Local Government Energy Audit:
Energy Audit Report

Old Millington Schoolhouse

1802 Long Hill Road

Millington, New Jersey 07946

Township of Long Hill

October 25, 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 the Old Millington Schoolhouse.

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 the New Jersey Township of Long Hill in controlling energy costs and protecting our environment by offering a wide range of energy management options and advice.

1.1 Facility Summary

Old Millington Schoolhouse is a 2,500 square foot community meeting hall with conference rooms, office space and a small kitchen.

Lighting at Old Millington Schoolhouse is provided by a mix of LED and fluorescent fixtures. Space conditioning is provided by package air conditioners and a boiler. 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 four measures which together represent an opportunity for Old Millington Schoolhouse to reduce annual energy costs by roughly $1,215 and annual greenhouse gas emissions by 8,919 lbs CO_2e. We estimate that if all measures were implemented as recommended, the project would pay for itself in roughly 2.7 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 Old Millington Schoolhouse's annual energy use by 16%.

Figure 1 – Previous 12 Month Utility Costs

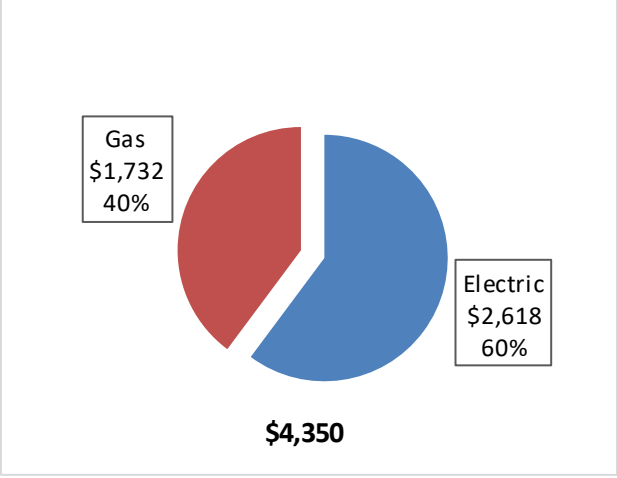
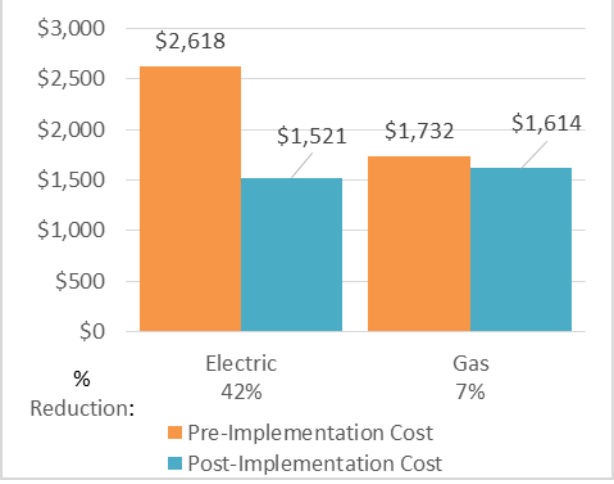


Figure 2 – Potential Post-Implementation Costs



A detailed description of Old Millington Schoolhouse'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			**6,798**	**1.3**	**0.0**	**$993.56**	**$2,395.61**	**$310.00**	**$2,085.61**	**2.1**	**6,845**
ECM 1	Install LED Fixtures	Yes	3,148	0.5	0.0	$460.10	$1,311.46	$220.00	$1,091.46	2.4	3,170
ECM 2	Retrofit Fixtures with LED Lamps	Yes	3,650	0.8	0.0	$533.46	$1,084.15	$90.00	$994.15	1.9	3,675
Lighting Control Measures			**149**	**0.1**	**0.0**	**$21.80**	**$540.00**	**$0.00**	**$540.00**	**24.8**	**150**
ECM 3	Install Occupancy Sensor Lighting Controls	Yes	149	0.1	0.0	$21.80	$540.00	$0.00	$540.00	24.8	150
HVAC System Improvements			**559**	**0.0**	**11.6**	**$199.44**	**$659.74**	**$0.00**	**$659.74**	**3.3**	**1,924**
ECM 4	Install Programmable Thermostats	Yes	559	0.0	11.6	$199.44	$659.74	$0.00	$659.74	3.3	1,924
TOTALS			**7,505**	**1.4**	**11.6**	**$1,214.80**	**$3,595.35**	**$310.00**	**$3,285.35**	**2.7**	**8,919**

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

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

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

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

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.

Energy Efficient Practices

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

- Close Doors and Windows
- Use Window Treatments/Coverings
- Ensure Lighting Controls Are Operating Properly
- Practice Proper Use of Thermostat Schedules and Temperature Resets
- Clean Evaporator/Condenser Coils on AC Systems
- Clean and/or Replace HVAC Filters
- Perform Proper Boiler Maintenance
- Perform Proper Furnace Maintenance
- Perform Proper Water Heater Maintenance
- 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 Old Millington Schoolhouse. Based on the configuration of the site and its loads there is a low potential for installing any PV or combined heat and power self-generation measures.

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
- Energy Savings Improvement Program (ESIP)

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

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 that 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.

