood Education Center.

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

Hammonton BOE - Early Childhood Education Center is a 35,365 square foot facility comprised of a single-story building. The school building includes classrooms, offices, gym and a cafeteria.

Lighting at Hammonton BOE - Early Childhood Education Center consists of inefficient lighting and a variety of HVAC equipment. Heating is supplied by a natural gas fired hot water boiler. Cooling in the building is provided mostly by split system air conditioners and self-contained unit ventilators for classrooms. 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 eight measures which together represent an opportunity for Hammonton BOE - Early Childhood Education Center to reduce annual energy costs by roughly $14,645 and annual greenhouse gas emissions by 94,834 lbs CO_2e. We estimate that if all measures were implemented as recommended, the project would pay for itself in 5.9 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 Hammonton BOE - Early Childhood Education Center's annual energy use by 10%.

Figure 1 – Previous 12 Month Utility Costs

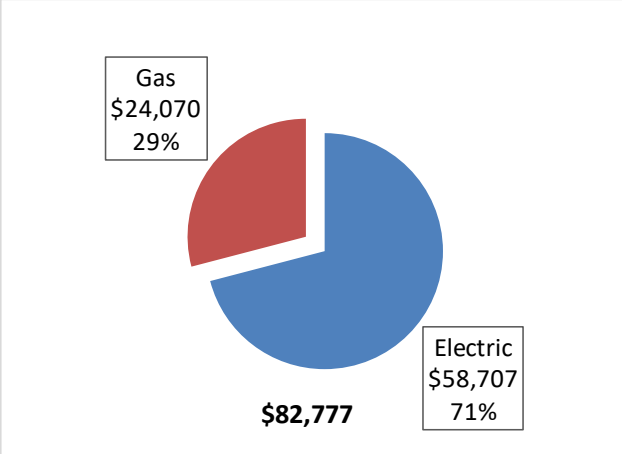
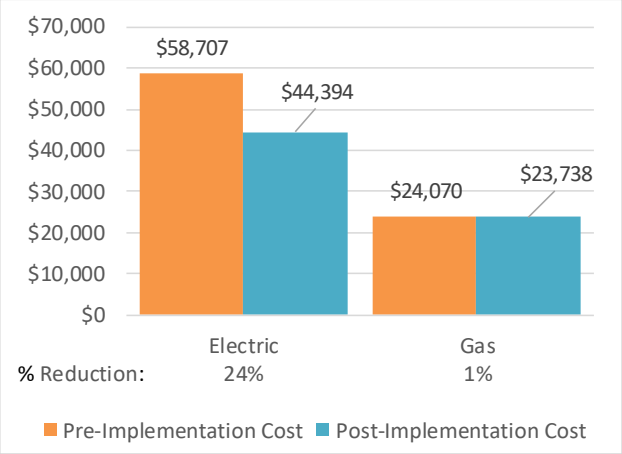


Figure 2 – Potential Post-Implementation Costs



A detailed description of Hammonton BOE - Early Childhood Education Center'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			**63,357**	**15.9**	**0.0**	**$9,961.22**	**$61,995.36**	**$9,960.00**	**$52,035.36**	**5.2**	**63,800**
ECM 1	Install LED Fixtures	Yes	19,910	4.0	0.0	$3,130.27	$39,150.60	$4,920.00	$34,230.60	10.9	20,049
ECM 2	Retrofit Fluorescent Fixtures with LED Lamps and Drivers	Yes	1,387	0.4	0.0	$218.13	$789.86	$40.00	$749.86	3.4	1,397
ECM 3	Retrofit Fixtures with LED Lamps	Yes	42,060	11.5	0.0	$6,612.83	$22,054.90	$5,000.00	$17,054.90	2.6	42,354
Lighting Control Measures			**13,252**	**3.6**	**0.0**	**$2,083.51**	**$26,950.00**	**$2,170.00**	**$24,780.00**	**11.9**	**13,345**
ECM 4	Install Occupancy Sensor Lighting Controls	Yes	13,252	3.6	0.0	$2,083.51	$26,950.00	$2,170.00	$24,780.00	11.9	13,345
Variable Frequency Drive (VFD) Measures			**12,817**	**2.5**	**0.0**	**$2,015.07**	**$9,291.15**	**$400.00**	**$8,891.15**	**4.4**	**12,906**
ECM 5	Install VFDs on Constant Volume (CV) HVAC	Yes	5,163	1.6	0.0	$811.81	$3,275.85	$400.00	$2,875.85	3.5	5,199
ECM 6	Install VFDs on Hot Water Pumps	Yes	7,653	0.9	0.0	$1,203.26	$6,015.30	$0.00	$6,015.30	5.0	7,707
HVAC System Improvements			**667**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**$104.83**	**$1,359.42**	**$0.00**	**$1,359.42**	**13.0**	**671**
	Implement Demand Control Ventilation	No	667	0.0	0.0	$104.83	$1,359.42	$0.00	$1,359.42	13.0	671
Domestic Water Heating Upgrade			**0**	**0.0**	**27.0**	**$331.88**	**$172.08**	**$0.00**	**$172.08**	**0.5**	**3,160**
ECM 7	Install Low-Flow Domestic Hot Water Devices	Yes	0	0.0	27.0	$331.88	$172.08	$0.00	$172.08	0.5	3,160
Plug Load Equipment Control - Vending Machine			**1,612**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**$253.42**	**$230.00**	**$0.00**	**$230.00**	**0.9**	**1,623**
ECM 8	Vending Machine Control	Yes	1,612	0.0	0.0	$253.42	$230.00	$0.00	$230.00	0.9	1,623
TOTALS FOR HIGH PRIORITY MEASURES			**91,037**	**22.0**	**27.0**	**$14,645.10**	**$98,638.59**	**$12,530.00**	**$86,108.59**	**5.9**	**94,834**
TOTALS FOR ALL EVALUATED MEASURES			**91,704**	**22.0**	**27.0**	**$14,749.94**	**$99,998.01**	**$12,530.00**	**$87,468.01**	**5.9**	**95,505**

* - 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 measures 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.

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.

HVAC System Improvements generally involve the installation of automated controls to reduce heating and cooling demand during periods of reduced demand. These measures could encompass changing temperature setpoints, using outside air for free cooling, or limiting excessive outside air during extreme outdoor air temperature conditions. These measures save energy by reducing the demand on HVAC systems and the amount of time systems operate.

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 outlet when not in use.

Energy Efficient Practices

TRC also identified six 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 Hammonton BOE - Early Childhood Education Center include:

- Close Doors and Windows
- Perform Proper Lighting Maintenance
- Develop a Lighting Maintenance Schedule
- Clean Evaporator/Condenser Coils on AC 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 Hammonton BOE - Early Childhood Education Center. 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	70	kW DC STC
Electric Generation	83,396	kWh/yr
Displaced Cost	$7,260	/yr
Installed Cost	$273,000	

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
- Direct Install
- 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 5.

This facility may also qualify for the Direct Install program which can provide turnkey installation of multiple measures, through an authorized network of participating contractors. This program can provide substantially higher incentives than SmartStart, up to 70% of the cost of selected measures, although measure eligibility will have to be assessed and be verified by the designated Direct Install contractor and, in most cases, they will perform the installation work.

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 8.3 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 5. You may also check the following website for more details: www.njcleanenergy.com/ci.

2 FACILITY INFORMATION AND EXISTING CONDITIONS

2.1 Project Contacts

Figure 5 – Project Contacts

Name	Role	E-Mail	Phone #
Customer			
Barbara Prettyman	Business Admiistrator	bprettyman@hammontonps.org	609-567-7053
TRC Energy Services			
Alexander Klieverik	Auditor	AKlieverik@trcsolutions.com	(732) 855-0033

2.2 General Site Information

On June 21, 2018, TRC performed an energy audit at Hammonton BOE - Early Childhood Education Center located in Hammonton, New Jersey. TRC's team met with Bob Wilson to review the facility operations and help focus our investigation on specific energy-using systems.

