Local Government Energy Audit:
Energy Audit Report

Grace Wilday Junior High School

Roselle Borough Public School

300 Brooklawn Avenue
Roselle, New Jersey 07203

November 7, 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 Grace Wilday Junior High School.

The goal of a LGEA is to provide you with information on how your facility uses energy, identify energy conservation measures (ECMs) that can reduce your energy use, and put you in a position to implement the ECMs. The LGEA also sets you on the path to receive financial incentives from New Jersey's Clean Energy Program (NJCEP) for implementing the 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 full spectrum of energy management options.

1.1 Facility Summary

Grace Wilday Junior High School is a 50,503 square foot facility public school in the borough of Roselle, New Jersey comprised of two sections connected by walkways. The original school brick building was constructed in 1953 and the addition concrete façade building was constructed at later time. A 200-kW solar photovoltaic (PV) array is installed on the building's rooftop. The building is comprised of classrooms, administrative offices, a kitchen, a gymnasium, storage areas, mechanical rooms and restrooms. The building is occupied 10 months per year by approximately 409 students and 54 staff.

Interior lighting at Grace Wilday Junior High School consists of mostly of 4-foot T8 fluorescent fixtures. The gymnasium is lit mostly by 400-Watt metal halide lamps. Lighting is controlled throughout the building by both occupancy sensors and manual switches. Exterior lighting around the building perimeter consists of 250-Watt high pressure sodium lamps which are controlled with photocells.

Cooling is provided by window air conditioners (ACs) and Trane split system ACs while the heating system consists of two non-condensing hot water boilers and one low pressure steam boiler.

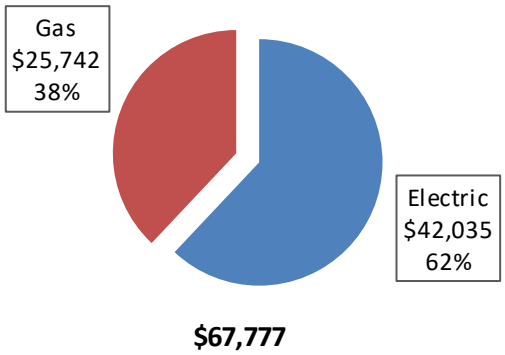
A thorough description of the facility and our observations are located in Section 2.

1.2 Your Cost Reduction Opportunities

Energy Conservation Measures

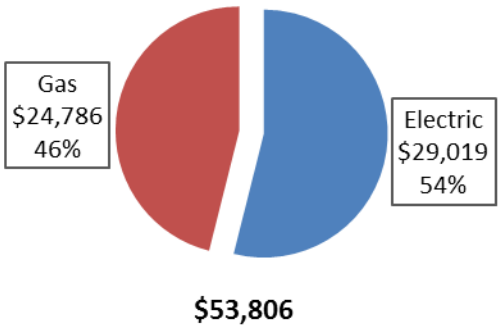
TRC evaluated eight energy conservation measures (ECM). Seven ECMs were recommended for implementation, which means that they would likely pay for themselves in energy savings alone over the rated useful lifetime of the new equipment. These seven measures represent an opportunity for Grace Wilday Junior High School to reduce annual energy costs by roughly $14,845 and annual greenhouse gas emissions by lbs CO2e. The measures would pay for themselves in roughly 3.69 years. The breakdown of existing and potential utility costs is illustrated in Figure 1 and Figure 2, respectively. These projects represent an opportunity to reduce Grace Wilday Junior High School's annual energy use by 12%.

Figure 1 – Previous 12 Month Utility Costs



$67,777

Figure 2 – Potential Post-Implementation Costs



$53,806

A detailed description of Grace Wilday Junior High School's existing energy use can be found in Section 3.

The evaluated measures have been listed and grouped into major categories as shown in Figure 3. Brief descriptions of the categories can be found below and descriptions of the individual opportunities can be found in Section 4. The measure without an "ECM #" in the table below have been evaluated, but is not recommended for implementation.

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			**108,581**	**22.2**	**0.0**	**$12,190.34**	**$56,399.17**	**$9,285.00**	**$47,114.17**	**3.86**	**109,340**
ECM 1	Install LED Fixtures	Yes	40,473	6.4	0.0	$4,543.85	$17,460.56	$2,660.00	$14,800.56	3.26	40,756
ECM 2	Retrofit Fixtures with LED Lamps	Yes	66,899	15.7	0.0	$7,510.77	$37,325.29	$6,625.00	$30,700.29	4.09	67,367
ECM 3	Install LED Exit Signs	Yes	1,209	0.1	0.0	$135.72	$1,613.33	$0.00	$1,613.33	11.89	1,217
Lighting Control Measures			**11,913**	**2.7**	**0.0**	**$1,337.50**	**$8,770.00**	**$1,095.00**	**$7,675.00**	**5.74**	**11,997**
ECM 4	Install Occupancy Sensor Lighting Controls	Yes	9,612	2.2	0.0	$1,079.15	$6,970.00	$1,095.00	$5,875.00	5.44	9,679
ECM 5	Install High/Low Lighitng Controls	Yes	2,301	0.5	0.0	$258.35	$1,800.00	$0.00	$1,800.00	6.97	2,317
Electric Unitary HVAC Measures			**29,121**	**18.1**	**0.0**	**$3,269.35**	**$103,579.83**	**$6,302.00**	**$97,277.83**	**29.75**	**29,324**
	Install High Efficiency Electric AC	No	29,121	18.1	0.0	$3,269.35	$103,579.83	$6,302.00	$97,277.83	29.75	29,324
Domestic Water Heating Upgrade			**0**	**0.0**	**116.8**	**$955.43**	**$150.57**	**$0.00**	**$150.57**	**0.16**	**13,670**
ECM 6	Install Low-Flow Domestic Hot Water Devices	Yes	0	0.0	116.8	$955.43	$150.57	$0.00	$150.57	0.16	13,670
Plug Load Equipment Control - Vending Machine			**3,224**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**$361.92**	**$1,437.60**	**$0.00**	**$1,437.60**	**3.97**	**3,246**
ECM 7	Vending Machine Control	Yes	3,224	0.0	0.0	$361.92	$1,437.60	$0.00	$1,437.60	3.97	3,246
TOTALS FOR RECOMMENDED MEASURES			**123,718**	**24.9**	**116.8**	**$14,845.19**	**$66,757.34**	**$10,380.00**	**$56,377.34**	**3.69**	**138,253**
TOTALS FOR ALL EVALUATED MEASURES			**152,838**	**43.0**	**116.8**	**$18,114.55**	**$170,337.17**	**$16,682.00**	**$153,655.17**	**8.48**	**167,577**

* - 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 conditions allow. Automated control reduces reliance on occupant behavior for adjusting lights. These measures save energy by reducing the amount of time lights are on.

Electric Unitary HVAC measures generally involve replacing old inefficient air conditioning systems with modern energy efficient systems. New air conditioning systems can provide cooling equivalent to older

air condition systems, but use less energy. These measures save energy by reducing the power used by the air condition system due to improved electrical efficiency.

Domestic Water Heating upgrade measures generally involve replacing old inefficient domestic water heating systems with modern energy efficient systems. New domestic water heating systems can provide equivalent or greater capacity as older systems but use less energy. These measures save energy by reducing the fuel used by the domestic water heating systems due to improved efficiency or the removal of standby losses.

Plug Load Equipment control measures generally involve installing automation that limits the power use or operation of equipment plugged into an electrical receptacle based on occupancy.

Energy Efficient Practices

TRC also identified 12 low cost (or no cost) energy efficient practices. A facility's energy performance can be significantly improved by employing certain behavioral and operational adjustments as well as performing routine maintenance on building systems. Through these practices equipment lifetime can be extended; occupant comfort, health and safety can be improved; and annual energy, operation, and maintenance costs can be reduced. Opportunities identified at Grace Wilday Junior High School include:

- Reduce Air Leakage
- Develop a Lighting Maintenance Schedule
- Ensure Lighting Controls Are Operating Properly
- Perform Routine Motor Maintenance
- Use Fans to Reduce Cooling Load
- 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 Water Heater Maintenance
- Install Plug Load Controls
- Water Conservation

For details on these energy efficient practices, please refer to Section 5.

Self-Generation Measures

TRC evaluated the potential for installing self-generation sources for Grace Wilday Junior High School. Based on the configuration of the site and its loads there is a low potential for installing any additional PV measures or combined heat and power self-generation measures.

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

1.3 Implementation Planning

To realize the energy savings from the ECMs listed in this report, the equipment changes outlined for each ECM need to be selected and installed through project implementation. One of the first considerations is if there is capital available for project implementation. Another consideration is whether to pursue individual ECMs, a group of ECMs, or a comprehensive approach wherein all ECMs are pursued, potentially in conjunction with other facility projects or improvements.

Rebates, incentives, and financing are available from the NJBPU, NJCEP, as well as some of the state's investor-owned utilities, to help reduce the costs associated with the implementation of energy efficiency projects. Prior to implementing any project, please review the appropriate incentive program guidelines before proceeding. This is important because in most cases you will need to submit an application for the incentives before purchasing materials and beginning installation.

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

- SmartStart
- Direct Install
- Energy Savings Improvement Program (ESIP)

For facilities with capital available for implementation of selected individual measures or phasing 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 design the ECM(s), select the equipment and apply for the incentive(s). Program pre-approval is required for some SmartStart incentives, so only after receiving approval may the ECM(s) be installed. The incentive values listed above in Figure 3 represent the SmartStart program and will be explained further in Section 8, as well as the other programs as mentioned below.

This facility also qualifies for the Direct Install program which, through an authorized network of participating contractors, can assist with the implementation of a group of measures versus installing individual measures or phasing implementation. This program is designed to be turnkey and will provide an incentive up to 70% of the cost of the project identified by the designated contractor.

For facilities without capital available 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 external project development, design, and implementation services as well as financing for implementing ECMs. This LGEA report is the first step for participating in ESIP and should help you determine next steps. Refer to Section 8.3 for additional information on the ESIP Program.