The Demand Response Energy Aggregator is a (non-NJCEP) program designed to reduce electric loads at commercial facilities, when wholesale electricity prices are high or when the reliability of the electric grid is threatened due to peak power demand. Demand Response (DR) service providers (a.k.a. Curtailment Service Providers) are registered with PJM, the independent system operator (ISO) for mid-Atlantic state region that is charged with maintaining electric grid reliability. By enabling grid operators to call upon commercial facilities to reduce their electric usage during times of peak demand, the grid is made more reliable and overall transmission costs are reduced for all ratepayers. Curtailment Service Providers provide regular payments to medium and large consumers of electric power for their participation in DR programs. Program participation is voluntary and facilities receive payments whether or not they are called upon to curtail their load during times of peak demand. Refer to Section 7 for additional information on this program.

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

2 FACILITY INFORMATION AND EXISTING CONDITIONS

2.1 Project Contacts

Figure 4 – Project Contacts

Name	Role	E-Mail	Phone #
Customer			
Guy T. Piserchia	Director of Government Relations	Administrator@LongHillNJ.gov	908-578-7010
Nancy Malool	Township Administrator	administrator@longhillnj.gov	908-647-8000 x-224
Lisa Scanlon	Director, Parks & Recreation	Recreation@LongHilNJ.gov	908-647-8000 x-219
Neil Henry	Former Township Administrator	-	-
TRC Energy Services			
Tom Page	Auditor	tpage@TRCsolutions.com	732-855-0033

2.2 General Site Information

On June 15, 2017, TRC performed an energy audit at Old Millington Schoolhouse located in Millington, New Jersey. TRC 's team met with Lisa Scanlon to review the facility operations and help focus our investigation on specific energy-using systems.

Old Millington Schoolhouse was originally built as a one room school house. Classes were last held in the building in 1933. The building is currently a 2,500 square foot structure with conference rooms, office space and a small kitchen.

Lighting at Old Millington Schoolhouse is provided by a mix of LED and fluorescent fixtures. Space conditioning is provided by package air conditioners and a boiler.

The building was constructed in 1850 and most recently renovated about two years ago.

2.3 Building Occupancy

The facility is used on weekdays and is typically occupied about 15 hours per week for various activities. The building is used by up to 40 people per week.

Figure 5 - Building Schedule

Building Name	Weekday/Weekend	Operating Schedule
Old Millington Schoolhouse	Weekday	8am - 10pm
Old Millington Schoolhouse	Weekend	CLOSED

2.4 Building Envelope

This a wood frame structure with wood siding exterior. The windows are wood frame with single pane glass and many are double hung.

Image 1 – Building Envelope

2.5 On-Site Generation

Old Millington Schoolhouse 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

Interior lighting is provided primarily by a mix of fluorescent and LED fixtures. There are fixtures with 4 foot T8 fluorescent lamps and compact fluorescent lamps. There are also fixtures with 4 foot LED lamps and LED track lamps. Lighting control in many spaces is provided by occupancy sensors.

The building's exterior lighting is provided by a mix of fixtures with incandescent, LED, and metal halide lamps. Exterior lights are controlled by timers, photocells, and manual switches.

Image 2 – Interior Lighting

Hot Water Heating System

The hot water system consists of a two year old Weil McLain condensing boiler. The boiler has an output rating of 121,000 Btu/hr and a nominal efficiency of 94%. The boiler is in good condition.

Image 3 – Boiler

Direct Expansion Air Conditioning System (DX)

There are two 5-ton AAON package units on the roof. The units were originally installed to provide cooling and heating for the building. However, there were problems with the heating function and the units now provide only cooling and ventilation. The package units are controlled by a touch screen system that the occupants do not like due to its complexity.

Image 4 – Air Conditioning

Domestic Water Heating System

The domestic water heating system for the facility consists of a 10 gallon electric water heater located in the attic space. The water heater serves the kitchen and restrooms.

Building Plug Load

Plug load equipment includes a small refrigerator, microwave, and similar items found in the small kitchen area.

2.7 Water-Using Systems

Water fixtures are located in the kitchen and restrooms. The faucets are low flow.

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

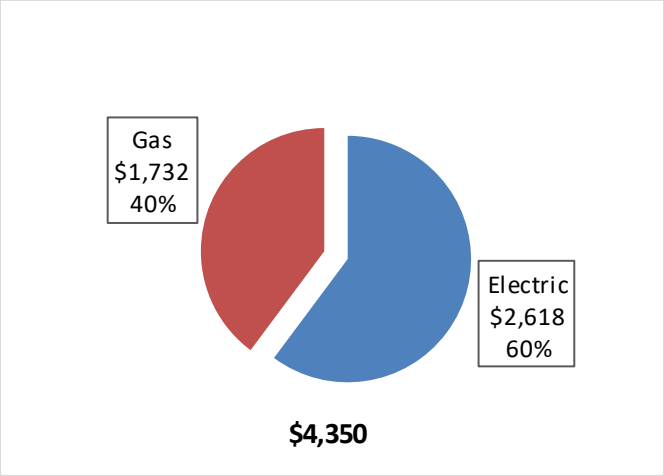
The following energy consumption and cost data is based on the last 12-month period of utility billing data that was provided for each utility. A profile of the annual energy consumption and energy cost of the facility was developed from this information.

Figure 6 - Utility Summary

Utility Summary for Old Millington Schoolhouse		
Fuel	**Usage**	**Cost**
Electricity	17,912 kWh	$2,618
Natural Gas	1,710 Therms	$1,732
Total		**$4,350**

The current annual energy cost for this facility is $4,350 as shown in the chart below.