Hammonton BOE - Early Childhood Education Center is a 35,365 square foot facility comprised of a single-story building. The school building includes classrooms, offices, gym and a cafeteria.

The building was constructed in 2001.

2.3 Building Occupancy

The school building is open Monday through Friday. The typical schedule is presented in the table below. Typical occupancy of the school is 375 students and 69 staff. The entire facility is operational for 10 months out of the year.

Figure 6 - Building Schedule

Building Name	Weekday/Weekend	Operating Schedule
Early Childhood Education Center	Weekday	8AM - 4PM
Early Childhood Education Center	Weekend	Closed

2.4 Building Envelope

The building is constructed of concrete block and structural steel with a stone facade. The building has a combination of gable and flat roof sections, the gable section of which is covered with asphalt shingles and the flat section with black membrane. The building has double pane windows which are in good condition and show little sign of excessive infiltration. The exterior doors are constructed of aluminum and in good condition.

Image 1. Arial screenshot of the building

2.5 On-Site Generation

Hammonton BOE - Early Childhood Education Center does not have any on-site electric generation capacity.

2.6 Energy-Using Systems

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

Lighting System

Lighting at the facility is provided mostly by linear fluorescent T8 lamps with electronic ballasts as well as by some compact fluorescent lamps (CFL), U-bend fluorescent and a few fluorescent T12 lamps and high intensity discharge (HID) lighting. Most of the fluorescent fixtures are 2-lamp or 4-foot long troffers with diffusers. The interior HID lighting is mostly in cafeteria area.

Image 2. Pictures of various fluorescent & HID interior lighting throughout the building

The hallways are primarily lit by fluorescent U-bend T8 troffer fixtures and CFL lamps in recessed/wall scone fixtures. All exit signs in the building are LED.

Image 3. Picture of hallway lighting and exit signs

Lighting is controlled by wall switches in most spaces and is turned on during operating hours of the building.

The building's exterior lighting is minimal and consists mainly of wall mounted fixtures. Sources include high pressure sodium (HPS) fixtures, metal halide (MH) fixtures, LED wall packs and CFL screw-in lamps. All exterior lighting are controlled by photocells.

Image 4. Pictures of the various exterior HID lighting

Hot Water Heating System

The hot water system consists of one Thermal Solutions 1,320 kBtu/hr output, non-condensing hot water boiler. The boilers have a nominal combustion efficiency of 88%. The boilers provide hot water to unit ventilators and radiators for most of the school.

The boilers are in good condition and well maintained.

Image 5. Picture of the boilers

Direct Expansion Air Conditioning System (DX)

Most of the building is cooled by a mixture of split system AC units and self-contained unit ventilators. Three split system AC units (sized 30 tons, 4 tons and 3 tons) serve the cafeteria, main office and nurse's office respectively. Classrooms are served by 3.4 ton self-contained unit ventilators.

Image 6. Pictures of the condensing units of the air conditioning units and unit ventilator

The units are controlled by individual thermostats located in their respective zones.

Domestic Hot Water Heating System

The domestic hot water heating system for the facility consists of one State Industries gas fired hot water heater with an input rating of 199.99 kBtu/hr and a nominal efficiency of 80%. The water heater has a 100-gallon storage tank.

Image 7. Picture of the domestic hot water heater

Refrigeration

The kitchen has a 0.5-ton walk-in refrigerator that is used to store food prepared for school lunches. The walk-in space temperature is maintained at 36°F.

Image 8. Pictures of the walk-in refrigerator

Building Plug Load

There are roughly 63 computer work stations throughout the facility. Roughly 90% of the computers are desktop units with LCD monitors. There is no centralized PC power management software installed.

The facility has a refrigerated beverage vending machines. The plug loads in the building also consist of refrigerators, microwaves, televisions, copy machines, printers and shredders. The facility has one refrigerated vending machine and one non-refrigerated vending machine.

2.7 Water-Using Systems

There are 17 restrooms at this facility. A sampling of restrooms found that all of the faucets are rated for 2.2 gallons per minute (gpm).

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

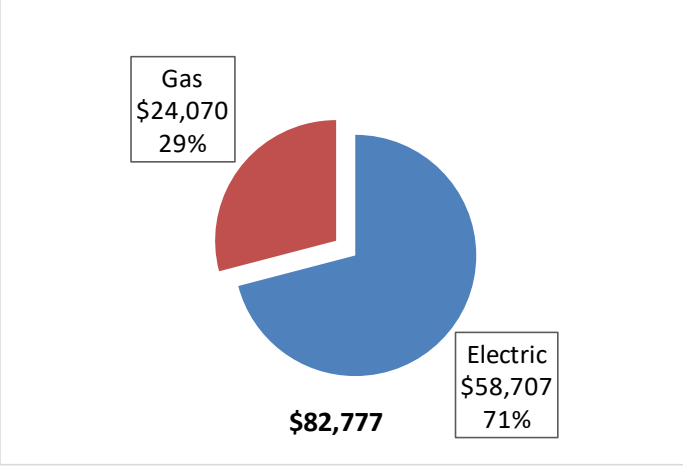
The following energy consumption and cost data is based on the last 12-month period of utility billing data that was provided for each utility. A profile of the annual energy consumption and energy cost of the facility was developed from this information.

Figure 7 - Utility Summary

tility Summary for Hammonton BOE - Early Childhood Education Cent		
Fuel	**Usage**	**Cost**
Electricity	373,399 kWh	$58,707
Natural Gas	19,574 Therms	$24,070
Total		**$82,777**

The current annual energy cost for this facility is $82,777 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 $0.157/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 monthly electricity consumption and peak demand are shown in the chart below.

Figure 9 - Electric Usage & Demand

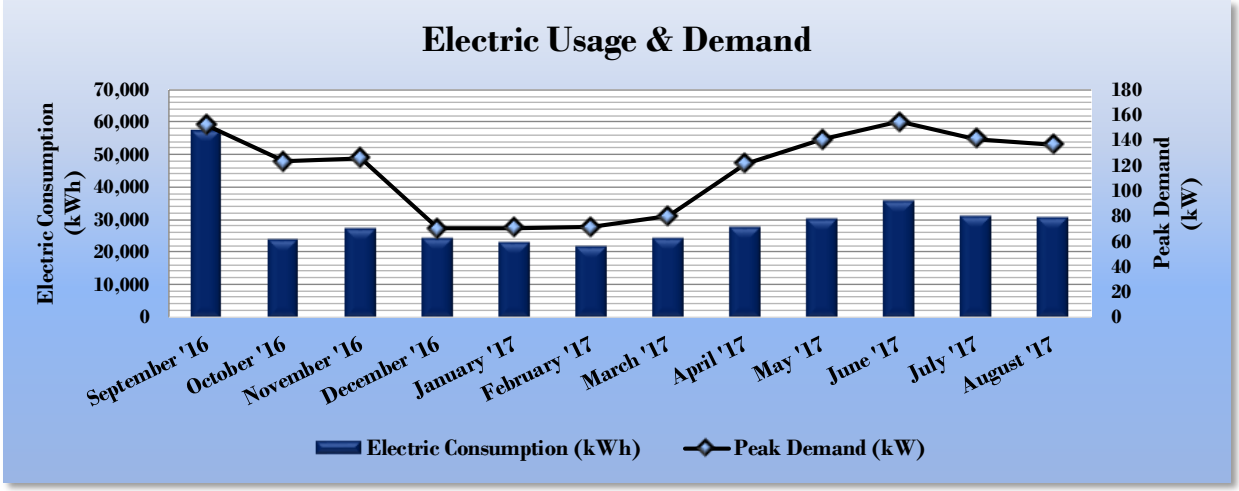


Figure 10 - Electric Usage & Demand

Electric Billing Data for Hammonton BOE - Early Childhood Education Center					
Period Ending	Days in Period	Electric Usage (kWh)	Demand (kW)	Demand Cost	Total Electric Cost
9/21/16	33	57,480	152		$9,064
10/18/16	26	24,280	123		$3,993
11/18/16	30	27,280	126		$4,513
12/19/16	30	24,600	70		$4,174
1/19/17	30	23,380	70		$3,965
2/16/17	27	22,160	71		$3,756
3/19/17	30	24,520	80		$4,066
4/19/17	30	27,960	122		$4,633
5/19/17	29	30,240	140		$4,921
6/21/17	32	36,080	155		$5,128
7/19/17	27	31,080	141		$4,198
8/17/17	28	31,040	137		$4,206
Totals	**352**	**360,100**	**154.8**	**$0**	**$56,616**
Annual	**365**	**373,399**	**154.8**	**$0**	**$58,707**

3.3 Natural Gas Usage

Natural gas is provided by South Jersey Gas. The average gas cost for the past 12 months is $1.230/therm, which is the blended rate used throughout the analyses in this report. The monthly gas consumption is shown in the chart below.