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

To ensure projects are implemented such that maximum savings and incentives are achieved, bids and specifications should be reviewed by your procurement personnel and/or consultant(s) to ensure that selected equipment coincides with LGEA recommendations, as well as applicable incentive program guidelines and requirements.

2 FACILITY INFORMATION AND EXISTING CONDITIONS

2.1 Project Contacts

Figure 4 – Project Contacts

Name	Role	E-Mail	Phone #
Customer			
Jason Jones	Business Administrator/ Board Secretary	jjones@roselleschools.org	908-298-2040 Ext.2111
Designated Representative			
Kevin D. Maloney	Facility Custodian		908-298-2040 Ext 2167
TRC Energy Services			
Moussa Traore	Auditor	mtraore@trcsolutions.com	(732) 855-0033

2.2 General Site Information

On September 15, 2016, TRC performed an energy audit at Grace Wilday Junior High School located in Roselle, New Jersey. TRC 's team met with Kevin D. Maloney to review the facility operations and focus the investigation on specific energy-using systems.

Image 1: Facility Aerial View

2.3 Building Occupancy

The school operates on a 10-month schedule and the gymnasium and auditorium are used after classes. The building typical hours of operation is presented in the table below. During a typical day, the facility is occupied by approximately 54 staff and 409 students.

Figure 5 - Building Schedule

Building Name	Weekday/Weekend	Operating Schedule
Grace Wilday Junior High School	Weekday	7:00 AM - 7:00 PM
Grace Wilday Junior High School	Weekend	Closed

2.4 Building Envelope

The foundation consists of cast-in-place concrete perimeter wall footings. Exterior walls are finished with brick masonry for the original section and concrete block for the new section. The roofing system consists of a flat black membrane type roof that is in good condition. The windows throughout the facility are operable, double paned with aluminum frames. Exterior doors are a combination of glass with aluminum frames and metal. The window and door seals throughout the building were observed to be in good condition. No excessive air infiltration was noted around any windows or doors.

Image 2: Building Envelope

2.5 On-site Generation

Grace Wilday Junior High School has installed a 200-kW solar PV system on the building's rooftop. It was noted that the annual solar production cost could not be produced by the facility and it was therefore estimated for our analysis. There are no additional spaces available for expansion of the current system. See Section 6 for more details.

2.6 Energy-Using Systems

Please refer to Appendix A: Equipment Inventory & Recommendations for an inventory of your equipment.

Lighting System

Interior lighting at Grace Wilday Junior High School consists of mostly of 4-foot 32-Watt linear fluorescent lamps. The gymnasium is illuminated with 400-Watt metal halide lamps while the stage lighting is provided by old and inefficient halogen flood lights. Most other areas are lit by linear fluorescents. A small number of 60-Watt incandescent lamps are found in spaces such as closets and restrooms. Lighting is controlled throughout the building by either occupancy sensors or manual switches. Exit signs are primarily incandescent, however, there are some signs that use LED lamps. Exterior lighting around the building perimeter consists of 250-Watt high pressure sodium lamps which are controlled with photocells.

Heating System

Heating is provided to the original section of the building by a Smith 3,297 MBh output, forced draft low-pressure steam boiler. The boiler has a nominal combustion efficiency of 80% and a 1.5 hp forced draft fan with discharge dampers to control the volume of combustion air. It has two 0.8 hp feed water pumps and a control valve that maintains water level in the boiler. Steam is supplied to the radiators at 5 psi. The boiler is seven years old and is well maintained. Two small A. O. Smith non-condensing hot water boilers are used to heat the new section of the building. Each boiler has an output capacity of 1,098 MBH and a combustion efficiency of 80%. Two 2 hp hot water pumps operate in lead/lag configuration and run at constant speed. They distribute heating hot water to classroom unit ventilators equipped with hot water coils for heating and to perimeter fin tubes radiators. The boilers are controlled by a microprocessor based Tekmar® boiler control 262 system designed to stage and rotate the boilers using outdoor temperature reset. Heating temperatures in spaces is controlled with local thermostats. The boilers appear in good condition.

Image 3: Heating System

Air Conditioning (DX)

Cooling is provided by 20 window ACs and 26 split system ACs. The window ACs are ranged from 0.8 to 1.25 ton and all appear in good condition except the unit serving room 134 that appears in fair condition. The split system ACs consist of one 2-ton Sanyo unit serving the server room (room 1027) and 25 Trane split ACs ranging from 1.5 ton to 5 tons and serving the classrooms. The Sanyo split AC is approximately five years old and appears in good condition while 22 of the 25 Trane split ACs are 14 years old and have reached their useful rated life. The remaining three are four years old. The split system ACs are controlled with programmable thermostats.

Air is exhausted from the toilets and corridors through roof mounted exhaust fans.

Image 4: Cooling System

Domestic Hot Water

Domestic hot water for the facility consists of a Bradford White Efficiency gas fired domestic hot water heater with an input rating of 76 MBh and nominal efficiency of 80%. The heater has a 75-gallon storage tank. The kitchen has its own dedicated domestic hot water heater. This unit is electric and has an input rating of 4.5 kW and 80-gallon storage tank. The heaters are three years old and appear in good condition.

Food Service & Refrigeration

The school has an all-electric small kitchen that includes an electric convection oven, two standup refrigerators and one standup freezer. The kitchen is well maintained.

Plug load & Vending Machines

There are approximately 32 computer work stations throughout the facility and they are mostly desktop units with LCD monitors. There is no centralized PC power management software installed. There are two vending machines located in room 1004 and the hallway.

2.7 Water-Using Systems

There are several restrooms at this facility. A sampling of restrooms found that some of the faucets are rated for 2.2 gallons per minute (gpm) or higher, the toilets are rated at 2.5 gallons per flush (gpf) and the urinals are rated at 2 gpf. The kitchen has two faucets that rated for 3 gpm or higher.

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/ft^2 and energy use/ft^2. These energy use indices are indicative of the relative energy effectiveness of this building. There are a number of factors that could cause the energy use of this building to vary from the "typical" energy use for other facilities identified as: School (K-12). Specific local climate conditions, daily occupancy hours of the facility, seasonal fluctuations in occupancy, daily operating hours of energy use systems, and the behavior of the occupants with regard to operating systems that impact energy use such as turning off appliances and leaving windows open. Please refer to the Benchmarking section within Section 3.4 for additional information.

3.1 Total Cost of Energy

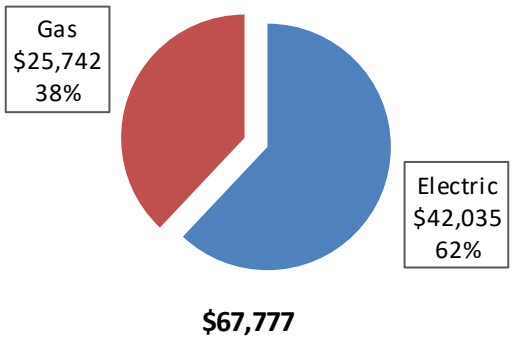
The following energy consumption and cost data is based on the last 12-month period of utility usage data that was provided for each utility. The annual consumption and cost was developed from this information.

Figure 6 - Utility Summary

Utility Summary for Grace Wilday Junior High School		
Fuel	**Usage**	**Cost**
Electricity	374,408 kWh	$42,035
Natural Gas	31,456 Therms	$25,742
Total		**$67,777**

The current utility cost for this site is $67,777 as shown in the chart below.

Figure 7 - Energy Cost Breakdown



3.2 Electricity Usage

Electricity is provided by PSE&G. The average electric cost (combined for commodity, transmission and distribution) for the past 12 months is $0.112/kWh, which is the blended rate used throughout the analyses in this report. The monthly electricity consumption and peak demand is represented graphically in the chart below.

In addition to electricity provided by PSE&G, Grace Wilday Junior High School has 200 kW PV array installed on the building's roof that represents a good percentage of total electricity consumed by the building. We requested the cost associated with this production and the site was not able to provide it, as a result, for the purposes of our analysis we have estimated the building's solar production cost.

Figure 8 - Electric Usage & Demand

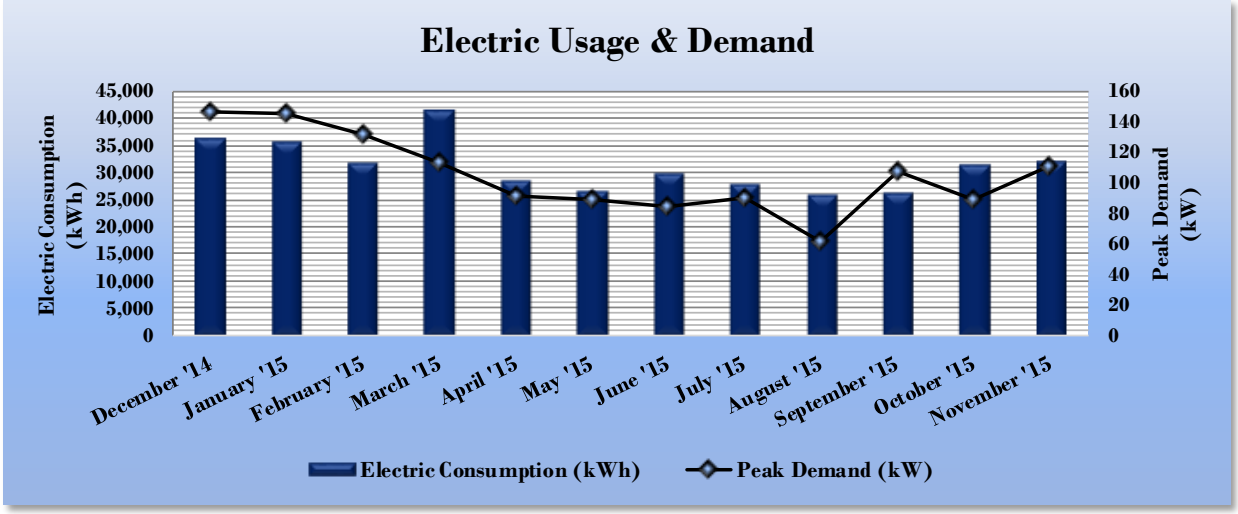


Figure 9 - Electric Usage & Demand

Electric Billing Data for Grace Wilday Junior High School						
Period Ending	Days in Period	Electric Usage (kWh)	Demand (kW)	Demand Cost	Total Electric Cost	TRC Estimated Usage?
1/5/15	30	36,298	146	$1,526	$4,075	Yes
2/3/15	29	35,711	146	$1,417	$4,009	Yes
3/5/15	31	31,877	131	$997	$3,579	Yes
4/6/15	30	41,581	113	$665	$4,668	Yes
5/5/15	32	28,643	92	$401	$3,216	Yes
6/4/15	30	26,694	89	$1,051	$2,997	Yes
7/6/15	30	29,724	84	$992	$3,337	Yes
8/4/15	31	27,806	91	$1,092	$3,122	Yes
9/2/15	30	26,100	61	$720	$2,930	Yes
10/2/15	31	26,406	107	$471	$2,965	Yes
11/2/15	31	31,537	89	$419	$3,541	Yes
12/3/15	30	32,031	111	$904	$3,596	Yes
Totals	**365**	**374,408**	**146.3**	**$10,656**	**$42,035**	12
Annual	**365**	**374,408**	**146.3**	**$10,656**	**$42,035**	

3.3 Natural Gas Usage

Natural gas is provided by Elizabethtown Gas. The average gas cost for the past 12 months is $0.818/therm, which is the blended rate used throughout the analyses in this report. The monthly gas consumption is represented graphically in the chart below. The gas use profile is typical for a facility with a significant heating load relative to other end uses.

