Local Government Energy Audit:
Energy Audit Report

Parkview Elementary School

Stratford Board of Education

123 Parkview Road

Stratford, NJ 08084

June 5, 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.

Table of Contents

Table of Figures

1 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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

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

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

1.1 Facility Summary

Parkview Elementary School is a one-story building totaling 48,198 square feet originally constructed in 1965. The building has a flat roof and the exterior walls are finished with brick veneer. Interior lighting consists mainly of T8 linear fluorescent fixtures which are controlled with manual wall switches. Heating is provided by two condensing hot water boilers and the cooling system consists of rooftop packaged and split systems air conditioners.

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

1.2 Your Cost Reduction Opportunities

Energy Conservation Measures

TRC evaluated eight measures and recommends seven measures which together represent an opportunity for Parkview Elementary School to reduce annual energy costs by $19,699 and annual greenhouse gas emissions by 130,798 lbs CO_2e. We estimate that if all measures were implemented as recommended, the project would pay for itself in 3.5 years. The breakdown of existing and potential utility costs after project implementation are illustrated in Figure 1 and Figure 2, respectively. Together these measures represent an opportunity to reduce Parkview Elementary School's annual energy use by 18%.

Figure 1 – Previous 12 Month Utility Costs

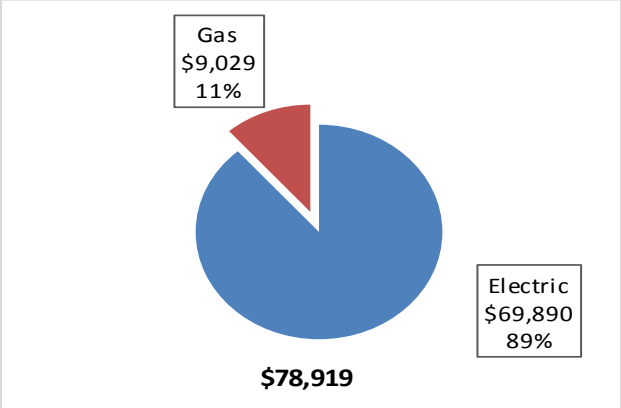
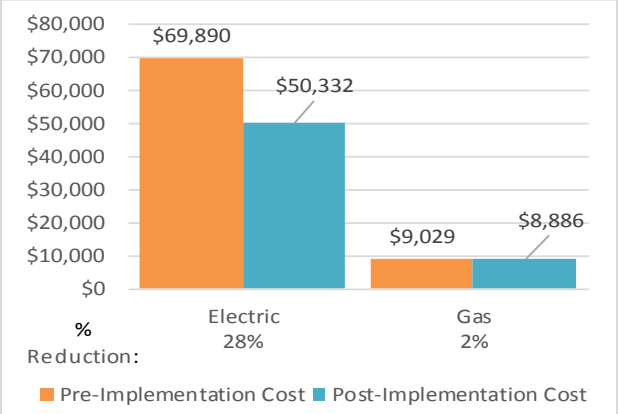


Figure 2 – Potential Post-Implementation Costs



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

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

Figure 3 – Summary of Energy Reduction Opportunities

Energy Conservation Measure		Recommend?	Annual Electric Savings (kWh)	Peak Demand Savings (kW)	Annual Fuel Savings (MMBtu)	Annual Energy Cost Savings ($)	Estimated Install Cost ($)	Estimated Incentive ($)*	Estimated Net Cost ($)	Simple Payback Period (yrs)**	CO_2e Emissions Reduction (lbs)
Lighting Upgrades			**102,719**	**23.3**	**0.0**	**$15,674.82**	**$65,440.44**	**$10,570.00**	**$54,870.44**	**3.5**	**103,438**
ECM 1	Install LED Fixtures	Yes	44,049	8.0	0.0	$6,721.82	$26,626.65	$3,800.00	$22,826.65	3.4	44,357
ECM 2	Retrofit Fixtures with LED Lamps	Yes	58,670	15.3	0.0	$8,953.00	$38,813.79	$6,770.00	$32,043.79	3.6	59,081
Lighting Control Measures			**14,971**	**4.0**	**0.0**	**$2,284.53**	**$13,698.00**	**$1,785.00**	**$11,913.00**	**5.2**	**15,076**
ECM 3	Install Occupancy Sensor Lighting Controls	Yes	13,566	3.6	0.0	$2,070.18	$11,698.00	$1,785.00	$9,913.00	4.8	13,661
ECM 4	Install High/Low Lighitng Controls	Yes	1,405	0.4	0.0	$214.36	$2,000.00	$0.00	$2,000.00	9.3	1,415
Electric Unitary HVAC Measures			**4,788**	**5.3**	**0.0**	**$730.58**	**$47,648.16**	**$1,932.00**	**$45,716.16**	**62.6**	**4,821**
	Install High Efficiency Electric AC	No	4,788	5.3	0.0	$730.58	$47,648.16	$1,932.00	$45,716.16	62.6	4,821
HVAC System Improvements			**6,864**	**1.5**	**0.0**	**$1,047.43**	**$2,500.00**	**$1,250.00**	**$1,250.00**	**1.2**	**6,912**
ECM 5	Install Dual Enthalpy Outside Economizer Control	Yes	6,864	1.5	0.0	$1,047.43	$2,500.00	$1,250.00	$1,250.00	1.2	6,912
Domestic Water Heating Upgrade			**1,998**	**0.0**	**14.8**	**$447.09**	**$121.89**	**$0.00**	**$121.89**	**0.3**	**3,750**
ECM 6	Install Low-Flow Domestic Hot Water Devices	Yes	1,998	0.0	14.8	$447.09	$121.89	$0.00	$121.89	0.3	3,750
Plug Load Equipment Control - Vending Machine			**1,612**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**$245.96**	**$230.00**	**$0.00**	**$230.00**	**0.9**	**1,623**
ECM 7	Vending Machine Control	Yes	1,612	0.0	0.0	$245.96	$230.00	$0.00	$230.00	0.9	1,623
TOTALS FOR RECOMMENDED MEASURES			**128,164**	**28.9**	**14.8**	**19,699.8**	**81,990.3**	**13,605.0**	**68,385.3**	**3.5**	**130,798.1**
TOTALS FOR EVALUATED MEASURES			**132,952**	**34.2**	**14.8**	**$20,430.43**	**$129,638.49**	**$15,537.00**	**$114,101.49**	**5.6**	**135,619**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Energy Efficient Practices