Figure 11 - Natural Gas Usage

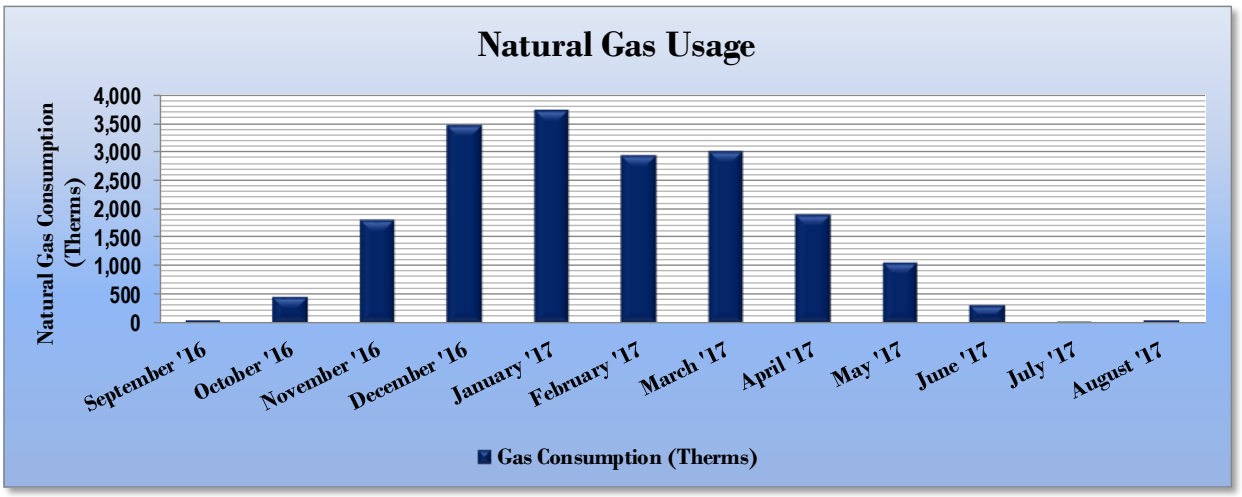


Figure 12 - Natural Gas Usage

as Billing Data for Hammonton BOE - Early Childhood Education Cent			
Period Ending	Days in Period	Natural Gas Usage (Therms)	Natural Gas Cost
9/21/16	33	53	$82
10/18/16	26	463	$481
11/18/16	30	1,812	$1,869
12/19/16	30	3,489	$3,608
1/19/17	30	3,739	$5,221
2/16/17	27	2,950	$4,122
3/19/17	30	3,017	$4,215
4/19/17	30	1,900	$1,948
5/19/17	29	1,060	$1,122
6/21/17	32	320	$362
7/19/17	27	35	$64
8/17/17	28	39	$119
Totals	**352**	**18,877**	**$23,213**
Annual	**365**	**19,574**	**$24,070**

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.

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		
	Hammonton BOE - Early Childhood Education Center	National Median Building Type: School (K-12)
Source Energy Use Intensity (kBtu/ft^2)	171.2	141.4
Site Energy Use Intensity (kBtu/ft^2)	91.4	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		
	Hammonton BOE - Early Childhood Education Center	National Median Building Type: School (K-12)
Source Energy Use Intensity (kBtu/ft^2)	142.9	141.4
Site Energy Use Intensity (kBtu/ft^2)	81.8	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. Your building is not one of the building categories that are eligible to receive a score.

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

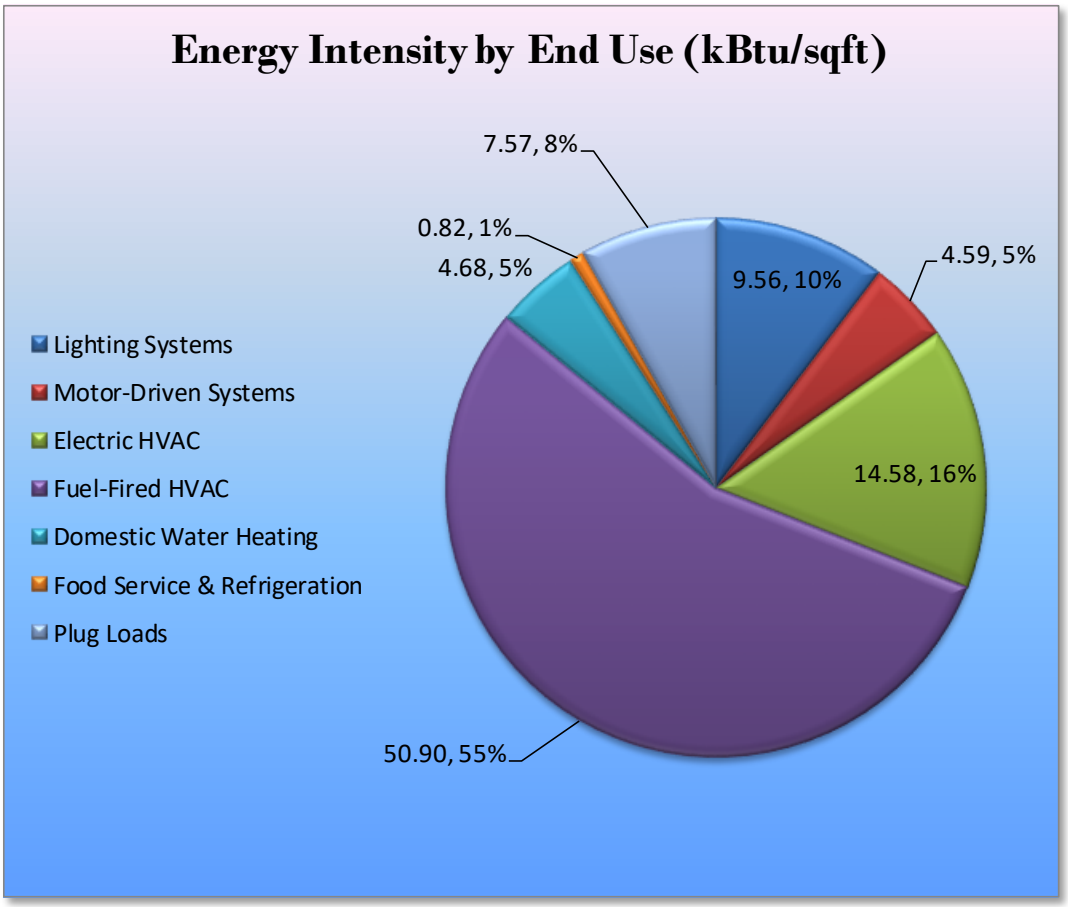
For more information on ENERGY STAR® certification go to: https://www.energystar.gov/buildings/facility-owners-and-managers/existing-buildings/earn-recognition/energy-star-certification/how-app-1.

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 Hammonton BOE - Early Childhood Education Center 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 5.