Figure 7 - Energy Cost Breakdown



3.2 Electricity Usage

Electricity is provided by JCP&L. The average electric cost over the past 12 months was $0.146/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 8 - Electric Usage & Demand

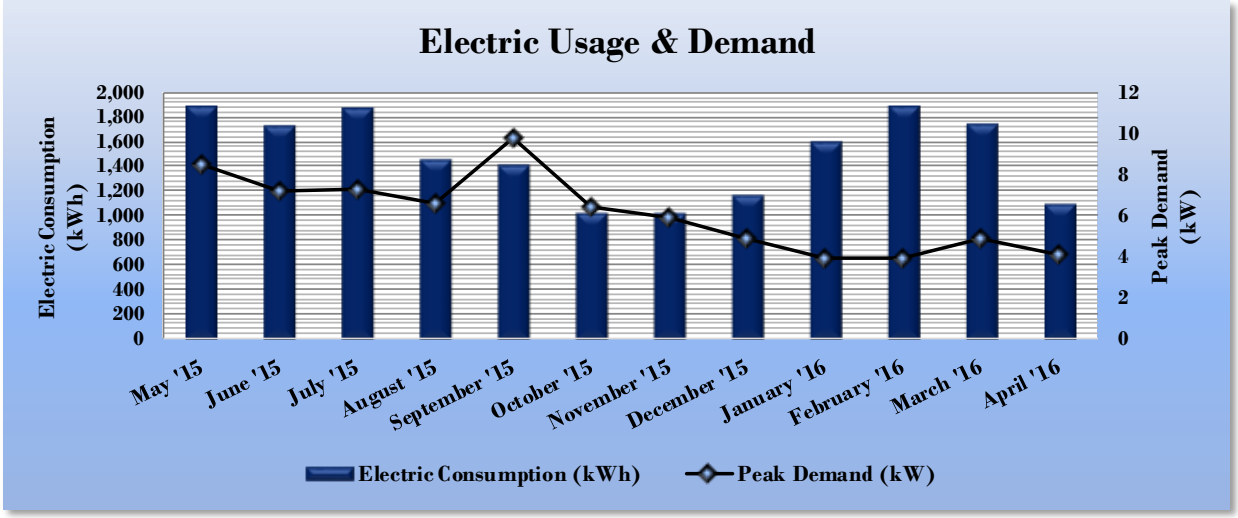


Figure 9 - Electric Usage & Demand

Electric Billing Data for Old Millington Schoolhouse					
Period Ending	Days in Period	Electric Usage (kWh)	Demand (kW)	Demand Cost	Total Electric Cost
5/19/15	29	1,882	8.5		$253
6/18/15	30	1,724	7.2		$241
7/20/15	32	1,871	7.3		$263
8/19/15	30	1,459	6.6		$218
9/18/15	30	1,415	9.8		$213
10/20/15	32	1,027	6.4		$167
11/19/15	30	1,028	5.9		$168
12/19/15	30	1,173	4.9		$183
1/19/16	31	1,607	3.9		$231
2/18/16	30	1,885	3.9		$261
3/21/16	32	1,741	4.9		$245
4/19/16	29	1,100	4.1		$175
Totals	**365**	**17,912**	**9.8**	**$0**	**$2,618**
Annual	**365**	**17,912**	**9.8**	**$0**	**$2,618**

3.3 Natural Gas Usage

Natural gas is provided by PSE&G. The average gas cost for the past 12 months is $1.013/therm, which is the blended rate used throughout the analyses in this report. The monthly gas consumption is shown in the chart below.