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

- Reduce Air Leakage
- Ensure Lighting Controls Are Operating Properly
- Use Fans to Reduce Cooling Load
- 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.

On-Site Generation Measures

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

Figure 4 – Photovoltaic Potential

Potential	High	
System Potential	142	kW DC STC
Electric Generation	169,175	kWh/yr
Displaced Cost	$14,720	/yr
Installed Cost	$369,200	

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

1.3 Implementation Planning

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

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

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

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

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

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

For larger facilities with limited capital availability to implement ECMs, project financing may be available through the Energy Savings Improvement Program (ESIP). Supported directly by the NJBPU, ESIP provides government agencies with project development, design, and implementation support services, as well as, attractive financing for implementing ECMs. An LGEA report (or other approved energy audit) is required for participation in ESIP. Please refer to Section 8.4 for additional information on the ESIP Program.

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

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

2 FACILITY INFORMATION AND EXISTING CONDITIONS

2.1 Project Contacts

Figure 5 – Project Contacts

Name	Role	E-Mail	Phone #
Customer			
Denise DiGiandomenico	Business Administrator/Board Secretary	dijohnd@stratford.k12.nj.us	(856) 784 2917 Ext 120
Designated Representative			
Jerry Furman	Supervisor of Operations	furmanj@stratford.k12.nj.us	(609) 868 1167
TRC Energy Services			
Moussa Traore	Auditor	mtraore@trcsolutions.com	(732) 855-0033

2.2 General Site Information

On November 9, 2017, TRC performed an energy audit at Parkview Elementary School located in Stratford, New Jersey. TRC's auditor met with Jerry Furman, Supervisor of Operations to review the facility operations and help focus our investigation on specific energy-using systems.

Parkview Elementary School is a one-story, 48,198 square foot facility comprised of administrative offices, classrooms, media center, gymnasium, kitchen, garage, storage and mechanical spaces. The original building was constructed in 1965 with additions and upgrades performed in 1990, 2000, and 2010 to accommodate additional classrooms and other spaces. The building is primarily used for elementary school programs.

2.3 Building Occupancy

The school operates on a 10-month schedule and is open Monday through Friday. The typical schedule is presented in the table below. During a typical day, the school is occupied by approximately 425 students and staff.

Figure 6 - Building Schedule

Building Name	Weekday/Weekend	Operating Schedule
Parkview Elementary School	Weekday	7:00 AM - 8:00 PM
Parkview Elementary School	Weekend	Closed

2.4 Building Envelope

The one-story building has a concrete foundation and a flat, built up roof. The roof is in acceptable condition. According to the site contact, portions of the roof were renovated in 2010. Exterior building walls are constructed of brick veneer. Windows throughout the facility are in good condition and appear to be well maintained. Typically, windows are double-paned, either clear or tinted glass, and have aluminum frames. Exterior doors are constructed of metal and glass with aluminum frames. They are in good condition and well maintained.

Image 1: Building Wall & Roof

2.5 On-Site Generation

Parkview Elementary School does not have any on-site electric generation capacity.

2.6 Energy-Using Systems

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

Lighting System

Interior lighting is provided mainly by 32-Watt linear T8 fluorescent lamps with electronic ballasts. Most of the fixtures are 4-foot long troffers with 2 or 3 lamps. The gymnasium is illuminated with 400-Watt metal halide lamps while the main lobby is illuminated with new, efficient LED panel fixtures. A very small number of 60-Watt incandescent lights were found in the facility. Interior lighting control is provided mainly by manual wall switches. Exit signs throughout the facility are primarily LED. The facility exterior lighting system is comprised of 26-Watt recessed compact fluorescent lamps, 150-Watt high pressure sodium wall mounted, and 400-Watt metal halide pole lighting fixtures. Exterior fixtures are controlled by timers.

Hot Water Heating System

Heating hot water for the building is provided by two Centauri Plus condensing hot water boilers. Each boiler has an output capacity of 1,920 MBh and a nominal combustion efficiency of 96%. Two variable speed hot water pumps distribute the heated hot water to point of distribution heating devices. These points of distribution heating devices include fan coil units, cabinet heaters, and perimeter fin tube radiators.