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		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		**63,357**	**15.9**	**0.0**	**$9,961.22**	**$61,995.36**	**$9,960.00**	**$52,035.36**	**5.2**	**63,800**
ECM 1	Install LED Fixtures	19,910	4.0	0.0	$3,130.27	$39,150.60	$4,920.00	$34,230.60	10.9	20,049
ECM 2	Retrofit Fluorescent Fixtures with LED Lamps and Drivers	1,387	0.4	0.0	$218.13	$789.86	$40.00	$749.86	3.4	1,397
ECM 3	Retrofit Fixtures with LED Lamps	42,060	11.5	0.0	$6,612.83	$22,054.90	$5,000.00	$17,054.90	2.6	42,354
Lighting Control Measures		**13,252**	**3.6**	**0.0**	**$2,083.51**	**$26,950.00**	**$2,170.00**	**$24,780.00**	**11.9**	**13,345**
ECM 4	Install Occupancy Sensor Lighting Controls	13,252	3.6	0.0	$2,083.51	$26,950.00	$2,170.00	$24,780.00	11.9	13,345
Variable Frequency Drive (VFD) Measures		**12,817**	**2.5**	**0.0**	**$2,015.07**	**$9,291.15**	**$400.00**	**$8,891.15**	**4.4**	**12,906**
ECM 5	Install VFDs on Constant Volume (CV) HVAC	5,163	1.6	0.0	$811.81	$3,275.85	$400.00	$2,875.85	3.5	5,199
ECM 6	Install VFDs on Hot Water Pumps	7,653	0.9	0.0	$1,203.26	$6,015.30	$0.00	$6,015.30	5.0	7,707
Domestic Water Heating Upgrade		**0**	**0.0**	**27.0**	**$331.88**	**$172.08**	**$0.00**	**$172.08**	**0.5**	**3,160**
ECM 7	Install Low-Flow Domestic Hot Water Devices	0	0.0	27.0	$331.88	$172.08	$0.00	$172.08	0.5	3,160
Plug Load Equipment Control - Vending Machine		**1,612**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**$253.42**	**$230.00**	**$0.00**	**$230.00**	**0.9**	**1,623**
ECM 8	Vending Machine Control	1,612	0.0	0.0	$253.42	$230.00	$0.00	$230.00	0.9	1,623
TOTALS		**91,037**	**22.0**	**27.0**	**$14,645.10**	**$98,638.59**	**$12,530.00**	**$86,108.59**	**5.9**	**94,834**

* - 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).

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		**63,357**	**15.9**	**0.0**	**$9,961.22**	**$61,995.36**	**$9,960.00**	**$52,035.36**	**5.2**	**63,800**
ECM 1	Install LED Fixtures	19,910	4.0	0.0	$3,130.27	$39,150.60	$4,920.00	$34,230.60	10.9	20,049
ECM 2	Retrofit Fluorescent Fixtures with LED Lamps and Drivers	1,387	0.4	0.0	$218.13	$789.86	$40.00	$749.86	3.4	1,397
ECM 3	Retrofit Fixtures with LED Lamps	42,060	11.5	0.0	$6,612.83	$22,054.90	$5,000.00	$17,054.90	2.6	42,354

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	9,226	2.5	0.0	$1,450.54	$7,505.65	$1,800.00	$5,705.65	3.9	9,290
Exterior	10,684	1.5	0.0	$1,679.73	$31,644.95	$3,120.00	$28,524.95	17.0	10,758

Measure Description

We recommend replacing fixtures containing high intensity discharge (HID) fixtures with new high-performance LED lamps and fixtures throughout the building. Replace the metal halide (MH) wallpacks, ceiling mounted recessed fixtures, and flag lights located along the building exterior. This measure saves energy by installing LEDs which use less power than other technologies with a comparable light output. The measure payback, especially for interior areas, is projected as long. TRC notes that pricing for LED fixtures continues to drop, and our payback estimates are accordingly conservative for this measure.

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

ECM 2: Retrofit Fluorescent Fixtures with LED Lamps and Drivers

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	1,387	0.4	0.0	$218.13	$789.86	$40.00	$749.86	3.4	1,397
Exterior	0	0.0	0.0	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	0.0	0

Measure Description

We recommend retrofitting existing fluorescent fixtures by removing fluorescent tubes and ballasts and replacing them with LEDs and LED drivers (if necessary), which are designed to be used retrofitted fluorescent fixtures. The measure uses the existing fixture housing but replaces the rest of the components with more efficient lighting technology. 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 fluorescent tubes.

ECM 3: 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	41,834	11.5	0.0	$6,577.24	$21,946.18	$4,980.00	$16,966.18	2.6	42,126
Exterior	226	0.0	0.0	$35.58	$108.72	$20.00	$88.72	2.5	228

Measure Description

We recommend retrofitting existing compact linear fluorescent (CFL), T8 fluorescent lamps and U-bend T8 lamps 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 tube and more than ten 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		**13,252**	**3.6**	**0.0**	**$2,083.51**	**$26,950.00**	**$2,170.00**	**$24,780.00**	**11.9**	**13,345**
ECM 4	Install Occupancy Sensor Lighting Controls	13,252	3.6	0.0	$2,083.51	$26,950.00	$2,170.00	$24,780.00	11.9	13,345

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 4: 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)
13,252	3.6	0.0	$2,083.51	$26,950.00	$2,170.00	$24,780.00	11.9	13,345

Measure Description

We recommend installing occupancy sensors to control lighting fixtures that are currently controlled by manual switches in many classrooms and storage spaces. 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.

4.1.3 Variable Frequency Drive Measures

Our recommendations for variable frequency drive (VFD) measures are summarized in Figure 19 below.

Figure 19 – 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		**12,817**	**2.5**	**0.0**	**$2,015.07**	**$9,291.15**	**$400.00**	**$8,891.15**	**4.4**	**12,906**
ECM 5	Install VFDs on Constant Volume (CV) HVAC	5,163	1.6	0.0	$811.81	$3,275.85	$400.00	$2,875.85	3.5	5,199
ECM 6	Install VFDs on Hot Water Pumps	7,653	0.9	0.0	$1,203.26	$6,015.30	$0.00	$6,015.30	5.0	7,707

ECM 5: 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)
5,163	1.6	0.0	$811.81	$3,275.85	$400.00	$2,875.85	3.5	5,199

Measure Description

We recommend installing a variable frequency drive (VFD) to control the cafeteria supply fan motor speed 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.

For air handlers with direct expansion (DX) cooling systems, the minimum air flow across the cooling coil required to prevent the coil from freezing will have to be determined during the final project design. The control system should be programmed to maintain the minimum air flow whenever the compressor is operating.

ECM 6: 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)
7,653	0.9	0.0	$1,203.26	$6,015.30	$0.00	$6,015.30	5.0	7,707

Measure Description

We recommend installing variable frequency drives (VFDs) to control the 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.

4.1.4 Domestic Hot Water Heating System Upgrades

Our recommendations for domestic water heating system improvements are summarized in Figure 20 below.

Figure 20 - 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**	**27.0**	**$331.88**	**$172.08**	**$0.00**	**$172.08**	**0.5**	**3,160**
ECM 7	Install Low-Flow Domestic Hot Water Devices	0	0.0	27.0	$331.88	$172.08	$0.00	$172.08	0.5	3,160

ECM 7: 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	27.0	$331.88	$172.08	$0.00	$172.08	0.5	3,160

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 can reduce hot water usage, relative to standard aerators, which saves 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.

4.1.5 Plug Load Equipment Control - Vending Machines

Our recommendations for plug load equipment control measures are summarized in Figure 21 below.

Figure 21 - 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		**1,612**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**$253.42**	**$230.00**	**$0.00**	**$230.00**	**0.9**	**1,623**
ECM 8	Vending Machine Control	1,612	0.0	0.0	$253.42	$230.00	$0.00	$230.00	0.9	1,623

ECM 8: 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)
1,612	0.0	0.0	$253.42	$230.00	$0.00	$230.00	0.9	1,623

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 ECM Evaluated But Not Recommended

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

Figure 22 – Summary of Measure 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)
HVAC System Improvements	**667**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**$104.83**	**$1,359.42**	**$0.00**	**$1,359.42**	**13.0**	**671**
Implement Demand Control Ventilation	667	0.0	0.0	$104.83	$1,359.42	$0.00	$1,359.42	13.0	671
TOTALS	**667**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**$104.83**	**$1,359.42**	**$0.00**	**$1,359.42**	**13.0**	**671**

* - 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).