Figure 10 - Natural Gas Usage

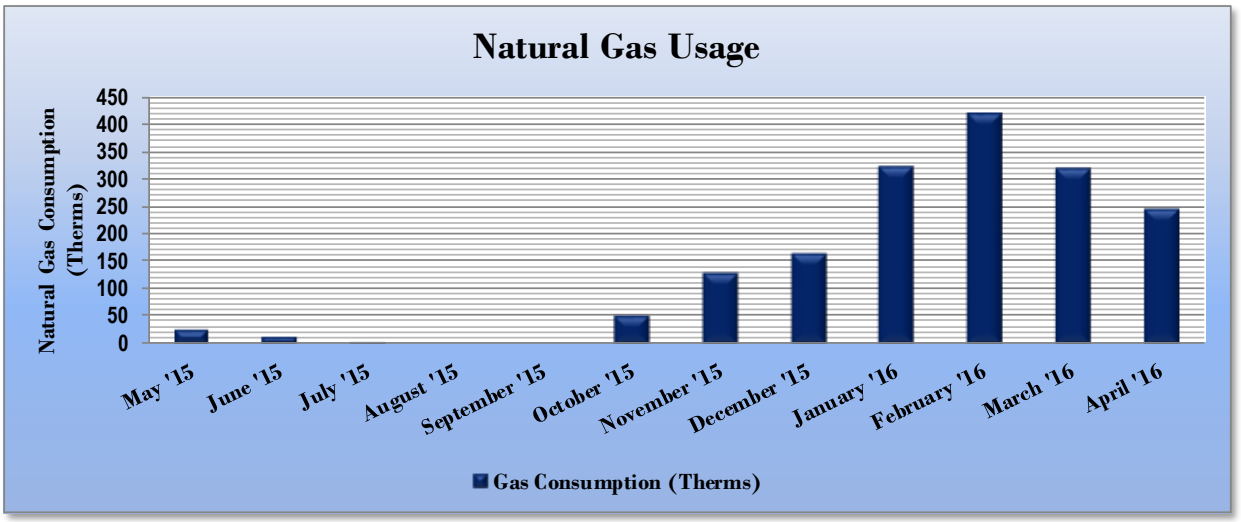


Figure 11 - Natural Gas Usage

Gas Billing Data for Old Millington Schoolhouse			
Period Ending	Days in Period	Natural Gas Usage (Therms)	Natural Gas Cost
5/19/15	33	26.5	$34.52
6/17/15	29	14.8	$24.17
7/20/15	33	5.3	$15.83
8/17/15	28	0.0	$11.17
9/15/15	29	0.0	$11.39
10/14/15	29	52.7	$58.25
11/13/15	30	130.6	$134.83
12/16/15	33	166.3	$168.50
1/19/16	34	325.2	$318.84
2/16/16	28	421.4	$410.75
3/17/16	30	321.3	$316.38
4/15/16	29	246.0	$227.52
Totals	**365**	**1,710**	**$1,732**
Annual	**365**	**1,710**	**$1,732**

3.4 Benchmarking

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

The EUI is a measure of a facility's energy consumption per square foot, and it is the standard metric for comparing buildings' energy performance. Comparing the EUI of a building with the national median EUI for that building type illustrates whether that building uses more or less energy than similar buildings of its type on a square foot basis. EUI is presented in terms of "site energy" and "source energy." Site energy is the amount of fuel and electricity consumed by a building as reflected in utility bills. Source energy includes fuel consumed to generate electricity consumed at the site, factoring in electric production and distribution losses for the region.

Figure 12 - Energy Use Intensity Comparison – Existing Conditions

Energy Use Intensity Comparison - Existing Conditions		
	Old Millington Schoolhouse	National Median Building Type: Municipal
Source Energy Use Intensity (kBtu/ft^2)	148.6	148.1
Site Energy Use Intensity (kBtu/ft^2)	92.9	67.3

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

Figure 13 - Energy Use Intensity Comparison – Following Installation of Recommended Measures

Energy Use Intensity Comparison - Following Installation of Recommended Measures		
	Old Millington Schoolhouse	National Median Building Type: Municipal
Source Energy Use Intensity (kBtu/ft^2)	111.5	148.1
Site Energy Use Intensity (kBtu/ft^2)	78.0	67.3

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. The Old Millington Schoolhouse is too small to receive an ENERGY STAR® score.

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

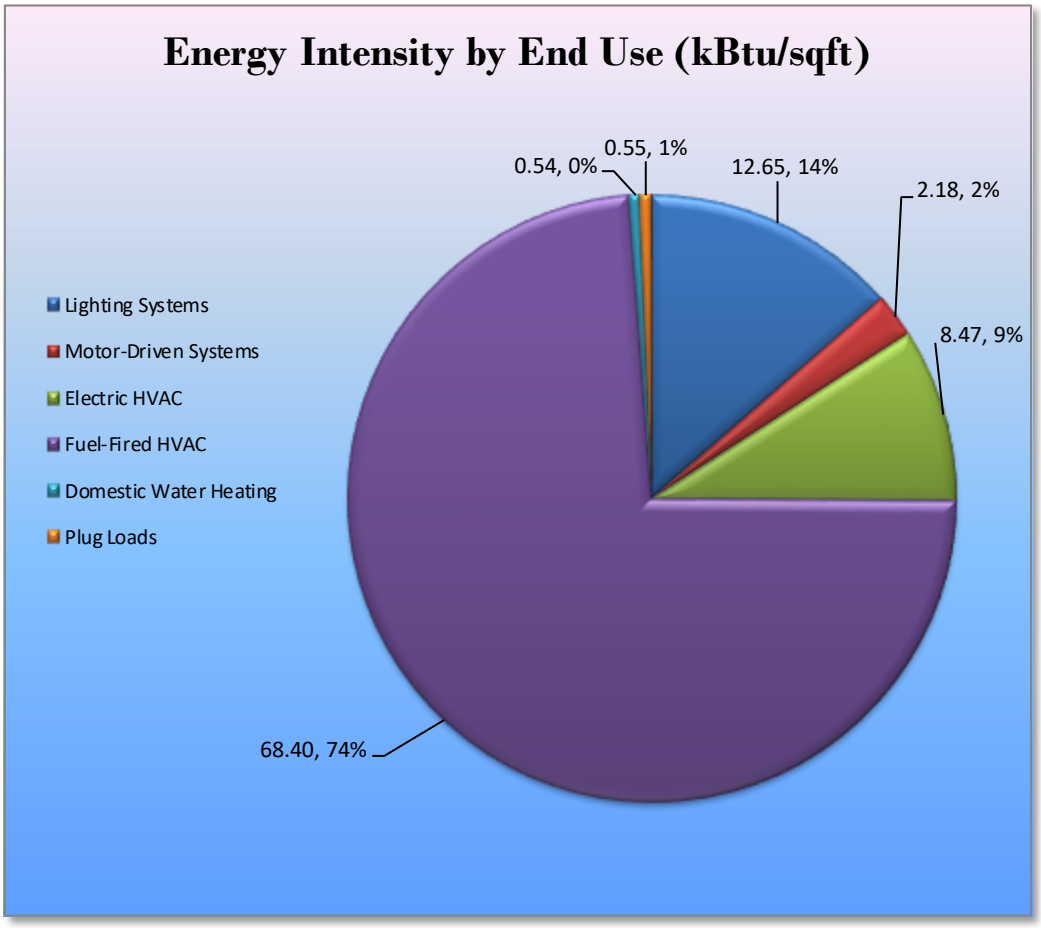
For more information on ENERGY STAR® certification go to: https://www.energystar.gov/buildings/facility-owners-and-managers/existing-buildings/earn-recognition/energy-star-certification/how-app-1.