Figure 10 - Natural Gas Usage

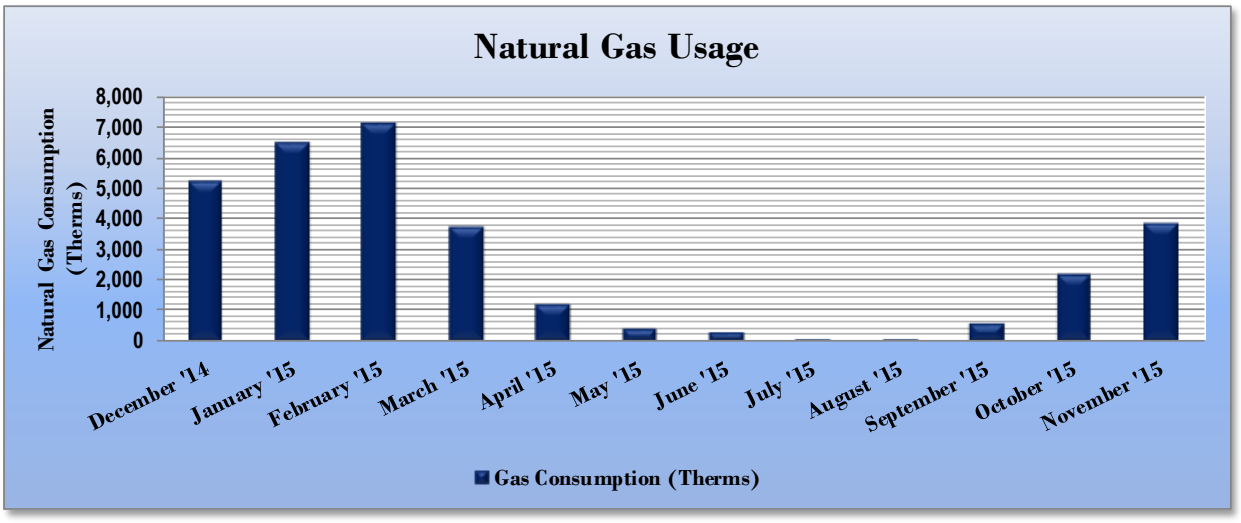


Figure 11 - Natural Gas Usage

Gas Billing Data for Grace Wilday Junior High School			
Period Ending	Days in Period	Natural Gas Usage (Therms)	Natural Gas Cost
1/6/15	30	5,243	$5,007
2/3/15	29	6,546	$5,612
3/5/15	31	7,125	$5,772
4/6/15	30	3,770	$2,973
5/5/15	32	1,241	$958
6/4/15	30	433	$349
7/4/15	30	324	$268
8/4/15	31	54	$61
9/2/15	30	45	$54
10/2/15	31	602	$458
11/2/15	31	2,217	$1,600
12/4/15	30	3,857	$2,630
Totals	**365**	**31,456**	**$25,742**
Annual	**365**	**31,456**	**$25,742**

3.4 Benchmarking

This facility was benchmarked through 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 compares its performance against a yearly baseline, national medians, or similar buildings in your portfolio. Metrics used in this comparison are the energy use intensity (EUI) and ENERGY STAR® score

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		
	Grace Wilday Junior High School	National Median Building Type: School (K-12)
Source Energy Use Intensity (kBtu/ft^2)	144.8	141.4
Site Energy Use Intensity (kBtu/ft^2)	87.6	58.2

By implementing all recommended measures covered in this reporting, the project's estimated post-implementation EUI improves 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		
	Grace Wilday Junior High School	National Median Building Type: School (K-12)
Source Energy Use Intensity (kBtu/ft^2)	116.2	141.4
Site Energy Use Intensity (kBtu/ft^2)	76.9	58.2

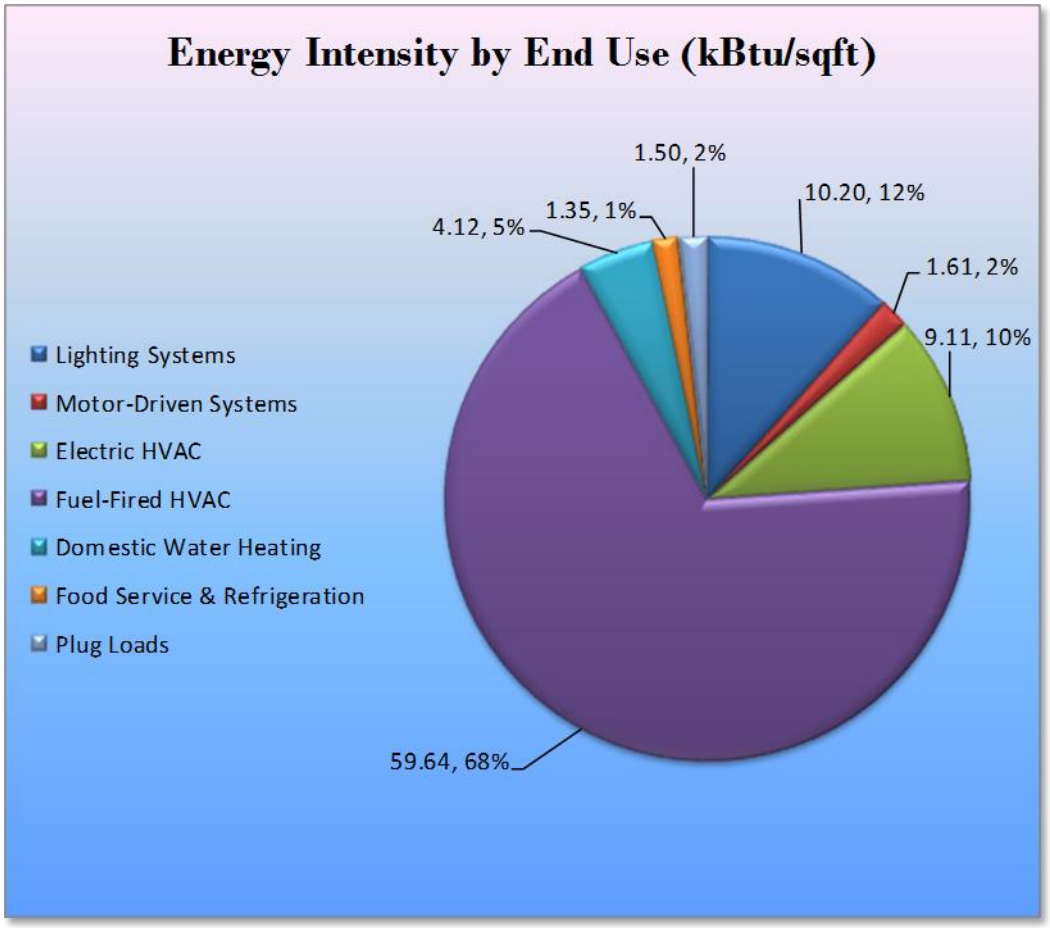
Many buildings can also receive a 1 – 100 ENERGY STAR® score. This score compares your building's energy performance to similar buildings nationwide. A score of 50 represents median energy performance, while a score of 75 means your building performs better than 75 percent of all similar buildings nationwide — and may be eligible for ENERGY STAR® certification.

This building is not eligible to receive an ENERGY STAR® score, because its solar production cost was estimated and this cannot accurately reflect the building's energy consumption cost. Therefore, there is no Statement of Energy Performance (SEP) for this property. The NJCEP LGEA program has set up a profile within Portfolio Manager® for this property, but its intent is solely to provide the BOE of Roselle Borough with a method to track monthly utility bills.

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 and determine their proportional contribution to overall building energy usage. This visual representation of energy end uses highlights systems that may benefit most from energy efficiency projects.