Implement Demand Control Ventilation (DCV)

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)
667	0.0	0.0	$104.83	$1,359.42	$0.00	$1,359.42	13.0	671

Measure Description

Demand control ventilation (DCV) monitors indoor air CO_2 content to measure room occupancy. This data is used to regulate the amount of outdoor provided to the space for ventilation. In order to ensure adequate air quality, standard ventilation systems often provide outside air based on a space's estimated maximum occupancy. However, during low occupancy periods, the space may be over ventilated. This wastes energy through excessive fan more usage and additional cost to heat and cool the excessive air flow. DCV reduces unnecessary outdoor air intake by regulating ventilation based on actual occupancy levels, saving significant amounts of energy. DCV is most suited for facilities where occupancy levels vary significantly hour to hour and day to day.

Energy savings associated with DCV are based on hours of operation, space occupancy, system air flow, outside air reduction, and other factors. Energy savings results from eliminating unnecessary ventilation and space conditioning.

Reasons for not Recommending

DCV was considered for AHU-3 serving cafeteria. But due to the long payback period it is not recommended.

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.

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.

Perform Proper Lighting Maintenance

In order to sustain optimal lighting levels, lighting fixtures should undergo routine maintenance. Light levels decrease over time due to lamp aging, lamp and ballast failure, and buildup of dirt and dust on lamps, fixtures and reflective surfaces. Together, these factors can reduce total illumination by 20% - 60% or more, while operating fixtures continue drawing full power. To limit this reduction, lamps, reflectors and diffusers should be thoroughly cleaned of dirt, dust, oil, and smoke film buildup approximately every 6 – 12 months.

Develop a Lighting Maintenance Schedule

In addition to routine fixture cleaning, development of a maintenance schedule can both ensure maintenance is performed regularly and can reduce the overall cost of fixture re-lamping and re-ballasting. By re-lamping and re-ballasting fixtures in groups, lighting levels are better maintained and the number of site visits by a lighting technician or contractor can be minimized, decreasing the overall cost of maintenance.

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.

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 gallons per flush (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 4.1.4 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.

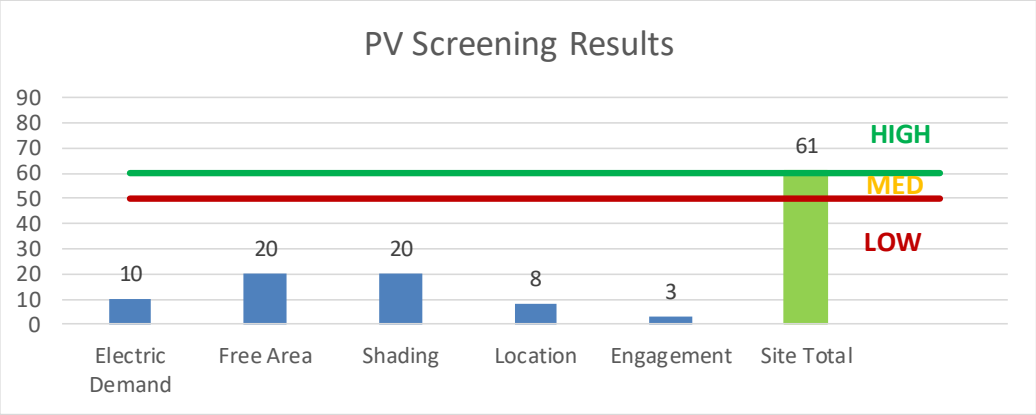
6.1 Photovoltaic

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 Hammonton BOE - Early Childhood Education Center is interested in pursuing the installation of PV, we recommended a full feasibility study be conducted.

Figure 23 - Photovoltaic Screening



Potential	High	
System Potential	70	kW DC STC
Electric Generation	83,396	kWh/yr
Displaced Cost	$7,260	/yr
Installed Cost	$273,000	

Solar projects must register their projects in the SREC (Solar Renewable Energy Certificate) Registration Program (SREC) 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.

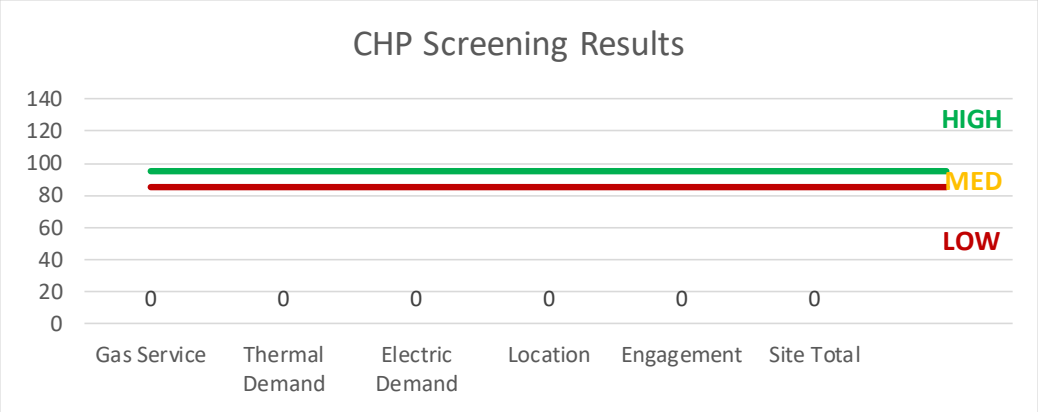
CHP systems are typically used to produce a portion of the electric power used onsite by a facility, with the balance of electric power needs supplied by grid purchases. The heat is used to supplement (or supplant) existing boilers for the purpose of space heating and/or domestic hot water heating. Waste 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 24 - 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 (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.

Typically, this program is not recommended for schools. but if the facility is interested, we recommend you reach out to a Curtailment Service Provider for more details of this 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 25 for a list of the eligible programs identified for each recommended ECM.

Figure 25 - 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 Fluorescent Fixtures with LED Lamps and Drivers	x		x			
ECM 3	Retrofit Fixtures with LED Lamps	x		x			
ECM 4	Install Occupancy Sensor Lighting Controls	x		x			
ECM 5	Install VFDs on Constant Volume (CV) HVAC	x		x			
ECM 6	Install VFDs on Hot Water Pumps	x		x			
ECM 7	Install Low-Flow Domestic Hot Water Devices	x		x			
ECM 8	Vending Machine Control	x		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. Direct Install caters to small to mid-size facilities that can bundle multiple ECMs together. This can greatly simplify participation and may lead to higher incentive amounts, but requires the use of pre-approved contractors. 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. The Large Energy Users Program (LEUP) is available to New Jersey's largest energy users giving them flexibility to install as little or as many measures, in a single facility or several facilities, with incentives capped based on the entity's annual energy consumption. LEUP applicants can use in-house staff or a preferred contractor.

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 Direct Install

Overview

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

Incentives

The program pays up to 70% of the total installed cost of eligible measures, up to $125,000 per project. Direct Install participants will also be held to a fiscal year cap of $250,000 per entity.

How to Participate

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

Since Direct Install offers a free assessment of eligible measures, Direct Install is also available to small businesses and other commercial facilities too that may not be eligible for the more detailed facility audits provided by LGEA.

Detailed program descriptions and applications can be found at: www.njcleanenergy.com/DI.