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

The following sections describe the evaluated measures.

4.1 Recommended ECMs

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

Figure 15 – Summary of Recommended ECMs

Energy Conservation Measure		commer	Annual Electric Savings (kWh)	Annual Energy Cost Savings ($)	Estimated Install Cost ($)	Estimated Incentive ($)*	Estimated Net Cost ($)	Simple Payback Period (yrs)**	CO_2e Emissions Reduction (lbs)
Lighting Upgrades			**6,798**	**$993.56**	**$2,395.61**	**$310.00**	**$2,085.61**	**2.1**	**6,845**
ECM 1	Install LED Fixtures	Yes	3,148	$460.10	$1,311.46	$220.00	$1,091.46	2.4	3,170
ECM 2	Retrofit Fixtures with LED Lamps	Yes	3,650	$533.46	$1,084.15	$90.00	$994.15	1.9	3,675
Lighting Control Measures			**149**	**$21.80**	**$540.00**	**$0.00**	**$540.00**	**24.8**	**150**
ECM 3	Install Occupancy Sensor Lighting Controls	Yes	149	$21.80	$540.00	$0.00	$540.00	24.8	150
HVAC System Improvements			**559**	**$199.44**	**$659.74**	**$0.00**	**$659.74**	**3.3**	**1,924**
ECM 4	Install Programmable Thermostats	Yes	559	$199.44	$659.74	$0.00	$659.74	3.3	1,924
TOTALS			**7,505**	**$1,214.80**	**$3,595.35**	**$310.00**	**$3,285.35**	**2.7**	**8,919**

* - 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 16 below.

Figure 16 – 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		**6,798**	**1.3**	**0.0**	**$993.56**	**$2,395.61**	**$310.00**	**$2,085.61**	**2.1**	**6,845**
ECM 1	Install LED Fixtures	3,148	0.5	0.0	$460.10	$1,311.46	$220.00	$1,091.46	2.4	3,170
ECM 2	Retrofit Fixtures with LED Lamps	3,650	0.8	0.0	$533.46	$1,084.15	$90.00	$994.15	1.9	3,675

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

ECM 1: Install LED Fixtures

Summary of Measure Economics

Interior/ Exterior	Annual Electric Savings (kWh)	Peak Demand Savings (kW)	Annual Fuel Savings (MMBtu)	Annual Energy Cost Savings ($)	Estimated Install Cost ($)	Estimated Incentive ($)	Estimated Net Cost ($)	Simple Payback Period (yrs)	CO_2e Emissions Reduction (lbs)
Interior	0	0.0	0.0	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	0.0	0
Exterior	3,148	0.5	0.0	$460.10	$1,311.46	$220.00	$1,091.46	2.4	3,170

Measure Description

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

ECM 2: Retrofit Fixtures with LED Lamps

Summary of Measure Economics

Interior/ Exterior	Annual Electric Savings (kWh)	Peak Demand Savings (kW)	Annual Fuel Savings (MMBtu)	Annual Energy Cost Savings ($)	Estimated Install Cost ($)	Estimated Incentive ($)	Estimated Net Cost ($)	Simple Payback Period (yrs)	CO_2e Emissions Reduction (lbs)
Interior	393	0.3	0.0	$57.45	$800.41	$40.00	$760.41	13.2	396
Exterior	3,257	0.5	0.0	$476.01	$283.74	$50.00	$233.74	0.5	3,279

Measure Description

We recommend retrofitting existing incandescent, halogen, and fluorescent lighting technologies with LED lamps. Many LED tube lamps are direct replacements for existing fluorescent lamps and can be installed while leaving the fluorescent fixture ballast in place. LED bulbs can be used in existing fixtures as a direct replacement for most other lighting technologies. This measure saves energy by installing LEDs which use less power than other lighting technologies yet provide equivalent lighting output for the space.

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

4.1.2 Lighting Control Measures

Our recommendations for lighting control measures are summarized in Figure 17 below.

Figure 17 – 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		**149**	**0.1**	**0.0**	**$21.80**	**$540.00**	**$0.00**	**$540.00**	**24.8**	**150**
ECM 3	Install Occupancy Sensor Lighting Controls	149	0.1	0.0	$21.80	$540.00	$0.00	$540.00	24.8	150

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

ECM 3: Install Occupancy Sensor Lighting Controls

Summary of Measure Economics

Annual Electric Savings (kWh)	Peak Demand Savings (kW)	Annual Fuel Savings (MMBtu)	Annual Energy Cost Savings ($)	Estimated Install Cost ($)	Estimated Incentive ($)	Estimated Net Cost ($)	Simple Payback Period (yrs)	CO_2e Emissions Reduction (lbs)
149	0.1	0.0	$21.80	$540.00	$0.00	$540.00	24.8	150

Measure Description

We recommend installing occupancy sensors to control lighting fixtures that are currently controlled by manual switches in the main room and foyer. 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 HVAC System Upgrades

Our recommendation for HVAC system improvement are summarized in Figure 18 below.