The boilers are controlled by the OnTrac® Boiler Management System that is designed to perform all of the functions of a typical BMS (Boiler Management System). The system works in concert with the individual boiler controls to maintain optimum load matching and balance boiler run time. The hot water system is enabled based upon outside air temperature. Boilers are automatically rotated based on run time. The boiler with the least amount of run time will become the lead boiler and the boiler that logs more run time than the others will be the last boiler fired. The boilers are seven years old and are well maintained.

Image 2: Heating Hot Water System

Direct Expansion Air Conditioning System (DX)

The cooling system consists of 17 Daikin variable refrigerant flow (VRF) heat pumps, two split system air conditioners, one package terminal AC, and seven packaged ACs. The split system ACs and the packaged ACs are all located on the rooftop. The units utilize scroll compressors and direct-expansion coils. The Daikin VRF system is a multi-split type air conditioner for commercial buildings that uses variable refrigerant flow control to provide customers with the ability to maintain individual zone control in each room and floor of a building. The 20 ton AAON packaged AC serving the gymnasium is equipped with a gas fired furnace section that provides 219 MBh of supplemental heating. Refer to the table below for the observed condition of the units. The packaged ACs are controlled via a Johnson Controls Energy Management System while the Daikin split heat pumps also have a central remote controller.

System Type	Quantity	Capacity (Ton)	Areas Served	Manufacturer	Age (Years)	Condition
Split System Heat Pump	8	10	School	Daikin	8	Good
Split System Heat Pump	5	8	School	Daikin	8	Good
Split System Heat Pump	4	6	School	Daikin	8	Good
Package AC	4	4	School	Trane	16	Fair
Packaged AC	1	5	School	Trane	16	Fair
Packaged AC	1	20	Gymnasium	AAON	7	Good
Packaged AC	1	2	Office	Carrier	6	Good
Packaged Terminal AC	1	2	Server Room	Unknown	5	Good
Split System AC	2	3	Kitchen	Mitsubishi	5	Good

Image 3: Cooling System

Ventilation System

The corridors and some common areas of the facility are ventilated by five rooftop Greenheck energy recovery ventilation units. The units provide fresh outdoor air to meet ASHRAE 62 ventilation rates while recovering energy from the exhaust air stream. The benefits include improved indoor humidity levels, reduced energy costs and lower first cost for air conditioning (due to reduction in outdoor air load). Each unit has one supply and one exhaust fan. They are controlled via a Johnson Controls Energy Management System. The units are five years old and all appear in good condition. Air is exhausted from the toilets and corridors through roof mounted exhaust fans.

Building Energy Management System (BEMS)

Most of the facility HVAC is controlled with a Johnson Controls building energy management system (BEMS). The BEMS aggregates the direct digital control (DDC) points from throughout the building and makes instant adjustments to maintain comfort while lowering energy usage. The boilers and the packaged rooftop units are all controlled by the BEMS system, which is capable of providing trends for individual DDC points for up to one-year of historical data.

Domestic Water Heating System

The facility domestic water heating system consists of one gas-fired and one electric Bradford White storage tank water heater, both located in the boiler room. The gas-fired unit has 98 gallon storage capacity with an input rating of 200 MBh. This unit has a nominal efficiency of 80%, is three years old, and in good condition. The electric water heater has 50 gallon capacity with an input rating of 4.5 kW. The heater is 16 years old.

Food Service & Refrigeration

The school houses a small institutional kitchen. The kitchen includes gas and electric cooking ovens, an insulated food holding cabinet, two standup refrigerators, and one high temperature electric single tank conveyor dishwasher. The kitchen is well maintained.

Building Plug Load

The building has 24 computers with LCD monitors and 26 laptops that are used daily, plus servers, two large photocopiers, 15 printers, five water coolers, and nine small refrigerators. The computers, monitors, and printers all appeared to be recent models designed with power management software to reduce power when they sit idle for more than a few minutes. The facility has one refrigerated vending machine located in the faculty room.

2.7 Water-Using Systems

There are several restrooms at this facility. A sampling of restrooms found that the faucets are rated for 2.2 gallons per minute (gpm), the toilets are rated at 2.5 gallons per flush (gpf) and the urinals are rated at 2 gpf. There are no restrooms with showers.

3 SITE ENERGY USE AND COSTS

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

3.1 Total Cost of Energy

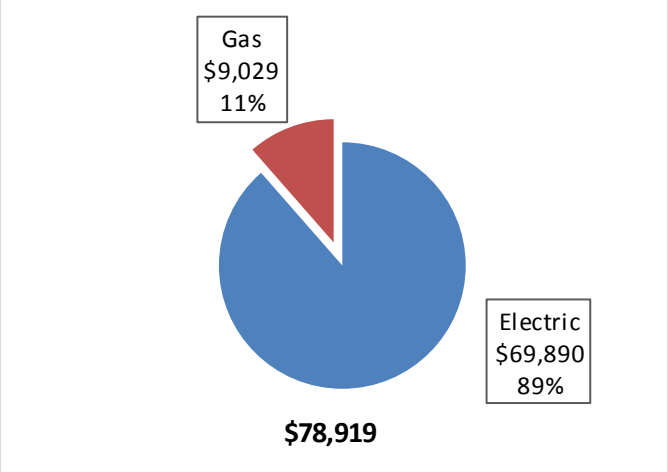
The following energy consumption and cost data is based on the last 12-month period of utility billing data that was provided for each utility. A profile of the annual energy consumption and energy cost of the facility was developed from this information.