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	8	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	62	2,080	Relamp	Yes	8	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	29	1,456	0.22	798	0.0	$125.46	$562.12	$115.00	3.56
Boiler Room	1	Exit Signs: LED - 2 W Lamp	None	6	8,760	None	No	1	Exit Signs: LED - 2 W Lamp	None	6	8,760	0.00	0	0.0	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	0.00
Room 5	19	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	62	2,080	Relamp	Yes	19	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	29	1,456	0.52	1,895	0.0	$297.97	$1,233.79	$260.00	3.27
Room 5 RR	1	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	62	2,080	Relamp	Yes	1	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	29	1,456	0.03	100	0.0	$15.68	$306.52	$10.00	18.91
Room 3	15	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	62	2,080	Relamp	Yes	15	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	29	1,456	0.41	1,496	0.0	$235.24	$1,087.73	$220.00	3.69
Room 3 RR	1	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	62	2,080	Relamp	Yes	1	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	29	1,456	0.03	100	0.0	$15.68	$306.52	$10.00	18.91
Room 4	15	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	62	2,080	Relamp	Yes	15	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	29	1,456	0.41	1,496	0.0	$235.24	$1,087.73	$220.00	3.69
Room 4	1	Exit Signs: LED - 2 W Lamp	None	6	8,760	None	No	1	Exit Signs: LED - 2 W Lamp	None	6	8,760	0.00	0	0.0	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	0.00
Room 4 Restroom	1	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	62	2,080	Relamp	Yes	1	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	29	1,456	0.03	100	0.0	$15.68	$306.52	$10.00	18.91
Room 1	15	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	62	2,080	Relamp	Yes	15	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	29	1,456	0.41	1,496	0.0	$235.24	$1,087.73	$220.00	3.69
Room 1 Restroom	1	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	62	2,080	Relamp	Yes	1	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	29	1,456	0.03	100	0.0	$15.68	$306.52	$10.00	18.91
Room 2	15	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	62	2,080	Relamp	Yes	15	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	29	1,456	0.41	1,496	0.0	$235.24	$1,087.73	$220.00	3.69
Room 2	1	Exit Signs: LED - 2 W Lamp	None	6	8,760	None	No	1	Exit Signs: LED - 2 W Lamp	None	6	8,760	0.00	0	0.0	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	0.00
Room 2 Restroom	1	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	62	2,080	Relamp	Yes	1	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	29	1,456	0.03	100	0.0	$15.68	$306.52	$10.00	18.91
Main Office	12	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	62	2,080	Relamp	Yes	12	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	29	1,456	0.33	1,197	0.0	$188.19	$978.18	$190.00	4.19
Main Office	1	Exit Signs: LED - 2 W Lamp	None	6	8,760	None	No	1	Exit Signs: LED - 2 W Lamp	None	6	8,760	0.00	0	0.0	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	0.00
CST Office	2	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 4L	Wall Switch	114	2,080	Relamp	Yes	2	LED - Linear Tubes: (4) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	58	1,456	0.10	351	0.0	$55.21	$416.06	$75.00	6.18
CST Office Restroom	1	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	62	2,080	Relamp	Yes	1	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	29	1,456	0.03	100	0.0	$15.68	$306.52	$10.00	18.91
CST Office Fischer	2	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 4L	Wall Switch	114	2,080	Relamp	Yes	2	LED - Linear Tubes: (4) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	58	1,456	0.10	351	0.0	$55.21	$416.06	$75.00	6.18
Principal Office	2	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 4L	Wall Switch	114	2,080	Relamp	Yes	2	LED - Linear Tubes: (4) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	58	1,456	0.10	351	0.0	$55.21	$416.06	$75.00	6.18
Faculty Room	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	$110.42	$562.12	$115.00	4.05
Mail Room	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	$110.42	$562.12	$115.00	4.05
Conference Room	2	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 4L	Wall Switch	114	2,080	Relamp	Yes	2	LED - Linear Tubes: (4) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	58	1,456	0.10	351	0.0	$55.21	$416.06	$75.00	6.18
Mail Room	1	Exit Signs: LED - 2 W Lamp	None	6	8,760	None	No	1	Exit Signs: LED - 2 W Lamp	None	6	8,760	0.00	0	0.0	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	0.00
Mise's Office	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	$94.09	$489.09	$95.00	4.19

	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
Mise's Office Restroom	1	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	62	2,080	Relamp	Yes	1	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	29	1,456	0.03	100	0.0	$15.68	$306.52	$10.00	18.91
M/V Restroom	1	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	62	2,080	Relamp	Yes	1	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	29	1,456	0.03	100	0.0	$15.68	$306.52	$10.00	18.91
Kindergarten Room 11	18	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	62	2,080	Relamp	Yes	18	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	29	1,456	0.49	1,795	0.0	$282.28	$1,197.27	$250.00	3.36
Kindergarten Room 11	1	Exit Signs: LED - 2 W Lamp	None	6	8,760	None	No	1	Exit Signs: LED - 2 W Lamp	None	6	8,760	0.00	0	0.0	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	0.00
Kindergarten Room 11 Restroom	1	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	62	2,080	Relamp	Yes	1	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	29	1,456	0.03	100	0.0	$15.68	$306.52	$10.00	18.91
Kindergarten Room 10	18	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	62	2,080	Relamp	Yes	18	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	29	1,456	0.49	1,795	0.0	$282.28	$1,197.27	$250.00	3.36
Kindergarten Room 10 Restroom	1	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	62	2,080	Relamp	Yes	1	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	29	1,456	0.03	100	0.0	$15.68	$306.52	$10.00	18.91
Kindergarten Room 12	18	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	62	2,080	Relamp	Yes	18	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	29	1,456	0.49	1,795	0.0	$282.28	$1,197.27	$250.00	3.36
Kindergarten Room 12 Restroom	1	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	62	2,080	Relamp	Yes	1	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	29	1,456	0.03	100	0.0	$15.68	$306.52	$10.00	18.91
Kindergarten Room 13	18	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	62	2,080	Relamp	Yes	18	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	29	1,456	0.49	1,795	0.0	$282.28	$1,197.27	$250.00	3.36
Kindergarten Room 13	1	Exit Signs: LED - 2 W Lamp	None	6	8,760	None	No	1	Exit Signs: LED - 2 W Lamp	None	6	8,760	0.00	0	0.0	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	0.00
Kindergarten Room 13 Restroom	1	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	62	2,080	Relamp	Yes	1	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	29	1,456	0.03	100	0.0	$15.68	$306.52	$10.00	18.91
Girls Restroom	5	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 4L	Wall Switch	114	2,080	Relamp	Yes	5	LED - Linear Tubes: (4) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	58	1,456	0.24	878	0.0	$138.02	$635.15	$100.00	3.88
Boys Restroom	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	$110.42	$562.12	$80.00	4.37
Kindergarten Room 7	18	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	62	2,080	Relamp	Yes	18	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	29	1,456	0.49	1,795	0.0	$282.28	$1,197.27	$250.00	3.36
Kindergarten Room 7 Restroom	1	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	62	2,080	Relamp	Yes	1	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	29	1,456	0.03	100	0.0	$15.68	$306.52	$10.00	18.91
Kindergarten Room 6	18	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	62	2,080	Relamp	Yes	18	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	29	1,456	0.49	1,795	0.0	$282.28	$1,197.27	$250.00	3.36
Kindergarten Room 6 Restroom	1	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	62	2,080	Relamp	Yes	1	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	29	1,456	0.03	100	0.0	$15.68	$306.52	$10.00	18.91
Kindergarten Room 8	18	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	62	2,080	Relamp	Yes	18	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	29	1,456	0.49	1,795	0.0	$282.28	$1,197.27	$250.00	3.36
Kindergarten Room 8 Restroom	1	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	62	2,080	Relamp	Yes	1	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	29	1,456	0.03	100	0.0	$15.68	$306.52	$10.00	18.91
Kindergarten Room 9	18	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	62	2,080	Relamp	Yes	18	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	29	1,456	0.49	1,795	0.0	$282.28	$1,197.27	$250.00	3.36
Kindergarten Room 9 Restroom	1	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	62	2,080	Relamp	Yes	1	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	29	1,456	0.03	100	0.0	$15.68	$306.52	$10.00	18.91
Cafeteria	10	Metal Halide: (1) 400W Lamp	Wall Switch	458	2,080	Fixture Replacement	Yes	10	LED - Fixtures: Low-Bay	Occupancy Sensor	137	1,456	2.37	8,655	0.0	$1,360.73	$6,794.71	$1,500.00	3.89
Cafeteria	2	High-Pressure Sodium: (1) 400W Lamp	Wall Switch	465	2,080	Fixture Replacement	Yes	2	LED - Fixtures: Low-Bay	Occupancy Sensor	140	1,456	0.48	1,757	0.0	$276.31	$1,520.94	$300.00	4.42
MPR/Gym	3	Exit Signs: LED - 2 W Lamp	None	6	8,760	None	No	3	Exit Signs: LED - 2 W Lamp	None	6	8,760	0.00	0	0.0	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	0.00