Figure 18 - Summary of HVAC System Improvement 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)
HVAC System Improvements		**559**	**0.0**	**11.6**	**$199.44**	**$659.74**	**$0.00**	**$659.74**	**3.3**	**1,924**
ECM 4	Install Programmable Thermostats	559	0.0	11.6	$199.44	$659.74	$0.00	$659.74	3.3	1,924

ECM 4: Install Programmable Thermostats

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)
559	0.0	11.6	$199.44	$659.74	$0.00	$659.74	3.3	1,924

Measure Description

We recommend replacing touch screen thermostats with more user friendly programmable thermostats. Programmable thermostats can be set to maintain different temperature settings for different times of day and for different days of the week. By reducing heating temperature setpoints and raising cooling temperature setpoints when space are unoccupied, the operation of the HVAC equipment is reduced while still maintaining reasonable space temperatures for building usage at all times. Consider programming the thermostats to maintain nominal temperatures in the building and then allow the occupants to temporarily override the settings when the building is occupied. An example would be to set programmable thermostats 60°F heating and 78°F cooling at 7:00 AM, 1:00 PM and 5:00 PM and 50°F / 85°F at 11:00 PM. That would insure that building could be brought to "occupancy" temperatures quickly while resetting any overrides if the occupants forget to adjust the thermostat when they are done.

Programmable thermostats provide energy savings by reducing heating and cooling energy usage when a room is unoccupied.

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.

Use Window Treatments/Coverings

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

Ensure Lighting Controls Are Operating Properly

Lighting controls are very cost effective energy efficient devices, when installed and operating correctly. As part of a lighting maintenance schedule, lighting controls should be tested annually to ensure proper functioning. For occupancy sensors, this requires triggering the sensor and verifying that the sensor's timer settings are correct. For daylight sensors, maintenance involves cleaning of sensor lenses and confirming setpoints and sensitivity are appropriately configured.

Practice Proper Use of Thermostat Schedules and Temperature Resets

Ensure thermostats are correctly set back. By employing proper set back temperatures and schedules, facility heating and cooling costs can be reduced dramatically during periods of low or no occupancy. As such, thermostats should be programmed for a setback of 5-10°F during low occupancy hours (reduce heating setpoints and increase cooling setpoints). Cooling load can be reduced further by increasing the facility's occupied setpoint temperature. In general, during the cooling season, thermostats should be set as high as possible without sacrificing occupant comfort.

Clean Evaporator/Condenser Coils on AC Systems

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

Clean and/or Replace HVAC Filters

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

Perform Proper Boiler Maintenance

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

Perform Proper Water Heater Maintenance

At least once a year, drain a few gallons out of the water heater using the drain valve. If there is a lot of sediment or debris, then a full flush is recommended. Turn the temperature down and then completely drain the tank. Once a year check for any leaks or heavy corrosion on the pipes and valves. For gas water heaters, check the draft hood and make sure it is placed properly, with a few inches of air space between the tank and where it connects to the vent. Look for any corrosion or wear on the gas line and on the piping. If you noticed any black residue, soot or charred metal, this is a sign you may be having combustion issues and you should have the unit serviced by a professional. For electric water heaters, look for any signs of leaking such as rust streaks or residue around the upper and lower panels covering the electrical components on the tank. For water heaters over three to four years old have a technician inspect the sacrificial anode annually.

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 gallons per minute (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).

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.

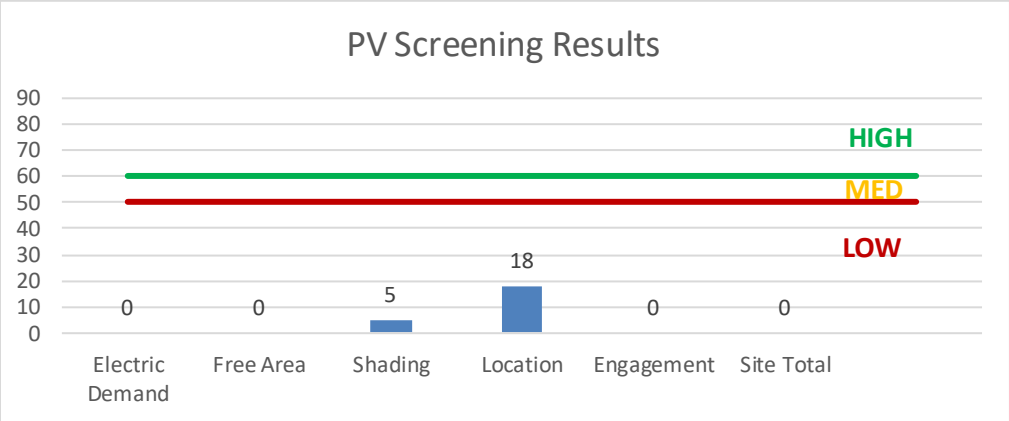
6.1 Photovoltaic

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 **Low** potential for installing a PV array.