Figure 7 - Utility Summary

Utility Summary for Parkview Elementary School		
Fuel	**Usage**	**Cost**
Electricity	458,000 kWh	$69,890
Natural Gas	9,423 Therms	$9,029
Total		**$78,919**

The current annual energy cost for this facility is $78,919 as shown in the chart below.

Figure 8 - Energy Cost Breakdown



3.2 Electricity Usage

Electricity is provided by Atlantic City Electric. The average electric cost over the past 12 months was $0.153/kWh, which is the blended rate that includes energy supply, distribution, and other charges. This rate is used throughout the analyses in this report to assess energy costs and savings. The monthly electricity consumption and peak demand are shown in the chart below. The electricity use profile reflects high occupancy in the summer months.

Figure 9 - Electric Usage & Demand

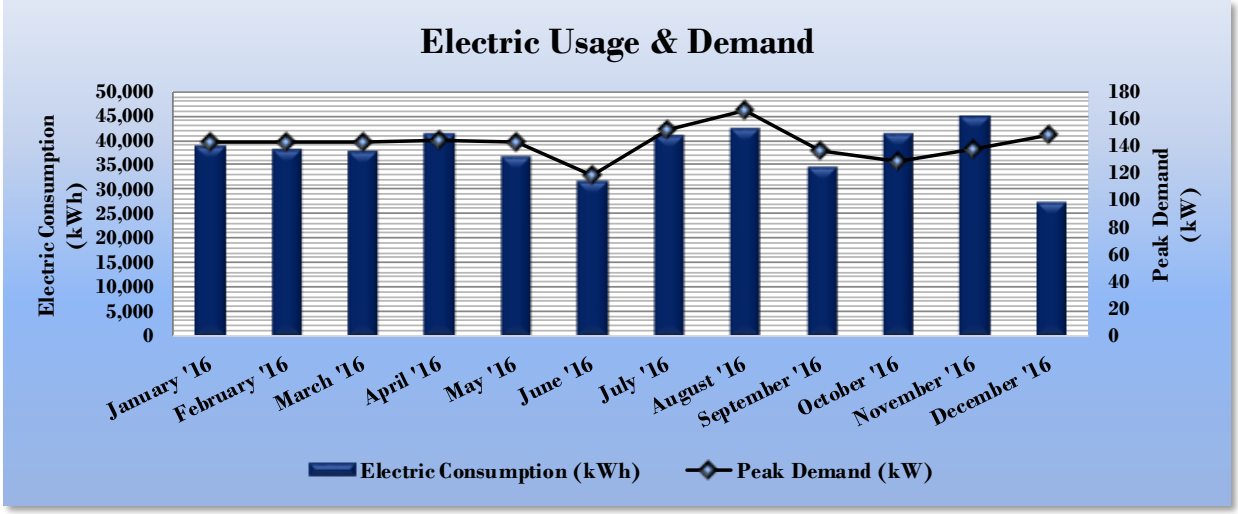


Figure 10 - Electric Usage & Demand

Electric Billing Data for Parkview Elementary School					
Period Ending	Days in Period	Electric Usage (kWh)	Demand (kW)	Total Electric Cost	TRC Estimated Usage?
2/4/16	31	39,000	142	$5,693	No
3/4/16	30	38,200	142	$5,762	No
4/5/16	31	38,000	142	$5,658	No
5/5/16	30	41,600	144	$6,172	No
6/6/16	31	36,800	142	$5,766	No
7/7/16	31	31,600	118	$4,849	No
8/5/16	30	41,200	152	$6,470	No
9/8/16	31	42,600	166	$6,624	No
10/7/16	30	34,800	136	$5,393	No
11/4/16	31	41,600	128	$6,285	No
12/7/16	31	45,000	138	$6,813	No
1/10/17	28	27,600	148	$4,403	No
Totals	**365**	**458,000**	**166**	**$69,890**	0
Annual	**365**	**458,000**	**166**	**$69,890**	

3.3 Natural Gas Usage

Natural gas is provided by South Jersey Gas. The average gas cost for the past 12 months is $0.958/therm, which is the blended rate used throughout the analyses in this report. The monthly gas consumption is shown in the chart below. The gas use profile is typical for a facility with a significant heating load relative to other end uses.