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 projects, help prioritize specific measures for implementation, and set Grace Wilday Junior High School on the path to receive financial incentives. 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 considered sufficient to make "Go/No-Go" decisions and to prioritize energy projects. Savings are based on the New Jersey Board of Public Utilities New Jersey Clean Energy Program Protocols to Measure Resource Savings dated June 29, 2016. Further analysis or investigation may be required to calculate more accurate savings to support any custom SmartStart, Pay for Performance, or Large Energy Users incentive applications. Financial incentives for the ECMs identified in this report have been calculated based the NJ prescriptive SmartStart program. Depending on your implementation strategy, the project may be eligible for more lucrative incentives through other programs as identified 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		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		**108,581**	**22.2**	**0.0**	**$12,190.34**	**$56,399.17**	**$9,285.00**	**$47,114.17**	**3.86**	**109,340**
ECM 1	Install LED Fixtures	40,473	6.4	0.0	$4,543.85	$17,460.56	$2,660.00	$14,800.56	3.26	40,756
ECM 2	Retrofit Fixtures with LED Lamps	66,899	15.7	0.0	$7,510.77	$37,325.29	$6,625.00	$30,700.29	4.09	67,367
ECM 3	Install LED Exit Signs	1,209	0.1	0.0	$135.72	$1,613.33	$0.00	$1,613.33	11.89	1,217
Lighting Control Measures		**11,913**	**2.7**	**0.0**	**$1,337.50**	**$8,770.00**	**$1,095.00**	**$7,675.00**	**5.74**	**11,997**
ECM 4	Install Occupancy Sensor Lighting Controls	9,612	2.2	0.0	$1,079.15	$6,970.00	$1,095.00	$5,875.00	5.44	9,679
ECM 5	Install High/Low Lighitng Controls	2,301	0.5	0.0	$258.35	$1,800.00	$0.00	$1,800.00	6.97	2,317
Domestic Water Heating Upgrade		**0**	**0.0**	**116.8**	**$955.43**	**$150.57**	**$0.00**	**$150.57**	**0.16**	**13,670**
ECM 6	Install Low-Flow Domestic Hot Water Devices	0	0.0	116.8	$955.43	$150.57	$0.00	$150.57	0.16	13,670
Plug Load Equipment Control - Vending Machine		**3,224**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**$361.92**	**$1,437.60**	**$0.00**	**$1,437.60**	**3.97**	**3,246**
ECM 7	Vending Machine Control	3,224	0.0	0.0	$361.92	$1,437.60	$0.00	$1,437.60	3.97	3,246
TOTALS		**123,718**	**24.9**	**116.8**	**$14,845.19**	**$66,757.34**	**$10,380.00**	**$56,377.34**	**3.80**	**138,253**

* - 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 lighting upgrades 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		**108,581**	**22.2**	**0.0**	**$12,190.34**	**$56,399.17**	**$9,285.00**	**$47,114.17**	**3.86**	**109,340**
ECM 1	Install LED Fixtures	40,473	6.4	0.0	$4,543.85	$17,460.56	$2,660.00	$14,800.56	3.26	40,756
ECM 2	Retrofit Fixtures with LED Lamps	66,899	15.7	0.0	$7,510.77	$37,325.29	$6,625.00	$30,700.29	4.09	67,367
ECM 3	Install LED Exit Signs	1,209	0.1	0.0	$135.72	$1,613.33	$0.00	$1,613.33	11.89	1,217

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	11,661	2.7	0.0	$1,309.18	$7,302.96	$60.00	$7,242.96	5.53	11,743
Exterior	28,812	3.7	0.0	$3,234.67	$10,157.60	$2,600.00	$7,557.60	2.34	29,013

Measure Description

This measure evaluates replacing existing interior and exterior fixtures containing 250-Watt and 400-Watt metal halide lamps with new high performance LED light fixtures. This measure saves energy by installing LED sources which use less power than other technologies with a comparable light output.

Maintenance savings are anticipated since LED sources have burn hours which are generally more than twice that of a fluorescent source and more than 10 times incandescent sources. Maintenance savings may be partially offset by the higher material costs associated with LED sources.

During planning and design for the installation of new fixtures, we recommend a holistic approach that considers both the technology of the lighting sources and how they are controlled.

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	66,899	15.7	0.0	$7,510.77	$37,325.29	$6,625.00	$30,700.29	4.09	67,367
Exterior	0	0.0	0.0	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	0.00	0

Measure Description

This measure evaluates replacing 32-Watt linear fluorescent lamps with LED tube lamps and replacing incandescent and halogen screw-in with LED lamps. Many LED tube lamps are direct replacements for existing fluorescent lamps and can be installed although there is a fluorescent fixture ballast in place. Other tube lamps require that fluorescent fixture ballasts be removed or replaced with LED drivers. Screw-in LED lamps can be used as a direct replacement for most other screw-in lamps. This measure saves energy by installing LED sources which use less power than other technologies with a comparable light output.

Maintenance savings are anticipated since LED sources have burn hours which are more than 10 times incandescent sources. LED lamps that use the existing fluorescent fixture ballast will be constrained by the remaining hours of the ballast. Maintenance savings may be partially offset by the higher material costs associated with LED sources.

During retrofit planning and design, we recommend a holistic approach that considers both the technology of the lighting sources and how they are controlled.

ECM 3: Install LED Exit Signs

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	1,209	0.1	0.0	$135.72	$1,613.33	$0.00	$1,613.33	11.89	1,217
Exterior	0	0.0	0.0	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	0.00	0

Measure Description

This measure evaluates replacing incandescent lighting in exit signs with LEDs. LED sources require virtually no maintenance and LED exit signs have a life expectancy of at least 20 years. Many manufacturers can provide retrofit kits that meet fire and safety code requirements. Retrofit kits are less expensive and simpler to install than replacement signs, however, new fixtures would have a longer useful life and are therefore recommended.

A reduction in maintenance costs will be realized with the proposed retrofit because lamps will not have to be replaced as frequently.

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		**11,913**	**2.7**	**0.0**	**$1,337.50**	**$8,770.00**	**$1,095.00**	**$7,675.00**	**5.74**	**11,997**
ECM 4	Install Occupancy Sensor Lighting Controls	9,612	2.2	0.0	$1,079.15	$6,970.00	$1,095.00	$5,875.00	5.44	9,679
ECM 5	Install High/Low Lighitng Controls	2,301	0.5	0.0	$258.35	$1,800.00	$0.00	$1,800.00	6.97	2,317

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)
9,612	2.2	0.0	$1,079.15	$6,970.00	$1,095.00	$5,875.00	5.44	9,679

Measure Description

This measure evaluates installing occupancy sensors to control light fixtures that are currently manually controlled in restrooms, classrooms, and private offices. Sensors detect occupancy using ultrasonic and/or infrared wave technologies. Lighting systems are enabled when an occupant is detected. Fixtures are automatically turned off after an area has been vacant for a preset period. Occupants will also be able to manually turn off fixtures. Energy savings result 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. Ceiling-mounted or remote-mounted sensors require the use of low voltage switching relays or a wireless signal to the switch. In general, use wall switch replacement sensors for single occupant offices and other small rooms. Install ceiling-mounted or remote mounted sensors in locations without local switching, in situations where the existing wall switches are not in the line-of-sight of the main work area, and in large spaces. We recommend a holistic design approach that considers both the technology of the lighting sources and how they are controlled.

Maintenance savings are anticipated due to reduced lamp operation; however, additional maintenance costs may be incurred because the occupancy sensors may require periodic adjustment; it is anticipated that the net effect on maintenance costs will be negligible.

ECM 5: Install High/Low Lighting Controls

Summary of Measure Economics

Annual Electric Savings (kWh)	Peak Demand Savings (kW)	Annual Fuel Savings (MMBtu)	Annual Energy Cost Savings ($)	Estimated Install Cost ($)	Estimated Incentive ($)	Estimated Net Cost ($)	Simple Payback Period (yrs)	CO_2e Emissions Reduction (lbs)
2,301	0.5	0.0	$258.35	$1,800.00	$0.00	$1,800.00	6.97	2,317

Measure Description

This measure evaluates installing occupancy sensors to provide dual level lighting control for light fixtures in hallways that are infrequently occupied but require continuous or night lighting for safety or security reasons. Typical areas for such lighting control are stairwells, interior corridors, parking lots and parking garages.

The light fixtures operate at default low levels when the area is not occupied to provide minimal lighting to meet security or safety requirements. Sensors detect occupancy using ultrasonic and/or infrared wave technologies. The lighting systems are switched to the high-level setting when an occupant is detected. Fixtures are automatically switched back to low level after an area has been vacant for a preset period.

For this application the occupancy sensors will generally be ceiling or fixture mounted. Sufficient sensor coverage should be provided to turn lights on in an area as an occupant approaches the area.

Maintenance savings are anticipated due to reduced lamp operation; however, additional maintenance costs may be incurred because the occupancy sensors may require periodic adjustment; it is anticipated that the net effect on maintenance costs will be negligible.

4.1.3 Domestic Water Heating Upgrade

Our recommendations for domestic water heating measures are summarized in Figure 18 below.

Figure 18 - 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**	**116.8**	**$955.43**	**$150.57**	**$0.00**	**$150.57**	**0.16**	**13,670**
ECM 6	Install Low-Flow Domestic Hot Water Devices	0	0.0	116.8	$955.43	$150.57	$0.00	$150.57	0.16	13,670

ECM 6: 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	116.8	$955.43	$150.57	$0.00	$150.57	0.16	13,670

Measure Description

This measure evaluates the savings from installing low flow domestic water devices to reduce overall water flow in general and hot water flow in particular. Low flow faucet aerators reduce the water flow, relative to standard aerators, from the fixture.

All of the low flow devices reduce the overall water flow from the fixture which generally reduces the amount of hot water used resulting in energy and water savings.

4.1.4 Plug Load Equipment Control - Vending Machine

Our recommendations for plug load equipment controls are summarized in Figure 19 below.

Figure 19-Summary of Plug Load Equipment 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)
Plug Load Equipment Control - Vending Machine		**3,224**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**$361.92**	**$1,437.60**	**$0.00**	**$1,437.60**	**3.97**	**3,246**
ECM 7	Vending Machine Control	3,224	0.0	0.0	$361.92	$1,437.60	$0.00	$1,437.60	3.97	3,246

ECM 7: Vending Machine Control

Summary of Measure Economics

Annual Electric Savings (kWh)	Peak Demand Savings (kW)	Annual Fuel Savings (MMBtu)	Annual Energy Cost Savings ($)	Estimated Install Cost ($)	Estimated Incentive ($)	Estimated Net Cost ($)	Simple Payback Period (yrs)	CO_2e Emissions Reduction (lbs)
3,224	0.0	0.0	$361.92	$1,437.60	$0.00	$1,437.60	3.97	3,246

Measure Description

Vending machines operate continuously, even during non-business hours. It is recommended to install occupancy sensor-based controls to reduce the energy use. These controls power down the machine when the surrounding area is vacant, then monitor the surrounding temperature and power up the cooling system at regular intervals to keep the product cool. Savings are a function of the activity level around the vending machine.