In order to be cost-effective, a solar PV array needs certain minimum criteria, such as flat or south-facing rooftop or other unshaded space on which to place the PV panels. In our opinion, the facility does appear not meet these minimum criteria for cost-effective PV installation.

Figure 19 - Photovoltaic Screening



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 distribution systems.

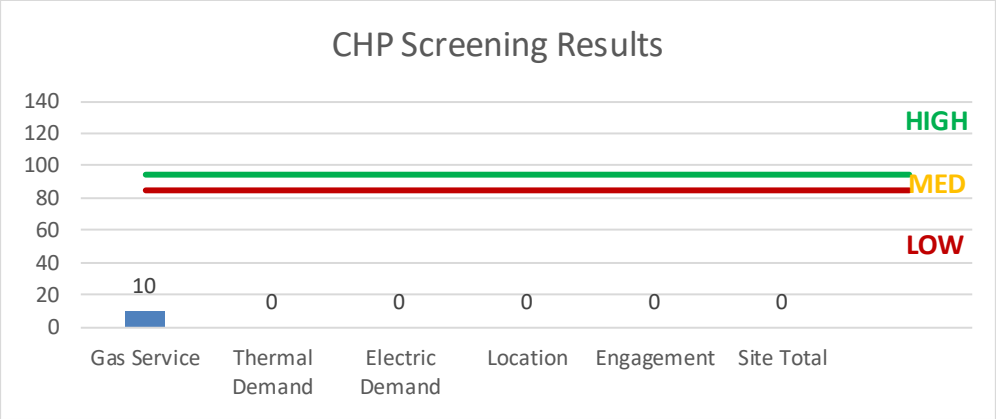
CHP systems are typically used to produce a portion of the electric power used onsite by a facility, with the balance of electric power needs supplied by grid purchases. The heat is used to supplement existing boilers for the purpose of space heating and/or domestic hot water heating. Waste heat can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

Low or infrequent thermal load are the most significant factors contributing to the low potential for CHP at this 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 20 - Combined Heat and Power Screening



7 DEMAND RESPONSE

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

By enabling grid operators to call upon Curtailment Service Providers and commercial facilities to reduce electric usage during times of peak demand, the grid is made more reliable and overall transmission costs are reduced for all ratepayers. Curtailment Service Providers provide regular payments to medium and large consumers of electric power for their participation in DR programs. Program participation is voluntary and participants receive payments whether or not their facility is called upon to curtail their electric usage.

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

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

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

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

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

In our opinion this building is not a good candidate for DR.

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 21 for a list of the eligible programs identified for each recommended ECM.