Figure 11 - Natural Gas Usage

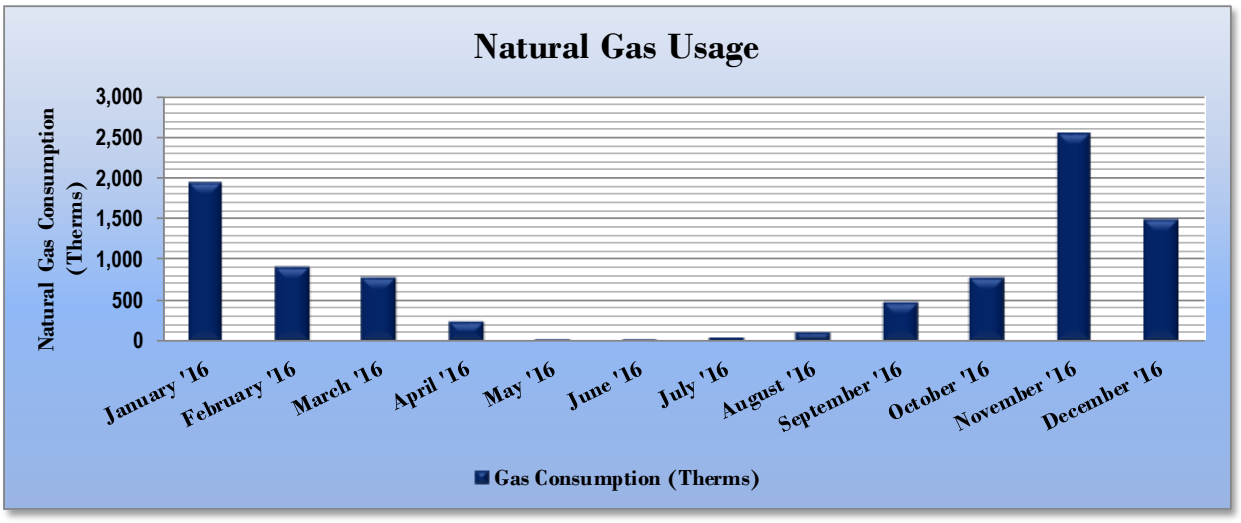


Figure 12 - Natural Gas Usage

Gas Billing Data for Parkview Elementary School			
Period Ending	Days in Period	Natural Gas Usage (Therms)	Natural Gas Cost
2/4/16	28	1,946	$1,719
3/4/16	31	923	$831
4/5/16	30	788	$703
5/5/16	31	249	$242
6/6/16	30	31	$57
7/7/16	31	31	$55
8/5/16	31	42	$68
9/8/16	30	104	$119
10/7/16	31	488	$490
11/4/16	30	779	$773
12/7/16	31	2,545	$2,498
1/10/17	31	1,498	$1,473
Totals	**365**	**9,423**	**$9,029**
Annual	**365**	**9,423**	**$9,029**

3.4 Benchmarking

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

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

Figure 13 - Energy Use Intensity Comparison – Existing Conditions

Energy Use Intensity Comparison - Existing Conditions		
	Parkview Elementary School	National Median Building Type: School (K-12)
Source Energy Use Intensity (kBtu/ft^2)	122.3	141.4
Site Energy Use Intensity (kBtu/ft^2)	52.0	58.2

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

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

Energy Use Intensity Comparison - Following Installation of Recommended Measures		
	Parkview Elementary School	National Median Building Type: School (K-12)
Source Energy Use Intensity (kBtu/ft^2)	93.5	141.4
Site Energy Use Intensity (kBtu/ft^2)	42.6	58.2

Many types of commercial buildings are also eligible to receive an ENERGY STAR® score. This score is a percentile ranking from 1 to 100. It compares your building's energy performance to similar buildings nationwide. A score of 50 represents median energy performance, while a score of 75 means your building performs better than 75 percent of all similar buildings nationwide and may be eligible for ENERGY STAR® certification. This facility has a current score of 73.

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

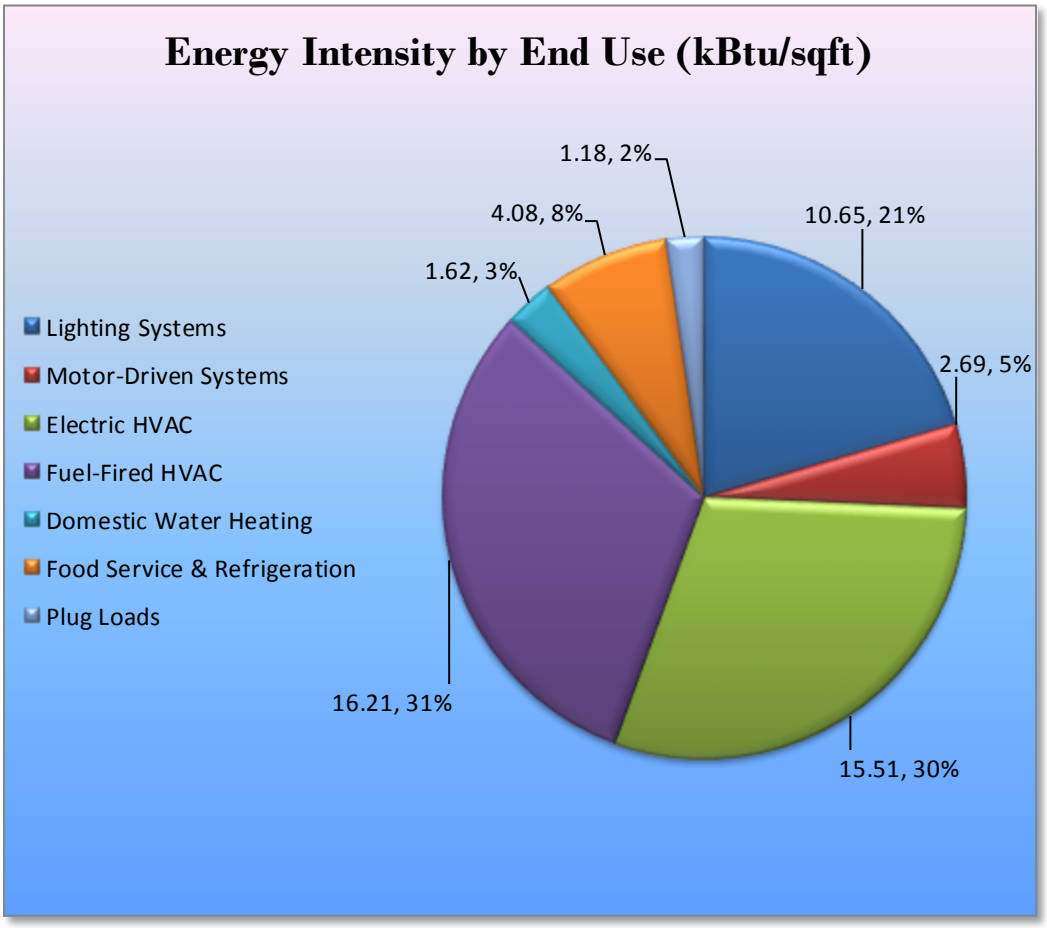
For more information on ENERGY STAR® certification go to: https://www.energystar.gov/buildings/facility-owners-and-managers/existing-buildings/earn-recognition/energy-star-certification/how-app-1.