4.2 ECMs Evaluated but Not Recommended

The measure below have 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 20 – Summary of Evaluated but Not 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)
Electric Unitary HVAC Measures	**29,121**	**18.1**	**0.0**	**$3,269.35**	**$103,579.83**	**$6,302.00**	**$97,277.83**	**29.75**	**29,324**
Install High Efficiency Electric AC	29,121	18.1	0.0	$3,269.35	$103,579.83	$6,302.00	$97,277.83	29.75	29,324
TOTALS	**29,121**	**18.1**	**0.0**	**$3,269.35**	**$103,579.83**	**$6,302.00**	**$97,277.83**	**29.75**	**29,324**

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

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

Install High Efficiency Electric AC

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)
29,121	18.1	0.0	$3,269.35	$103,579.83	$6,302.00	$97,277.83	29.75	29,324

Measure Description

This measure evaluates replacing package air conditioners with high efficiency package air conditioners. There have been significant improvements in both compressor and fan motor efficiencies in the past several years. Therefore, electricity savings can be achieved by replacing old units with new high efficiency units. A higher EER or SEER rating indicates a more efficient cooling system. The magnitude of energy savings for this measure depends on the relative efficiency of the old and new unit, the cooling load, and the annual operating hours.

Reasons for not Recommending

The payback periods for the split system AC unit replacements exceed the rated useful life of the new equipment.

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 low or no-cost efficiency strategies. By employing certain behavioral and operational adjustments as well as performing routine maintenance on building systems, equipment lifetime can be extended; occupant comfort, health and safety can be improved; and annual energy, operation, and maintenance costs can be reduced. The recommendations below are provided as a framework for developing a whole building maintenance plan that is customized to your facility. Consult with qualified equipment specialists for details on proper maintenance and system operation.

Reduce Air Leakage

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

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.

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.

Perform Routine Motor Maintenance

Motors consist of many moving parts whose collective degradation can contribute to a significant loss of motor efficiency. In order to prevent damage to motor components, routine maintenance should be performed. This maintenance consists of cleaning surfaces and ventilation openings on motors to prevent overheating, lubricating moving parts to reduce friction, inspecting belts and pulleys for wear and to ensure they are at proper alignment and tension, and cleaning and lubricating bearings. Consult a licensed technician to assess these and other motor maintenance strategies.

Use Fans to Reduce Cooling Load

Utilizing ceiling fans to supplement cooling is a low cost strategy to reduce cooling load considerably. Thermostat settings can be increased by 4°F with no change in overall occupant comfort when the wind chill effect of moving air is employed for cooling.

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.

Plug Load Controls

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

Water Conservation

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

Installing dual flush or low flow toilets and low flow or waterless urinals are additional ways to reduce the sites water use, however, these devices do not provide energy savings at the site level. Any reduction in water use does however ultimately reduce grid level electricity use since a significant amount of electricity is used to deliver water from reservoirs to end users. The EPA WaterSense™ ratings for urinals is 0.5 gpf and toilets that use as little as 1.28 gpf (this is lower than the current 1.6 gpf federal standard).

Refer to Section 4.1.3 for any low-flow ECM recommendations.

6 SELF-GENERATION MEASURES

Self-generation measures include both renewable (e.g., solar, wind) and non-renewable (e.g., microturbines) 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.

Grace Wilday Junior High School has installed a 200-kW solar array on the building's rooftop. The image below shows that virtually every available square foot of the flat unshaded roof space has been developed for solar electric generation. The site has been fully developed for solar power generation. No opportunities for expansion of the current on-site solar generation appear to be available at Grace Wilday Junior High School.

Image 5: Solar PV Arrays

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

In non-industrial settings, combined heat and power (CHP) is the on-site generation of electricity and recovery of heat which is put to beneficial use. Common prime movers in CHP applications include reciprocating engines, microturbines, fuel cells, and (at large facilities) gas turbines. Electricity is typically interconnected to the sites local distribution system. Heat is recovered from the exhaust stream and the ancillary cooling system and interconnected to the existing hot water (or steam) distribution system.

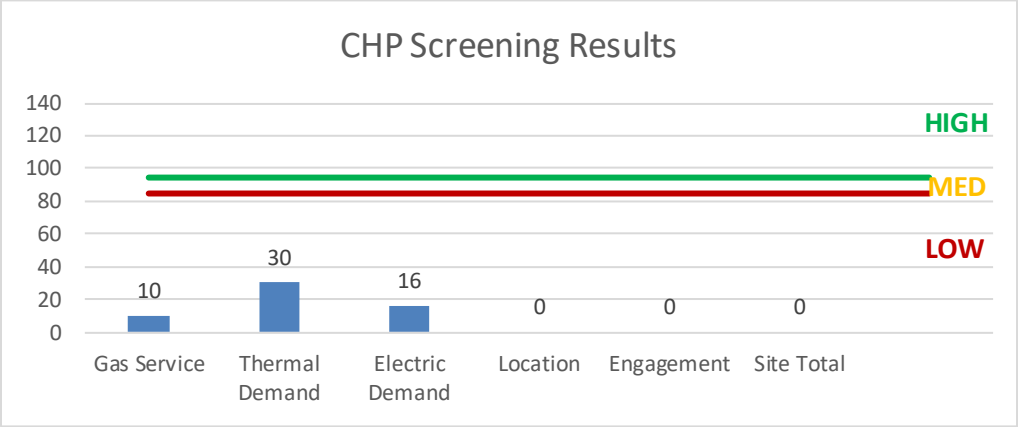
CHP systems are typically used to produce a portion of the electricity needed by a facility, with the balance of electric needs satisfied by purchase from the grid. The heat is used to supplement (or supplant) existing boilers for the purpose of space heating and/or domestic hot water heating. Waste 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.

Low or infrequent thermal load, and lack of space near the existing thermal generation are the most significant factors contributing to the low 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 NJ 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 21 - Combined Heat and Power Screening



7 DEMAND RESPONSE

Demand Response (DR) is a program designed to reduce consumer electric load when electric wholesale prices are high or when the reliability of the electric grid is threatened due to peak demand. 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 locally.

By enabling grid operators to call upon Curtailment Service Providers and energy consumers 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 will receive payments whether or not their facility is called upon to curtail their load.

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 program often find it to be a valuable source of revenue for their facility(ies) because the payments can significantly offset annual utility 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 event cycle. DR program participants often have to install smart meters and 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 the program rules and requirements for metering and controls, a facility's ability to temporarily reduce electric load, as well as the payments involved in participating in the program. Also, these providers usually offer multiple options for DR to larger facilities and may also install controls or remote monitoring equipment to help ensure compliance of all terms and conditions of a DR contract.

This facility has no potential for DR curtailment.

8 PROJECT FUNDING / INCENTIVES

The NJCEP is able to provide the incentive programs described below, and others, because of the Societal Benefits Charge (SBC) Fund. The SBC was created by the State of New Jersey's 1999 Electricity Restructuring Law which requires all customers of investor-owned electric and gas utilities to pay this charge on their monthly energy bills. As a contributor to the fund you were able to participate in the LGEA program and are also eligible to utilize the equipment incentive programs. Also available through the NJBPU are some alternative financing programs described later in this section. Please refer to Figure 22 for a list of the eligible programs identified for each recommended ECM.

Figure 22 - ECM Incentive Program Eligibility

Energy Conservation Measure		SmartStart Prescriptive	SmartStart Custom	Direct Install	Pay For Performance Existing Buildings	Large Energy Users Program	Combined Heat & Power and Fuel Cell
ECM 1	Install LED Fixtures	X		X			
ECM 2	Retrofit Fixtures with LED Lamps	X		X			
ECM 3	Install LED Exit Signs			X			
ECM 4	Install Occupancy Sensor Lighting Controls	X		X			
ECM 5	Install High/Low Lighitng Controls			X			
ECM 6	Install Low-Flow Domestic Hot Water Devices			X			
ECM 7	Vending Machine Control			X			

SmartStart is generally well suited for implementation of individual or small sets of measures, with the flexibility to install projects at your own pace using in-house staff or a preferred contractor. Direct Install caters to small to mid-size facilities to bundle measures and simplify participation, 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 and 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; applicants can use in-house staff or preferred contractor.

Generally, the incentive values provided throughout the report assume the SmartStart program is utilized because it provides a consistent comparison of available incentives.

Brief descriptions of all relevant alternative financing and incentive programs are located in the sections below. You may also check the following website for further information, including most current program availability, requirements, and incentive levels: www.njcleanenergy.com/ci.

8.1 SmartStart

Overview

The SmartStart program is comprised of new construction and retrofit components that offer incentives for installing prescriptive and custom energy efficiency measures at your facility. Routinely the program adds, removes or modifies incentives for various energy efficiency equipment based on national/market trends, new technologies or changes in efficiency baselines.

Prescriptive Equipment Incentives 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

All customer sizes and types may be served by this program. This program provides an effective mechanism for securing incentives for individual projects that may be completed at once or over several years.

Incentives

The prescriptive path provides fixed incentives for specific energy efficiency measures whereas the custom measure path provides incentives for unique or specialized technologies that are not addressed through prescriptive offerings.

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 the lesser of 50% of the total installed incremental project cost, or a buy down to a one year payback. 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 mid-sized facilities with a peak electric demand that did not exceed 200 kW in any of the preceding 12 months. You will work directly with a pre-approved contractor who will perform a free energy assessment at your facility, identify specific eligible measures, and install those 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 county where your facility is located; a complete list is provided on the Direct Install website identified below. The contractor will be paid the program incentive directly 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 mentioned above, and the remaining 30% of the cost is your responsibility to the contractor.

Since Direct Install offers a free assessment, LGEA applicants that do not meet the audit program eligibility requirements, but do meet the Direct Install requirements, may be moved directly into this program.