	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
Kitchen Area	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	$31.36	$343.03	$55.00	9.18
Kitchen Area	1	Exit Signs: LED - 2 W Lamp	None	6	8,760	None	No	1	Exit Signs: LED - 2 W Lamp	None	6	8,760	0.00	0	0.0	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	0.00
Kitchen Area (Walk-in Freezer)	1	Compact Fluorescent: CFL Screw-in (13W) - 1L	None	13	2,080	Relamp	Yes	1	LED Screw-In Lamps: Screw-in LED (10W) - 1L	Occupancy Sensor	9	1,456	0.00	16	0.0	$2.52	$294.21	$40.00	100.89
Custodial Closet	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	$31.36	$343.03	$55.00	9.18
Gym Storage/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	$31.36	$343.03	$55.00	9.18
Gym Storage 2	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	$31.36	$343.03	$55.00	9.18
1st Grade Room 14	16	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	62	2,080	Relamp	Yes	16	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	29	1,456	0.44	1,596	0.0	$250.92	$1,124.24	$230.00	3.56
1st Grade Room 14 Restroom	1	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	62	2,080	Relamp	Yes	1	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	29	1,456	0.03	100	0.0	$15.68	$306.52	$10.00	18.91
1st Grade Room 15	16	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	62	2,080	Relamp	Yes	16	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	29	1,456	0.44	1,596	0.0	$250.92	$1,124.24	$230.00	3.56
Art Room 16	18	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	62	2,080	Relamp	Yes	18	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	29	1,456	0.49	1,795	0.0	$282.28	$1,197.27	$250.00	3.36
1st Grade Room 17	16	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	62	2,080	Relamp	Yes	16	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	29	1,456	0.44	1,596	0.0	$250.92	$1,124.24	$230.00	3.56
1st Grade Room 18	16	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	62	2,080	Relamp	Yes	16	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	29	1,456	0.44	1,596	0.0	$250.92	$1,124.24	$230.00	3.56
1st Grade Room 19	16	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	62	2,080	Relamp	Yes	16	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	29	1,456	0.44	1,596	0.0	$250.92	$1,124.24	$230.00	3.56
1st Grade Room 20	16	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	62	2,080	Relamp	Yes	16	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	29	1,456	0.44	1,596	0.0	$250.92	$1,124.24	$230.00	3.56
1st Grade Room 21	16	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	62	2,080	Relamp	Yes	16	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	29	1,456	0.44	1,596	0.0	$250.92	$1,124.24	$230.00	3.56
1st Grade Room 22	16	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	62	2,080	Relamp	Yes	16	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	29	1,456	0.44	1,596	0.0	$250.92	$1,124.24	$230.00	3.56
1st Grade Room 23	16	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	62	2,080	Relamp	Yes	16	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	29	1,456	0.44	1,596	0.0	$250.92	$1,124.24	$230.00	3.56
1st Grade Wing Hallway	10	U-Bend Fluorescent - T8: U T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	62	2,080	Relamp	Yes	10	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) U-Lamp	Occupancy Sensor	33	1,456	0.25	930	0.0	$146.29	$1,124.60	$0.00	7.69
1st Grade Wing Hallway	2	Exit Signs: LED - 2 W Lamp	None	6	8,760	None	No	2	Exit Signs: LED - 2 W Lamp	None	6	8,760	0.00	0	0.0	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	0.00
Exit 3 Vestibule	1	U-Bend Fluorescent - T8: U T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	62	2,080	Relamp	Yes	1	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) U-Lamp	Occupancy Sensor	33	1,456	0.03	93	0.0	$14.63	$272.46	$0.00	18.62
1st Grade Wing Hallway	10	Compact Fluorescent: 4-pin CFL Plug-in (42W) - 1L	Wall Switch	42	2,080	Relamp	Yes	10	LED Screw-In Lamps: 4-Pin LED (30W) - 1L	Occupancy Sensor	30	1,456	0.14	502	0.0	$78.98	$671.80	$50.00	7.87
Kindergarten Wing Hallway	9	U-Bend Fluorescent - T8: U T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	62	2,080	Relamp	Yes	9	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) U-Lamp	Occupancy Sensor	33	1,456	0.23	837	0.0	$131.67	$1,052.14	$0.00	7.99
Kindergarten Wing Hallway	2	Exit Signs: LED - 2 W Lamp	None	6	8,760	None	No	2	Exit Signs: LED - 2 W Lamp	None	6	8,760	0.00	0	0.0	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	0.00
Kindergarten Wing Hallway (Room 6-9)	5	U-Bend Fluorescent - T8: U T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	62	2,080	Relamp	Yes	5	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) U-Lamp	Occupancy Sensor	33	1,456	0.13	465	0.0	$73.15	$562.30	$0.00	7.69
Kindergarten Wing Hallway (Room 6-9)	4	Compact Fluorescent: 4-pin CFL Plug-in (42W) - 1L	Wall Switch	42	2,080	Relamp	Yes	4	LED Screw-In Lamps: 4-Pin LED (30W) - 1L	Occupancy Sensor	30	1,456	0.06	201	0.0	$31.59	$308.72	$20.00	9.14

	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
Kindergarten Wing Hallway (Room 6-9)	1	Exit Signs: LED - 2 W Lamp	None	6	8,760	None	No	1	Exit Signs: LED - 2 W Lamp	None	6	8,760	0.00	0	0.0	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	0.00
Exit 2 Vestibule	1	U-Bend Fluorescent - T8: U T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	62	2,080	Relamp	Yes	1	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) U-Lamp	Occupancy Sensor	33	1,456	0.03	93	0.0	$14.63	$272.46	$0.00	18.62
Kindergarten Wing Hallway (Room 10-13)	8	U-Bend Fluorescent - T8: U T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	62	2,080	Relamp	Yes	8	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) U-Lamp	Occupancy Sensor	33	1,456	0.20	744	0.0	$117.04	$979.68	$0.00	8.37
Kindergarten Wing Hallway (Room 10-13)	4	Compact Fluorescent: 4-pin CFL Plug-in (42W) - 1L	Wall Switch	42	2,080	Relamp	Yes	4	LED Screw-In Lamps: 4-Pin LED (30W) - 1L	Occupancy Sensor	30	1,456	0.06	201	0.0	$31.59	$308.72	$20.00	9.14
Kindergarten Wing Hallway (Room 10-13)	1	Exit Signs: LED - 2 W Lamp	None	6	8,760	None	No	1	Exit Signs: LED - 2 W Lamp	None	6	8,760	0.00	0	0.0	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	0.00
Exit 7 Vestibule	1	U-Bend Fluorescent - T8: U T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	62	2,080	Relamp	Yes	1	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) U-Lamp	Occupancy Sensor	33	1,456	0.03	93	0.0	$14.63	$272.46	$0.00	18.62
Main Office Wing Hallway	10	U-Bend Fluorescent - T8: U T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	62	2,080	Relamp	Yes	10	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) U-Lamp	Occupancy Sensor	33	1,456	0.25	930	0.0	$146.29	$1,124.60	$0.00	7.69
Main Office Wing Hallway	3	Exit Signs: LED - 2 W Lamp	None	6	8,760	None	No	3	Exit Signs: LED - 2 W Lamp	None	6	8,760	0.00	0	0.0	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	0.00
Main Office Wing Hallway	5	Compact Fluorescent: 4-pin CFL Plug-in (42W) - 1L	Wall Switch	42	2,080	Relamp	Yes	5	LED Screw-In Lamps: 4-Pin LED (30W) - 1L	Occupancy Sensor	30	1,456	0.07	251	0.0	$39.49	$335.90	$25.00	7.87
Exit 12 Vestibule	1	U-Bend Fluorescent - T8: U T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	62	2,080	Relamp	Yes	1	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) U-Lamp	Occupancy Sensor	33	1,456	0.03	93	0.0	$14.63	$272.46	$0.00	18.62
Main Entry Lobby	2	U-Bend Fluorescent - T8: U T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	62	2,080	Relamp	Yes	2	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) U-Lamp	Occupancy Sensor	33	1,456	0.05	186	0.0	$29.26	$344.92	$0.00	11.79
Main Entry Lobby	2	Exit Signs: LED - 2 W Lamp	None	6	8,760	None	No	2	Exit Signs: LED - 2 W Lamp	None	6	8,760	0.00	0	0.0	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	0.00
Main Entry Vestibule	1	U-Bend Fluorescent - T8: U T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	62	2,080	Relamp	Yes	1	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) U-Lamp	Occupancy Sensor	33	1,456	0.03	93	0.0	$14.63	$272.46	$0.00	18.62
Display Cabinet 1 & 2	4	Linear Fluorescent - T12: 4' T12 (40W) - 2L	Wall Switch	88	2,080	Relamp & Reballast	Yes	4	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	29	1,456	0.18	648	0.0	$101.84	$545.09	$40.00	4.96
Loft	4	Linear Fluorescent - T12: 8' T12 (75W) - 2L	Wall Switch	158	2,080	Relamp & Reballast	Yes	4	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 8' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	72	1,456	0.28	1,030	0.0	$161.86	$784.77	$35.00	4.63
Wall Lights	29	Metal Halide: (1) 50W Lamp	Wall Switch	72	4,100	Fixture Replacement	No	29	LED - Fixtures: Outdoor Wall-Mounted Area Fixture	Wall Switch	22	4,100	0.96	6,891	0.0	$1,083.50	$28,013.00	$2,900.00	23.18
Wall Lights	4	Compact Fluorescent: Exterior 4-pin CFL Plug-in (42W) - 1L	Wall Switch	42	4,100	Relamp	No	4	LED Screw-In Lamps: 4-Pin LED (30W) - 1L	Wall Switch	30	4,100	0.03	226	0.0	$35.58	$108.72	$20.00	2.49
Exterior Ceiling Above Entrance	7	Metal Halide: (1) 50W Lamp	Wall Switch	72	4,100	Fixture Replacement	No	7	LED - Fixtures: Ceiling Mount	Wall Switch	22	4,100	0.23	1,663	0.0	$261.53	$2,079.56	$70.00	7.68
Flag Lights	3	Metal Halide: (1) 175W Lamp	Wall Switch	215	4,100	Fixture Replacement	No	3	LED - Fixtures: Architectural Flood/Spot Luminaire	Wall Switch	65	4,100	0.30	2,129	0.0	$334.70	$1,552.40	$150.00	4.19