A Portfolio Manager account has been created online for your facility and you will be provided with the login information for the account. We encourage you to update your utility information in Portfolio Manager regularly, so that you can keep track of your building's performance. Free online training is available to help you use ENERGY STAR® Portfolio Manager to track your building's performance at: https://www.energystar.gov/buildings/training.

3.5 Energy End-Use Breakdown

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

Figure 15 - Energy Balance (kBtu/SF)



4 ENERGY CONSERVATION MEASURES

Level of Analysis

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

The following sections describe the evaluated measures.

4.1 Recommended ECMs

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

Figure 16 – Summary of Recommended ECMs

Energy Conservation Measure		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		**102,719**	**23.3**	**0.0**	**$15,674.82**	**$65,440.44**	**$10,570.00**	**$54,870.44**	**3.5**	**103,438**
ECM 1	Install LED Fixtures	44,049	8.0	0.0	$6,721.82	$26,626.65	$3,800.00	$22,826.65	3.4	44,357
ECM 2	Retrofit Fixtures with LED Lamps	58,670	15.3	0.0	$8,953.00	$38,813.79	$6,770.00	$32,043.79	3.6	59,081
Lighting Control Measures		**14,971**	**4.0**	**0.0**	**$2,284.53**	**$13,698.00**	**$1,785.00**	**$11,913.00**	**5.2**	**15,076**
ECM 3	Install Occupancy Sensor Lighting Controls	13,566	3.6	0.0	$2,070.18	$11,698.00	$1,785.00	$9,913.00	4.8	13,661
ECM 4	Install High/Low Lighitng Controls	1,405	0.4	0.0	$214.36	$2,000.00	$0.00	$2,000.00	9.3	1,415
HVAC System Improvements		**6,864**	**1.5**	**0.0**	**$1,047.43**	**$2,500.00**	**$1,250.00**	**$1,250.00**	**1.2**	**6,912**
ECM 5	Install Dual Enthalpy Outside Economizer Control	6,864	1.5	0.0	$1,047.43	$2,500.00	$1,250.00	$1,250.00	1.2	6,912
Domestic Water Heating Upgrade		**1,998**	**0.0**	**14.8**	**$447.09**	**$121.89**	**$0.00**	**$121.89**	**0.3**	**3,750**
ECM 6	Install Low-Flow Domestic Hot Water Devices	1,998	0.0	14.8	$447.09	$121.89	$0.00	$121.89	0.3	3,750
Plug Load Equipment Control - Vending Machine		**1,612**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**$245.96**	**$230.00**	**$0.00**	**$230.00**	**0.9**	**1,623**
ECM 7	Vending Machine Control	1,612	0.0	0.0	$245.96	$230.00	$0.00	$230.00	0.9	1,623
TOTALS		**128,164**	**28.9**	**14.8**	**$19,699.84**	**$81,990.33**	**$13,605.00**	**$68,385.33**	**3.5**	**130,798**

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

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

4.1.1 Lighting Upgrades

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

Figure 17 – Summary of Lighting Upgrade ECMs

Energy Conservation Measure		Annual Electric Savings (kWh)	Peak Demand Savings (kW)	Annual Fuel Savings (MMBtu)	Annual Energy Cost Savings ($)	Estimated Install Cost ($)	Estimated Incentive ($)	Estimated Net Cost ($)	Simple Payback Period (yrs)	CO_2e Emissions Reduction (lbs)
Lighting Upgrades		**102,719**	**23.3**	**0.0**	**$15,674.82**	**$65,440.44**	**$10,570.00**	**$54,870.44**	**3.5**	**103,438**
ECM 1	Install LED Fixtures	44,049	8.0	0.0	$6,721.82	$26,626.65	$3,800.00	$22,826.65	3.4	44,357
ECM 2	Retrofit Fixtures with LED Lamps	58,670	15.3	0.0	$8,953.00	$38,813.79	$6,770.00	$32,043.79	3.6	59,081