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 the incentive programs to help further reduce costs when compiling 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
Office	8	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	62	2,500	Relamp	Yes	8	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	29	1,750	0.22	959	0.0	$107.68	$584.00	$100.00	4.49
Boiler Room	5	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	62	2,500	Relamp	No	5	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Wall Switch	29	2,500	0.11	474	0.0	$53.26	$292.50	$50.00	4.55
Boiler Room	2	Exit Signs: Incandescent	None	14	8,760	Fixture Replacement	No	2	LED Exit Signs: 2 W Lamp	None	6	8,760	0.01	161	0.0	$18.10	$215.11	$0.00	11.89
Bathroon	1	Incandescent: 60W Incandescent	Wall Switch	60	2,500	Relamp	No	1	LED Screw-In Lamps: Downlight Solid State Retrofit	Wall Switch	9	2,500	0.03	147	0.0	$16.46	$53.75	$10.00	2.66
Utility Room	6	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 3L	Wall Switch	93	2,500	Relamp	No	6	LED - Linear Tubes: (3) 4' Lamps	Wall Switch	44	2,500	0.19	854	0.0	$95.86	$451.20	$90.00	3.77
South wing Hallway	4	Exit Signs: Incandescent	None	14	8,760	Fixture Replacement	No	4	LED Exit Signs: 2 W Lamp	None	6	8,760	0.02	322	0.0	$36.19	$430.22	$0.00	11.89
South wing Hallway	23	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	62	2,500	Relamp	Yes	23	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	High/Low Control	29	1,750	0.63	2,757	0.0	$309.57	$1,745.50	$230.00	4.90
South - East wing Hallway	2	Exit Signs: Incandescent	None	14	8,760	Fixture Replacement	No	2	LED Exit Signs: 2 W Lamp	None	6	8,760	0.01	161	0.0	$18.10	$215.11	$0.00	11.89
South - East wing Hallway	6	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	62	2,500	Relamp	Yes	6	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	High/Low Control	29	1,750	0.16	719	0.0	$80.76	$551.00	$60.00	6.08
South - East wing Hallway	1	Incandescent: 60W Incandescent	Wall Switch	60	2,500	Relamp	No	1	LED Screw-In Lamps: Downlight Solid State Retrofit	Wall Switch	9	2,500	0.03	147	0.0	$16.46	$53.75	$10.00	2.66
East-West wing Hallway	10	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	62	2,500	Relamp	Yes	10	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	High/Low Control	29	1,750	0.27	1,199	0.0	$134.60	$785.00	$100.00	5.09
East-West wing Hallway	1	Exit Signs: Incandescent	None	14	8,760	Fixture Replacement	No	1	LED Exit Signs: 2 W Lamp	None	6	8,760	0.01	81	0.0	$9.05	$107.56	$0.00	11.89
North-West Hallway	10	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	62	2,500	Relamp	Yes	10	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	High/Low Control	29	1,750	0.27	1,199	0.0	$134.60	$785.00	$100.00	5.09
North-West Hallway	2	Exit Signs: Incandescent	None	14	8,760	Fixture Replacement	No	2	LED Exit Signs: 2 W Lamp	None	6	8,760	0.01	161	0.0	$18.10	$215.11	$0.00	11.89
East wing Main Hallway	9	Exit Signs: LED - 2 W Lamp	None	6	8,760	None	No	9	Exit Signs: LED - 2 W Lamp	None	6	8,760	0.00	0	0.0	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	0.00
East wing Main Hallway	33	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	62	2,500	Relamp	Yes	33	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	High/Low Control	29	1,750	0.90	3,956	0.0	$444.17	$2,530.50	$330.00	4.95
Front entrance Hallway	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
Front entrance Hallway	10	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	62	2,500	Relamp	Yes	10	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	High/Low Control	29	1,750	0.27	1,199	0.0	$134.60	$785.00	$100.00	5.09
Men's Bathroom	3	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	62	2,500	Relamp	Yes	3	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	29	1,750	0.08	360	0.0	$40.38	$445.50	$65.00	9.42
Room 1012	12	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	62	2,500	Relamp	Yes	12	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	29	1,750	0.33	1,439	0.0	$161.52	$818.00	$140.00	4.20
Room 1020	12	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	62	2,500	Relamp	Yes	12	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	29	1,750	0.33	1,439	0.0	$161.52	$818.00	$140.00	4.20
Room 1006	12	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	62	2,500	Relamp	Yes	12	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	29	1,750	0.33	1,439	0.0	$161.52	$818.00	$140.00	4.20
Room 1005	12	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	62	2,500	Relamp	Yes	12	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	29	1,750	0.33	1,439	0.0	$161.52	$818.00	$140.00	4.20
Room 1022	12	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	62	2,500	Relamp	Yes	12	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	29	1,750	0.33	1,439	0.0	$161.52	$818.00	$140.00	4.20
Room 1004	12	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	62	2,500	Relamp	Yes	12	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	29	1,750	0.33	1,439	0.0	$161.52	$818.00	$140.00	4.20

	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
Room 1023	12	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	62	2,500	Relamp	Yes	12	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	29	1,750	0.33	1,439	0.0	$161.52	$818.00	$140.00	4.20
Room 1024	12	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	62	2,500	Relamp	Yes	12	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	29	1,750	0.33	1,439	0.0	$161.52	$818.00	$140.00	4.20
Room 1004	6	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 3L	Wall Switch	93	2,500	Relamp	Yes	6	LED - Linear Tubes: (3) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	44	1,750	0.25	1,079	0.0	$121.14	$567.20	$110.00	3.77
Bathroon	1	U-Bend Fluorescent - T8: U T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	62	2,500	Relamp	No	1	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) U-Lamp	Wall Switch	33	2,500	0.02	83	0.0	$9.36	$63.20	$0.00	6.75
Room 1021	12	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	62	2,500	Relamp	Yes	12	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	29	1,750	0.33	1,439	0.0	$161.52	$818.00	$140.00	4.20
Room 1019	12	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	62	2,500	Relamp	Yes	12	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	29	1,750	0.33	1,439	0.0	$161.52	$818.00	$140.00	4.20
Room 1018	12	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	62	2,500	Relamp	Yes	12	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	29	1,750	0.33	1,439	0.0	$161.52	$818.00	$140.00	4.20
Room 1013	12	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	62	2,500	Relamp	Yes	12	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	29	1,750	0.33	1,439	0.0	$161.52	$818.00	$140.00	4.20
Room 1017	12	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	62	2,500	Relamp	Yes	12	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	29	1,750	0.33	1,439	0.0	$161.52	$818.00	$140.00	4.20
Room 1016	12	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	62	2,500	Relamp	Yes	12	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	29	1,750	0.33	1,439	0.0	$161.52	$818.00	$140.00	4.20
Room 1014	12	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	62	2,500	Relamp	Yes	12	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	29	1,750	0.33	1,439	0.0	$161.52	$818.00	$140.00	4.20
Room 1007	2	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 3L	Wall Switch	93	2,500	Relamp	Yes	2	LED - Linear Tubes: (3) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	44	1,750	0.08	360	0.0	$40.38	$266.40	$50.00	5.36
Room 1008	1	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	62	2,500	Relamp	No	1	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Wall Switch	29	2,500	0.02	95	0.0	$10.65	$58.50	$10.00	4.55
Storage	3	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	62	2,500	Relamp	Yes	3	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	29	1,750	0.08	360	0.0	$40.38	$291.50	$30.00	6.48
Room 1025	12	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	62	2,500	Relamp	Yes	12	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	29	1,750	0.33	1,439	0.0	$161.52	$818.00	$140.00	4.20
Room 1026	12	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	62	2,500	Relamp	Yes	12	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	29	1,750	0.33	1,439	0.0	$161.52	$818.00	$140.00	4.20
Room 1027	9	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 3L	Wall Switch	93	2,500	Relamp	Yes	9	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	29	1,750	0.43	1,881	0.0	$211.19	$642.50	$110.00	2.52
Room 1028	2	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	62	2,500	Relamp	Yes	2	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	29	1,750	0.05	240	0.0	$26.92	$233.00	$40.00	7.17
Room 1028	12	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	62	2,500	Relamp	Yes	12	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	29	1,750	0.33	1,439	0.0	$161.52	$818.00	$140.00	4.20
Room 1029	12	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	62	2,500	Relamp	Yes	12	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	29	1,750	0.33	1,439	0.0	$161.52	$818.00	$140.00	4.20
Room 1002	6	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 3L	Wall Switch	93	2,500	Relamp	Yes	6	LED - Linear Tubes: (3) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	44	1,750	0.25	1,079	0.0	$121.14	$567.20	$110.00	3.77
Girls Bathroom	3	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 3L	Wall Switch	93	2,500	Relamp	Yes	3	LED - Linear Tubes: (3) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	44	1,750	0.12	539	0.0	$60.57	$341.60	$65.00	4.57
Boys Bathroom	3	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 3L	Wall Switch	93	2,500	Relamp	Yes	3	LED - Linear Tubes: (3) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	44	1,750	0.12	539	0.0	$60.57	$341.60	$65.00	4.57
Room 9	9	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 3L	Wall Switch	93	2,500	Relamp	Yes	9	LED - Linear Tubes: (3) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	44	1,750	0.37	1,618	0.0	$181.71	$792.80	$155.00	3.51
Room 9	2	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	62	2,500	Relamp	No	2	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Wall Switch	29	2,500	0.04	190	0.0	$21.30	$117.00	$20.00	4.55