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	Heating Hot Water Supply - Secondary Loop	2	Heating Hot Water Pump	3.0	86.5%	No	3,000	No	86.5%	Yes	2	0.88	7,653	0.0	$1,203.26	$6,015.30	$0.00	5.00
Boiler Room	Heating Hot Water - Primary Loop	1	Heating Hot Water Pump	1.0	85.5%	No	3,000	No	85.5%	No		0.00	0	0.0	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	0.00
Loft	Heating Hot Water Booster Pump	1	Heating Hot Water Pump	0.3	73.4%	No	3,000	No	73.4%	No		0.00	0	0.0	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	0.00
Loft	Cafeteria/MDR AHU-3 Supply Fan	1	Supply Fan	5.0	87.5%	No	3,000	No	87.5%	Yes	1	1.62	5,163	0.0	$811.81	$3,275.85	$400.00	3.54
Roof	Exhaust Fans	4	Exhaust Fan	0.8	81.1%	No	3,000	No	81.1%	No		0.00	0	0.0	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	0.00
Classrooms	Classrooms	22	Fan Coil Unit	0.3	78.2%	No	3,000	No	78.2%	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
Roof	Cafeteria/MDR	1	Split-System AC	30.00		No							No	0.00	0	0.0	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	0.00
Roof	Nurse's Office	1	Split-System AC	3.00		No							No	0.00	0	0.0	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	0.00
Roof	Main Office	1	Split-System AC	4.00		No							No	0.00	0	0.0	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	0.00
Rooms	Rooms	22	Packaged AC	3.40		No							No	0.00	0	0.0	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	0.00

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	Whole Building	1	Non-Condensing Hot Water Boiler	1,320.00	No						0.00	0	0.0	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	0.00

Demand Control Ventilation Recommendations

		Recommendation Inputs				Energy Impact & Financial Analysis						
Location	Area(s)/System(s) Affected	Number of Zones	Cooling Capacity of Controlled System (Tons)	Electric Heating Capacity of Controlled System (kBtu/hr)	Output Heating Capacity of Controlled System (MBh)	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
Cafeteria	Cafeteria	1	30.00			0.00	667	0.0	$104.83	$1,359.42	$0.00	12.97

DHW Inventory & Recommendations

		Existing Conditions		Proposed Conditions						Energy Impact & Financial Analysis						
Location	Area(s)/System(s) Served	System Quantity	System Type	Replace?	System Quantity	System Type	Fuel Type	System Efficiency	Efficiency Units	Total Peak kW Savings	Total Annual kWh Savings	Total Annual MMBtu Savings	Total Annual Energy Cost Savings	Total Installation Cost	Total Incentives	Simple Payback w/ Incentives in Years
Boiler Room	Whole Building	1	Storage Tank Water Heater (> 50 Gal)	No						0.00	0	0.0	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	0.00

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
Girls Restroom	5	Faucet Aerator (Lavatory)	2.20	1.00	0.00	0	5.6	$69.14	$35.85	$0.00	0.52
Boys Restroom	2	Faucet Aerator (Lavatory)	2.20	1.00	0.00	0	2.2	$27.66	$14.34	$0.00	0.52
Individual Room Restrooms	17	Faucet Aerator (Lavatory)	2.20	1.00	0.00	0	19.1	$235.08	$121.89	$0.00	0.52

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

Plug Load Inventory

	Existing Conditions			
Location	Quantity	Equipment Description	Energy Rate (W)	ENERGY STAR Qualified?
Throughout	63	Desktop	170.0	Yes
Throughout	7	Laptop	45.0	Yes
Throughout	24	Desk Printer	200.0	Yes
Throughout	24	Projectors	200.0	Yes
Throughout	22	Mini Fridge	180.0	Yes
Throughout	11	Microwave	1,000.0	Yes
Throughout	2	Photocopier	700.0	Yes
Throughout	2	LCD TV	71.0	Yes
Throughout	4	Refrigerator	172.0	Yes
Throughout	1	Shredder (Large)	200.0	Yes
Throughout	11	CRT TV	300.0	No

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
Faculty Room	1	Refrigerated	Yes	0.00	1,612	0.0	$253.42	$230.00	$0.00	0.91

Appendix B: ENERGY STAR® Statement of Energy Performance

ENERGY STAR® Statement of Energy Performance

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N/A

ENERGY STAR® Score[1]

Early Childhood Education Center

Primary Property Type: Pre-school/Daycare
Gross Floor Area (ft²): 35,365
Built: 2001

For Year Ending: July 31, 2017
Date Generated: September 11, 2018

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
Early Childhood Education Center 601 N. 4th Street, C Hammonton, New Jersey 08037	Hammonton Board of Education 566 Old Forks Road Hammonton, NJ 08037 (609) 567-7053	Barbara Prettyman 566 Old Forks Road Hammonton, NJ 08037 (609) 567-7053 bprettyman@hammontonps.org

Property ID: 6398314

Energy Consumption and Energy Use Intensity (EUI)

Site EUI
88 kBtu/ft²

Source EUI
153.1 kBtu/ft²

Annual Energy by Fuel	
Natural Gas (kBtu)	1,888,642 (61%)
Electric - Grid (kBtu)	1,224,963 (39%)

National Median Comparison	
National Median Site EUI (kBtu/ft²)	75.7
National Median Source EUI (kBtu/ft²)	131.5
% Diff from National Median Source EUI	16%
Annual Emissions	
Greenhouse Gas Emissions (Metric Tons CO2e/year)	224

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)