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

ECM 1: Install LED Fixtures

Summary of Measure Economics

Interior/ Exterior	Annual Electric Savings (kWh)	Peak Demand Savings (kW)	Annual Fuel Savings (MMBtu)	Annual Energy Cost Savings ($)	Estimated Install Cost ($)	Estimated Incentive ($)	Estimated Net Cost ($)	Simple Payback Period (yrs)	CO_2e Emissions Reduction (lbs)
Interior	13,822	4.1	0.0	$2,109.23	$12,171.60	$100.00	$12,071.60	5.7	13,919
Exterior	30,227	3.9	0.0	$4,612.60	$14,455.05	$3,700.00	$10,755.05	2.3	30,438

Measure Description

We recommend replacing existing fixtures containing HID lamps with new high performance LED light fixtures. Consider replacing metal halide fixtures located in the gymnasium and the exterior wall pack and parking lot fixtures. This measure saves energy by installing LEDs which use less power than other technologies with a comparable light output.

ECM 2: Retrofit Fixtures with LED Lamps

Summary of Measure Economics

Interior/ Exterior	Annual Electric Savings (kWh)	Peak Demand Savings (kW)	Annual Fuel Savings (MMBtu)	Annual Energy Cost Savings ($)	Estimated Install Cost ($)	Estimated Incentive ($)	Estimated Net Cost ($)	Simple Payback Period (yrs)	CO_2e Emissions Reduction (lbs)
Interior	57,386	15.1	0.0	$8,756.99	$38,009.04	$6,770.00	$31,239.04	3.6	57,787
Exterior	1,284	0.2	0.0	$196.00	$804.75	$0.00	$804.75	4.1	1,293

Measure Description

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

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

4.1.2 Lighting Control Measures

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

Figure 18 – Summary of Lighting Control ECMs

Energy Conservation Measure		Annual Electric Savings (kWh)	Peak Demand Savings (kW)	Annual Fuel Savings (MMBtu)	Annual Energy Cost Savings ($)	Estimated Install Cost ($)	Estimated Incentive ($)	Estimated Net Cost ($)	Simple Payback Period (yrs)	CO_2e Emissions Reduction (lbs)
Lighting Control Measures		**14,971**	**4.0**	**0.0**	**$2,284.53**	**$13,698.00**	**$1,785.00**	**$11,913.00**	**5.2**	**15,076**
ECM 3	Install Occupancy Sensor Lighting Controls	13,566	3.6	0.0	$2,070.18	$11,698.00	$1,785.00	$9,913.00	4.8	13,661
ECM 4	Install High/Low Lighitng Controls	1,405	0.4	0.0	$214.36	$2,000.00	$0.00	$2,000.00	9.3	1,415

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

ECM 3: Install Occupancy Sensor Lighting Controls

Summary of Measure Economics

Annual Electric Savings (kWh)	Peak Demand Savings (kW)	Annual Fuel Savings (MMBtu)	Annual Energy Cost Savings ($)	Estimated Install Cost ($)	Estimated Incentive ($)	Estimated Net Cost ($)	Simple Payback Period (yrs)	CO_2e Emissions Reduction (lbs)
13,566	3.6	0.0	$2,070.18	$11,698.00	$1,785.00	$9,913.00	4.8	13,661

Measure Description

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

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

ECM 4: Install High/Low Lighting Controls

Summary of Measure Economics

Annual Electric Savings (kWh)	Peak Demand Savings (kW)	Annual Fuel Savings (MMBtu)	Annual Energy Cost Savings ($)	Estimated Install Cost ($)	Estimated Incentive ($)	Estimated Net Cost ($)	Simple Payback Period (yrs)	CO_2e Emissions Reduction (lbs)
1,405	0.4	0.0	$214.36	$2,000.00	$0.00	$2,000.00	9.3	1,415

Measure Description

We recommend installing occupancy sensors to provide dual level lighting control for lighting fixtures in spaces that are infrequently occupied but may require some level of continuous lighting for safety or security reasons. Typical areas for such lighting control are interior corridors, as recommended here.

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

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

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

4.1.3 HVAC System Upgrades

Our recommendation for HVAC system improvements are summarized in Figure 19 below.

Figure 19 - Summary of HVAC System Improvement ECMs

Energy Conservation Measure		Annual Electric Savings (kWh)	Peak Demand Savings (kW)	Annual Fuel Savings (MMBtu)	Annual Energy Cost Savings ($)	Estimated Install Cost ($)	Estimated Incentive ($)	Estimated Net Cost ($)	Simple Payback Period (yrs)	CO_2e Emissions Reduction (lbs)
HVAC System Improvements		**6,864**	**1.5**	**0.0**	**$1,047.43**	**$2,500.00**	**$1,250.00**	**$1,250.00**	**1.2**	**6,912**
ECM 5	Install Dual Enthalpy Outside Economizer Control	6,864	1.5	0.0	$1,047.43	$2,500.00	$1,250.00	$1,250.00	1.2	6,912

ECM 5: Install Dual-Enthalpy Economizers

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)
6,864	1.5	0.0	$1,047.43	$2,500.00	$1,250.00	$1,250.00	1.2	6,912

Measure Description

Dual enthalpy economizers are used to control a ventilation system's outside air intake in order to reduce a facility's total cooling load. A dual-enthalpy economizer monitors the air temperature and humidity of both the outside and return air. The control supplies the lowest energy (temperature and humidity) air to the air handling system. When outside air conditions allow, outside air can be used for cooling instead of running the air handling system's compressor. This reduces the demand on the cooling system, lowering its usage hours and saving energy.