	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
Room 101	4	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 3L	Occupancy Sensor	93	1,932	Relamp	No	4	LED - Linear Tubes: (3) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	44	1,932	0.13	440	0.0	$49.39	$300.80	$60.00	4.88
Room 101	2	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 2' T8 (17W) - 2L	Occupancy Sensor	33	1,932	Relamp	No	2	LED - Linear Tubes: (1) 2' Lamp	Occupancy Sensor	9	1,932	0.03	109	0.0	$12.22	$63.80	$10.00	4.40
Principal Office	4	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 3L	Occupancy Sensor	93	1,932	Relamp	No	4	LED - Linear Tubes: (3) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	44	1,932	0.13	440	0.0	$49.39	$300.80	$60.00	4.88
Closet	1	Incandescent: 60W Incandescent	Wall Switch	60	2,500	Relamp	No	1	LED Screw-In Lamps: Downlight Solid State Retrofit	Wall Switch	9	2,500	0.03	147	0.0	$16.46	$53.75	$10.00	2.66
Room 2 (Boys Bathroom)	2	U-Bend Fluorescent - T8: U T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	62	2,500	Relamp	Yes	2	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) U-Lamp	Occupancy Sensor	33	1,750	0.05	224	0.0	$25.11	$242.40	$0.00	9.65
Room 121	4	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 3L	Wall Switch	93	2,500	Relamp	Yes	4	LED - Linear Tubes: (3) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	44	1,750	0.16	719	0.0	$80.76	$416.80	$80.00	4.17
Room 121	2	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 2' T8 (17W) - 2L	Wall Switch	33	2,500	Relamp	No	2	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 2' Lamps	Wall Switch	17	2,500	0.02	92	0.0	$10.33	$96.40	$20.00	7.40
Room 122	1	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	62	2,500	Relamp	No	1	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Wall Switch	29	2,500	0.02	95	0.0	$10.65	$58.50	$10.00	4.55
Room 134	4	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 2' T8 (17W) - 2L	Wall Switch	33	2,500	Relamp	Yes	4	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 2' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	17	1,750	0.06	243	0.0	$27.24	$308.80	$40.00	9.87
Kitchen	9	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	62	2,500	Relamp	No	9	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Wall Switch	29	2,500	0.19	854	0.0	$95.86	$526.50	$90.00	4.55
Kitchen	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 132	6	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 2' T8 (17W) - 2L	Wall Switch	33	2,500	Relamp	Yes	6	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 2' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	17	1,750	0.08	364	0.0	$40.86	$405.20	$80.00	7.96
Room 133	1	U-Bend Fluorescent - T8: U T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	62	2,500	Relamp	No	1	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) U-Lamp	Wall Switch	33	2,500	0.02	83	0.0	$9.36	$63.20	$0.00	6.75
Room 133	1	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 1L	Wall Switch	32	2,500	Relamp	No	1	LED - Linear Tubes: (1) 4' Lamp	Wall Switch	15	2,500	0.01	50	0.0	$5.65	$35.90	$5.00	5.47
Room 114	9	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Occupancy Sensor	62	2,100	Relamp	No	9	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	29	2,100	0.19	717	0.0	$80.53	$526.50	$90.00	5.42
Room 114	2	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 2' T8 (17W) - 2L	Occupancy Sensor	33	2,100	Relamp	No	2	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 2' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	17	2,100	0.02	77	0.0	$8.68	$96.40	$20.00	8.81
Room 106	9	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Occupancy Sensor	62	2,100	Relamp	No	9	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	29	2,100	0.19	717	0.0	$80.53	$526.50	$90.00	5.42
Room 106	2	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 2' T8 (17W) - 2L	Occupancy Sensor	33	2,100	Relamp	No	2	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 2' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	17	2,100	0.02	77	0.0	$8.68	$96.40	$20.00	8.81
Room 113	9	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Occupancy Sensor	62	2,100	Relamp	No	9	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	29	2,100	0.19	717	0.0	$80.53	$526.50	$90.00	5.42
Room 113	9	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 2' T8 (17W) - 2L	Occupancy Sensor	33	2,100	Relamp	No	9	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 2' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	17	2,100	0.09	348	0.0	$39.04	$433.80	$90.00	8.81
Room 107	9	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Occupancy Sensor	62	2,100	Relamp	No	9	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	29	2,100	0.19	717	0.0	$80.53	$526.50	$90.00	5.42
Room 107	2	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 2' T8 (17W) - 2L	Occupancy Sensor	33	2,100	Relamp	No	2	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 2' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	17	2,100	0.02	77	0.0	$8.68	$96.40	$20.00	8.81
Room 108	9	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Occupancy Sensor	62	2,100	Relamp	No	9	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	29	2,100	0.19	717	0.0	$80.53	$526.50	$90.00	5.42
Room 108	2	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 2' T8 (17W) - 2L	Occupancy Sensor	33	2,100	Relamp	No	2	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 2' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	17	2,100	0.02	77	0.0	$8.68	$96.40	$20.00	8.81
Room 112 (Nurse Office)	5	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 3L	Occupancy Sensor	93	2,100	Relamp	No	5	LED - Linear Tubes: (3) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	44	2,100	0.16	598	0.0	$67.10	$376.00	$75.00	4.49

	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
Bathroon	1	Incandescent: 60W Incandescent	Wall Switch	60	2,500	Relamp	No	1	LED Screw-In Lamps: Downlight Solid State Retrofit	Wall Switch	9	2,500	0.03	147	0.0	$16.46	$53.75	$10.00	2.66
Closet	1	Incandescent: 60W Incandescent	Wall Switch	60	2,500	Relamp	No	1	LED Screw-In Lamps: Downlight Solid State Retrofit	Wall Switch	9	2,500	0.03	147	0.0	$16.46	$53.75	$10.00	2.66
Room 110	9	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 2' T8 (17W) - 2L	Occupancy Sensor	33	2,100	Relamp	No	9	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 2' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	17	2,100	0.09	348	0.0	$39.04	$433.80	$90.00	8.81
Room 111	11	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Occupancy Sensor	62	2,100	Relamp	No	11	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	29	2,100	0.24	877	0.0	$98.42	$643.50	$110.00	5.42
Room 111	1	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 1L	Occupancy Sensor	32	2,100	Relamp	No	1	LED - Linear Tubes: (1) 4' Lamp	Occupancy Sensor	15	2,100	0.01	42	0.0	$4.74	$35.90	$5.00	6.51
Bathroon	1	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 1L	Wall Switch	32	2,500	Relamp	No	1	LED - Linear Tubes: (1) 4' Lamp	Wall Switch	15	2,500	0.01	50	0.0	$5.65	$35.90	$5.00	5.47
Closet	1	Incandescent: 60W Incandescent	Wall Switch	60	2,500	Relamp	No	1	LED Screw-In Lamps: Downlight Solid State Retrofit	Wall Switch	9	2,500	0.03	147	0.0	$16.46	$53.75	$10.00	2.66
Room 104	9	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 3L	Occupancy Sensor	93	2,100	Relamp	No	9	LED - Linear Tubes: (3) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	44	2,100	0.29	1,076	0.0	$120.79	$676.80	$135.00	4.49
Room 104	2	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 2' T8 (17W) - 3L	Occupancy Sensor	53	2,100	Relamp	No	2	LED - Linear Tubes: (3) 2' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	26	2,100	0.04	133	0.0	$14.91	$123.40	$30.00	6.26
Room 117	9	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 3L	Occupancy Sensor	93	2,100	Relamp	No	9	LED - Linear Tubes: (3) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	44	2,100	0.29	1,076	0.0	$120.79	$676.80	$135.00	4.49
Room 117	9	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 2' T8 (17W) - 2L	Occupancy Sensor	33	2,100	Relamp	No	9	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 2' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	17	2,100	0.09	348	0.0	$39.04	$433.80	$90.00	8.81
Exterior Perimeter Light	26	Metal Halide: (1) 250W Lamp	Daylight Dimming	295	4,380	Fixture Replacement	No	26	LED - Fixtures: Outdoor Wall-Mounted Area Fixture	Daylight Dimming	75	4,380	3.75	28,812	0.0	$3,234.67	$10,157.60	$2,600.00	2.34
Gymnasium	12	Metal Halide: (1) 400W Lamp	Wall Switch	458	2,500	Fixture Replacement	Yes	12	LED - Fixtures: Downlight Pendant	Occupancy Sensor	120	1,750	2.94	12,903	0.0	$1,448.62	$9,942.96	$480.00	6.53
Gymnasium	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
Gymnasium Stage	56	Halogen Incandescent: PAR38 90W	Wall Switch	90	2,500	Relamp	No	56	LED Screw-In Lamps: Downlight Solid State Retrofit	Wall Switch	14	2,500	2.79	12,236	0.0	$1,373.73	$3,010.17	$560.00	1.78
Trailer1	12	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	62	2,500	Relamp	Yes	12	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	29	1,750	0.33	1,439	0.0	$161.52	$818.00	$140.00	4.20
Trailer1	2	Exit Signs: Incandescent	None	14	8,760	Fixture Replacement	No	2	LED Exit Signs: 2 W Lamp	None	6	8,760	0.01	161	0.0	$18.10	$215.11	$0.00	11.89
Trailer2	12	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	62	2,500	Relamp	Yes	12	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	29	1,750	0.33	1,439	0.0	$161.52	$818.00	$140.00	4.20
Trailer2	2	Exit Signs: Incandescent	None	14	8,760	Fixture Replacement	No	2	LED Exit Signs: 2 W Lamp	None	6	8,760	0.01	161	0.0	$18.10	$215.11	$0.00	11.89

Motor Inventory & Recommendations

		Existing Conditions						Proposed Conditions				Energy Impact & Financial Analysis						
Location	Area(s)/System(s) Served	Motor Quantity	Motor Application	HP Per Motor	Full Load Efficiency	VFD Control?	Annual Operating Hours	Install High Efficiency Motors?	Full Load Efficiency	Install VFDs?	Number of VFDs	Total Peak kW Savings	Total Annual kWh Savings	Total Annual MMBtu Savings	Total Annual Energy Cost Savings	Total Installation Cost	Total Incentives	Simple Payback w/ Incentives in Years
Boiler Room	Boiler Room	1	Combustion Air Fan	1.5	82.5%	No	2,400	No	82.5%	No		0.00	0	0.0	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	0.00
Boiler Room	Boiler Room	2	Boiler Feed Water Pump	0.8	71.0%	No	2,400	No	71.0%	No		0.00	0	0.0	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	0.00
Boiler Room	Boiler Room	2	Condenser Water Pump	0.3	71.0%	No	2,400	No	71.0%	No		0.00	0	0.0	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	0.00
Utility Room	Utility Room	2	Heating Hot Water Pump	2.0	84.0%	Yes	2,400	No	84.0%	No		0.00	0	0.0	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	0.00
Utility Room	Utility Room	2	Combustion Air Fan	0.5	84.0%	No	2,400	No	84.0%	No		0.00	0	0.0	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	0.00
Roof Top	Kitchen	1	Exhaust Fan	0.3	71.0%	No	2,400	No	71.0%	No		0.00	0	0.0	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	0.00
Roof Top	Bathrooms	2	Exhaust Fan	0.3	71.0%	No	2,400	No	71.0%	No		0.00	0	0.0	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	0.00
Roof Top	Bathrooms	1	Exhaust Fan	0.3	71.0%	No	2,400	No	71.0%	No		0.00	0	0.0	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	0.00
Boiler Room	School Building	2	Other	0.3	71.0%	No	2,400	No	71.0%	No		0.00	0	0.0	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	0.00
School	School Building	32	Other	0.1	71.0%	No	2,400	No	71.0%	No		0.00	0	0.0	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	0.00