Figure 21 - ECM Incentive Program Eligibility

Energy Conservation Measure		SmartStart Prescriptive	SmartStart Custom	Direct Install	Pay For Performance Existing Buildings
ECM 1	Install LED Fixtures	X		X	
ECM 2	Retrofit Fixtures with LED Lamps	X		X	
ECM 3	Install Occupancy Sensor Lighting Controls			X	
ECM 4	Install Programmable Thermostats			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 who 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 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
Kitchen	8	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	29	1,120	None	No	8	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	29	1,120	0.00	0	0.0	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	0.00
Front Office	4	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	29	1,120	None	No	4	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	29	1,120	0.00	0	0.0	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	0.00
Lower Level Main Room	2	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	29	1,120	None	No	2	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	29	1,120	0.00	0	0.0	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	0.00
Lower Level Men's Room	1	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	29	560	None	No	1	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	29	560	0.00	0	0.0	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	0.00
Lower Level Ladies' Room	1	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	29	560	None	No	1	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	29	560	0.00	0	0.0	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	0.00
Lower Level Electrical Room	1	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	62	400	Relamp	No	1	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Wall Switch	29	400	0.03	15	0.0	$2.18	$58.50	$10.00	22.25
Schoolhouse Main Room	10	Compact Fluorescent: 17W CFL Bulbs	Wall Switch	17	2,000	Relamp	Yes	10	LED Screw-In Lamps: 9W LED Screw-In Bulbs	Occupancy Sensor	9	1,400	0.09	242	0.0	$35.35	$425.00	$0.00	12.02
Schoolhouse Storage Room 1	1	Compact Fluorescent: 17W CFL Recessed Cans	Occupancy Sensor	17	800	Relamp	No	1	LED Screw-In Lamps: Downlight Recessed	Occupancy Sensor	9	800	0.01	7	0.0	$1.06	$15.50	$0.00	14.66
Schoolhouse Storage Room 2	1	Compact Fluorescent: 17W CFL Recessed Cans	Occupancy Sensor	17	800	Relamp	No	1	LED Screw-In Lamps: Downlight Recessed	Occupancy Sensor	9	800	0.01	7	0.0	$1.06	$15.50	$0.00	14.66
Schoolhouse Entrance	1	Compact Fluorescent: 17W CFL Recessed Cans	Wall Switch	17	1,600	Relamp	No	1	LED Screw-In Lamps: Downlight Recessed	Wall Switch	13	1,600	0.00	7	0.0	$1.06	$23.31	$0.00	22.05
Schoolhouse Back Room	7	LED - Fixtures: Track or Mono-Point Directional Lighting Fixtures	Occupancy Sensor	18	1,120	None	No	7	LED - Fixtures: Track or Mono-Point Directional Lighting Fixtures	Occupancy Sensor	18	1,120	0.00	0	0.0	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	0.00
Schoolhouse Closet	2	LED - Fixtures: Track or Mono-Point Directional Lighting Fixtures	Occupancy Sensor	18	1,120	None	No	2	LED - Fixtures: Track or Mono-Point Directional Lighting Fixtures	Occupancy Sensor	18	1,120	0.00	0	0.0	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	0.00
Foyer	10	Compact Fluorescent: 17W CFL Recessed Cans	Wall Switch	17	2,000	Relamp	Yes	10	LED Screw-In Lamps: Downlight Recessed	Occupancy Sensor	13	1,400	0.06	179	0.0	$26.10	$503.10	$0.00	19.28
Men's Room	4	Compact Fluorescent: 17W CFL Recessed Cans	Occupancy Sensor	17	560	Relamp	No	4	LED Screw-In Lamps: Downlight Recessed	Occupancy Sensor	9	560	0.03	20	0.0	$2.96	$62.00	$0.00	20.95
Women's Room	4	Compact Fluorescent: 17W CFL Recessed Cans	Occupancy Sensor	17	560	Relamp	No	4	LED Screw-In Lamps: Downlight Recessed	Occupancy Sensor	9	560	0.03	20	0.0	$2.96	$62.00	$0.00	20.95
Mop Closet	1	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Occupancy Sensor	62	400	Relamp	No	1	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	29	400	0.03	15	0.0	$2.18	$58.50	$10.00	22.25
Boiler Room	2	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	62	400	Relamp	No	2	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Wall Switch	29	400	0.05	30	0.0	$4.36	$117.00	$20.00	22.25
Schoolhouse LED Exit Signs	4	Exit Signs: LED - 2 W Lamp	None	6	8,760	None	No	4	Exit Signs: LED - 2 W Lamp	None	6	8,760	0.00	0	0.0	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	0.00
Exterior Perimeter	6	Halogen Incandescent: 100W Halogen Spotlights	None	100	4,380	Relamp	No	6	LED Screw-In Lamps: 17W LED Spotlights	None	17	4,380	0.41	2,465	0.0	$360.26	$190.50	$30.00	0.45
Exterior Perimeter	4	Incandescent: 53W Halogen Incadescent Bulbs	None	53	4,380	Relamp	No	4	LED Screw-In Lamps: 17W LED Screw-In Bulbs	None	13	4,380	0.13	792	0.0	$115.75	$93.24	$20.00	0.63
Exterior Perimeter	2	Metal Halide: (1) 100W Lamp	None	128	4,380	Fixture Replacement	No	2	LED - Fixtures: Wall Sconces	None	30	4,380	0.16	970	0.0	$141.79	$478.38	$20.00	3.23
Flag Pole	2	LED - Fixtures: Architectural Flood/Spot Luminaire	None	25	4,380	None	No	2	LED - Fixtures: Architectural Flood/Spot Luminaire	None	25	4,380	0.00	0	0.0	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	0.00
Parking Lot	2	Metal Halide: (1) 250W Lamp	None	295	4,380	Fixture Replacement	No	2	LED - Fixtures: Outdoor Wall-Mounted Area Fixture	None	75	4,380	0.36	2,178	0.0	$318.31	$833.08	$200.00	1.99

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
Ceiling	Restrooms	4	Exhaust Fan	0.3	69.5%	No	200	No	69.5%	No		0.00	0	0.0	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	0.00
RTUs	Whole Building	2	Supply Fan	0.5	78.2%	No	2,745	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	Whole Building	2	Packaged Air-Source HP	5.00	0.00	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	Condensing Hot Water Boiler	121.00	No						0.00	0	0.0	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	0.00

Programmable Thermostat Recommendations

		Recommendation Inputs				Energy Impact & Financial Analysis						
Location	Area(s)/System(s) Affected	Thermostat Quantity	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
Schoolhouse	Schoolhouse	2	10.00		121.00	0.00	559	11.6	$199.44	$659.74	$0.00	3.31

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
Ceiling	Restrooms & Kitchen	1	Storage Tank Water Heater (≤ 50 Gal)	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?
Lower Level	1	Microwave	900.0	Yes
Lower Level	1	Mini Refrigerator	125.0	Yes

Appendix B: ENERGY STAR® Statement of Energy Performance

ENERGY STAR® Statement of Energy Performance

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N/A

ENERGY STAR® Score[1]

Old Millington School House

Primary Property Type: Social/Meeting Hall
Gross Floor Area (ft²): 2,500
Built: 1866

For Year Ending: March 31, 2016
Date Generated: January 14, 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
Old Millington School House 1802 Long Hill Road Millington, New Jersey 07946	Township of Long Hill 915 Valley Road Gillette, NJ 07933 908-647-8000	Nancy Malool 915 Valley Road Gillette, NJ 07933 908-647-8000 Ext. 224 administrator@longhillnj.gov

Property ID: 6196262

Energy Consumption and Energy Use Intensity (EUI)

Site EUI
91.3 kBtu/ft²

Source EUI
149.9 kBtu/ft²

Annual Energy by Fuel	
Electric - Grid (kBtu)	64,645 (28%)
Natural Gas (kBtu)	163,663 (72%)

National Median Comparison	
National Median Site EUI (kBtu/ft²)	42.5
National Median Source EUI (kBtu/ft²)	69.8
% Diff from National Median Source EUI	115%
Annual Emissions	
Greenhouse Gas Emissions (Metric Tons CO2e/year)	16

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)