Electric HVAC Inventory & Recommendations

		Existing Conditions				Proposed Conditions								Energy Impact & Financial Analysis						
Location	Area(s)/System(s) Served	System Quantity	System Type	Cooling Capacity per Unit (Tons)	Heating Capacity per Unit (kBtu/hr)	Install High Efficiency System?	System Quantity	System Type	Cooling Capacity per Unit (Tons)	Heating Capacity per Unit (kBtu/hr)	Cooling Mode Efficiency (SEER/EER)	Heating Mode Efficiency (COP)	Install Dual Enthalpy Economizer?	Total Peak kW Savings	Total Annual kWh Savings	Total Annual MMBtu Savings	Total Annual Energy Cost Savings	Total Installation Cost	Total Incentives	Simple Payback w/ Incentives in Years
Room 1012	Room 1012	1	Window AC	1.25		No							No	0.00	0	0.0	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	0.00
Room 1004	Room 1004	1	Window AC	1.25		No							No	0.00	0	0.0	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	0.00
Teacher Room	Teacher Room	1	Window AC	1.25		No							No	0.00	0	0.0	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	0.00
Room 1021	Room 1021	1	Window AC	1.25		No							No	0.00	0	0.0	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	0.00
Room 1019	Room 1019	1	Window AC	1.50		No							No	0.00	0	0.0	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	0.00
Room 1018	Room 1018	1	Window AC	1.25		No							No	0.00	0	0.0	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	0.00
Room 1027	Room 1027 (Server Room)	1	Split-System AC	2.00		No							No	0.00	0	0.0	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	0.00
Room 9	Room 9	1	Window AC	1.25		No							No	0.00	0	0.0	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	0.00
Room 101	Room 101	1	Window AC	1.25		No							No	0.00	0	0.0	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	0.00
Principal Office	Principal Office	1	Window AC	1.25		No							No	0.00	0	0.0	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	0.00
Room 121	Room 121	1	Window AC	1.25		No							No	0.00	0	0.0	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	0.00
Room 134	Room 134	1	Window AC	1.50		Yes	1	Window AC	1.00		12.00		No	0.63	1,010	0.0	$113.43	$1,088.76	$0.00	9.60
Room 114	Room 114	1	Window AC	1.25		No							No	0.00	0	0.0	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	0.00
Room 106	Room 106	1	Window AC	0.83		No							No	0.00	0	0.0	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	0.00
Room 113	Room 113	1	Window AC	0.83		No							No	0.00	0	0.0	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	0.00
Room 107	Room 107	1	Window AC	0.83		No							No	0.00	0	0.0	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	0.00
Room 108	Room 108	1	Window AC	0.83		No							No	0.00	0	0.0	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	0.00
Room 112	Room 112	1	Window AC	0.83		No							No	0.00	0	0.0	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	0.00
Room 110	Room 110	1	Window AC	1.25		No							No	0.00	0	0.0	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	0.00
Room 111	Room 111	1	Window AC	1.25		No							No	0.00	0	0.0	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	0.00
Room 117	Room 104	1	Window AC	1.25		No							No	0.00	0	0.0	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	0.00
Roof Top	Classrooms	3	Split-System AC	2.00		Yes	3	Split-System AC	2.00		14.00		No	1.53	2,462	0.0	$276.43	$8,977.32	$552.00	30.48
Roof Top	Classrooms	17	Split-System AC	3.50		Yes	17	Split-System AC	3.50		14.00		No	15.15	24,417	0.0	$2,741.28	$89,025.09	$5,474.00	30.48
Roof Top	Classrooms	1	Split-System AC	5.00		No							No	0.00	0	0.0	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	0.00
Roof Top	Classrooms	1	Split-System AC	2.66		No							No	0.00	0	0.0	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	0.00
Roof Top	Classrooms	1	Split-System AC	3.50		No							No	0.00	0	0.0	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	0.00
Roof Top	Classrooms	2	Split-System AC	1.50		Yes	2	Split-System AC	1.50		14.00		No	0.76	1,231	0.0	$138.22	$4,488.66	$276.00	30.48

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	School Building	1	Forced Draft Steam Boiler	3,297.00	No						0.00	0	0.0	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	0.00
Utility Room	School Building	2	Non-Condensing Hot Water Boiler	1,098.00	No						0.00	0	0.0	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	0.00
Kitchen	Kitchen	1	Warm Air Unit Heater	20.00	No						0.00	0	0.0	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	0.00

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	School Building	1	Storage Tank Water Heater (> 50 Gal)	No						0.00	0	0.0	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	0.00
Room 1007	Kitchen	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
Men bathroom	6	Faucet Aerator (Lavatory)	2.50	1.00	0.00	0	32.3	$264.58	$43.02	$0.00	0.16
Women Bathroom	6	Faucet Aerator (Lavatory)	2.50	1.00	0.00	0	32.3	$264.58	$43.02	$0.00	0.16
Boys Bathroom	3	Faucet Aerator (Lavatory)	2.50	1.00	0.00	0	16.2	$132.29	$21.51	$0.00	0.16
Girls Bathroom	3	Faucet Aerator (Lavatory)	2.50	1.00	0.00	0	16.2	$132.29	$21.51	$0.00	0.16
Kitchen	2	Faucet Aerator (Lavatory)	3.00	1.00	0.00	0	14.4	$117.59	$14.34	$0.00	0.12
Bathroom	1	Faucet Aerator (Lavatory)	2.50	1.00	0.00	0	5.4	$44.10	$7.17	$0.00	0.16

Commercial Refrigerator/Freezer Inventory & Recommendations

	Existing Conditions			Proposed Condi	Energy Impact & Financial Analysis						
Location	Quantity	Refrigerator/ Freezer Type	ENERGY STAR Qualified?	Install ENERGY STAR Equipment?	Total Peak kW Savings	Total Annual kWh Savings	Total Annual MMBtu Savings	Total Annual Energy Cost Savings	Total Installation Cost	Total Incentives	Simple Payback w/ Incentives in Years
Kitchen	1	Stand-Up Refrigerator, Solid Door (16 - 30 cu. ft.)	Yes	No	0.00	0	0.0	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	0.00
Kitchen	2	Stand-Up Refrigerator, Solid Door (31 - 50 cu. ft.)	Yes	No	0.00	0	0.0	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	0.00
Kitchen	1	Stand-Up Freezer, Glass Door (31 - 50 cu. ft.)	Yes	No	0.00	0	0.0	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	0.00

Cooking Equipment Inventory & Recommendations

	Existing Conditions			Proposed Conditions	Energy Impact & Financial Analysis						
Location	Quantity	Equipment Type	High Efficiency Equipement?	Install High Efficiency Equipment?	Total Peak kW Savings	Total Annual kWh Savings	Total Annual MMBtu Savings	Total Annual Energy Cost Savings	Total Installation Cost	Total Incentives	Simple Payback w/ Incentives in Years
Kitchen	1	Electric Convection Oven (Full Size)	Yes	No	0.00	0	0.0	$0.00	$7,440.63	$350.00	0.00

Plug Load Inventory

	Existing Conditions			
Location	Quantity	Equipment Description	Energy Rate (W)	ENERGY STAR Qualified?
Office	1	Microwave	1,000.0	No
Office	1	Desktop with LCD Monitor	191.0	Yes
Room 1006	1	Printer	600.0	Yes
Room 1005	1	Printer	600.0	Yes
Room 1022	1	Printer	600.0	Yes
Room 1004	1	Printer	600.0	Yes
Room 1023	1	Printer	600.0	Yes
Room 1024	1	Printer	600.0	Yes
Room 1004	1	Water Fountain	270.0	No
Room 1004	1	Copy Machine	780.0	Yes
Room 1019	1	Microwave	1,000.0	No
Room 1013	1	Printer	600.0	Yes
Room 1017	1	Printer	600.0	Yes
Room 1016	1	Printer	600.0	Yes
Room 1008	1	Desktop with LCD Monitor	191.0	Yes
Room 1008	1	Printer	600.0	Yes
Room 1025	1	Printer	600.0	Yes
Room 1028	1	Desktop with LCD Monitor	191.0	Yes
Room 1029	15	Desktop with LCD Monitor	191.0	Yes
Room 1029	1	Printer	600.0	Yes
Room 101	1	Flat Screen Wall TV	128.0	Yes
Room 101	1	Copy Machine	1,410.0	Yes
Room 101	1	Printer	600.0	Yes
Room 101	1	Desktop with LCD Monitor	191.0	Yes
Principal Office	1	Desktop with LCD Monitor	191.0	Yes
Room 113	1	Printer	600.0	Yes
Room 107	1	Printer	600.0	Yes
Room 108	1	Printer	675.0	Yes
Room 112	1	Printer	520.0	Yes
Room 112	1	Desktop with LCD Monitor	191.0	Yes
Room 110	2	Desktop with LCD Monitor	191.0	Yes
Room 111	1	Microwave	900.0	No
Room 111	2	Desktop with LCD Monitor	191.0	Yes
Room 104	8	Desktop with LCD Monitor	191.0	Yes
Room 104	1	Printer	600.0	Yes
Room 117	1	Printer	600.0	Yes
Trailer 1	1	Microwave	1,000.0	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
East-West Hallway	1	Refrigerated	Yes	0.00	1,612	0.0	$180.96	$718.80	$0.00	3.97
Room 1004	1	Refrigerated	Yes	0.00	1,612	0.0	$180.96	$718.80	$0.00	3.97