Savings result from using outside air instead of mechanical cooling when outside air conditions permit.

4.1.4 Domestic Hot Water Heating System Upgrades

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

Figure 20 - Summary of Domestic Water Heating ECMs

Energy Conservation Measure		Annual Electric Savings (kWh)	Peak Demand Savings (kW)	Annual Fuel Savings (MMBtu)	Annual Energy Cost Savings ($)	Estimated Install Cost ($)	Estimated Incentive ($)	Estimated Net Cost ($)	Simple Payback Period (yrs)	CO_2e Emissions Reduction (lbs)
Domestic Water Heating Upgrade		**1,998**	**0.0**	**14.8**	**$447.09**	**$121.89**	**$0.00**	**$121.89**	**0.3**	**3,750**
ECM 6	Install Low-Flow Domestic Hot Water Devices	1,998	0.0	14.8	$447.09	$121.89	$0.00	$121.89	0.3	3,750

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)
1,998	0.0	14.8	$447.09	$121.89	$0.00	$121.89	0.3	3,750

Measure Description

We recommend installing low-flow domestic hot water devices to reduce overall hot water demand. Energy demand from domestic hot water heating systems can be reduced by reducing water usage in general. Faucet aerators can reduce hot water usage, relative to standard aerators, which saves energy. Low-flow devices reduce the overall water flow from the fixture, while still providing adequate pressure for washing. This reduces the amount of water used per day resulting in energy and water savings.

4.1.5 Plug Load Equipment Control - Vending Machines

Our recommendation for plug load equipment controls are summarized in Figure 21 below.

Figure 21 - 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		**1,612**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**$245.96**	**$230.00**	**$0.00**	**$230.00**	**0.9**	**1,623**
ECM 7	Vending Machine Control	1,612	0.0	0.0	$245.96	$230.00	$0.00	$230.00	0.9	1,623

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)
1,612	0.0	0.0	$245.96	$230.00	$0.00	$230.00	0.9	1,623

Measure Description

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

4.2 ECMs Evaluated but Not Recommended

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

Figure 22 – Summary of Measures Evaluated, but Not Recommended

Energy Conservation Measure	Annual Electric Savings (kWh)	Peak Demand Savings (kW)	Annual Fuel Savings (MMBtu)	Annual Energy Cost Savings ($)	Estimated Install Cost ($)	Estimated Incentive ($)*	Estimated Net Cost ($)	Simple Payback Period (yrs)**	CO_2e Emissions Reduction (lbs)
Electric Unitary HVAC Measures	**4,788**	**5.3**	**0.0**	**$730.58**	**$47,648.16**	**$1,932.00**	**$45,716.16**	**62.6**	**4,821**
Install High Efficiency Electric AC	4,788	5.3	0.0	$730.58	$47,648.16	$1,932.00	$45,716.16	62.6	4,821
TOTALS	**4,788**	**5.3**	**0.0**	**$730.58**	**$47,648.16**	**$1,932.00**	**$45,716.16**	**62.6**	**4,821**

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

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

Install High Efficiency Air Conditioning Units

Summary of Measure Economics

Annual Electric Savings (kWh)	Peak Demand Savings (kW)	Annual Fuel Savings (MMBtu)	Annual Energy Cost Savings ($)	Estimated Install Cost ($)	Estimated Incentive ($)	Estimated Net Cost ($)	Simple Payback Period (yrs)	CO_2e Emissions Reduction (lbs)
4,788	5.3	0.0	$730.58	$47,648.16	$1,932.00	$45,716.16	62.6	4,821

Measure Description

We evaluated replacing standard efficiency packaged air conditioning units with high efficiency packaged air conditioning units. There have been significant improvements in both compressor and fan motor efficiencies over the past several years. Therefore, electricity savings can be achieved by replacing older units with new high efficiency units. A higher EER or SEER rating indicates a more efficient cooling system. The magnitude of energy savings for this measure depends on the relative efficiency of the older unit versus the new high efficiency unit, the average cooling load, and the estimated annual operating hours.

Reasons for not Recommending

The simple payback of this measure exceeds the expected useful life of the equipment and is, therefore, not recommended based on energy savings alone.

5 ENERGY EFFICIENT PRACTICES

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

Reduce Air Leakage

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

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.

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.

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 4.1.4 for any low-flow ECM recommendations.

6 On-Site Generation Measures

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

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

Preliminary screenings were performed to determine the potential that a generation project could provide a cost-effective solution for your facility. Before making a decision to implement, a feasibility study should be conducted that would take a detailed look at existing energy profiles, siting, interconnection, and the costs associated with the generation project including interconnection costs, departing load charges, and any additional special facilities charges.

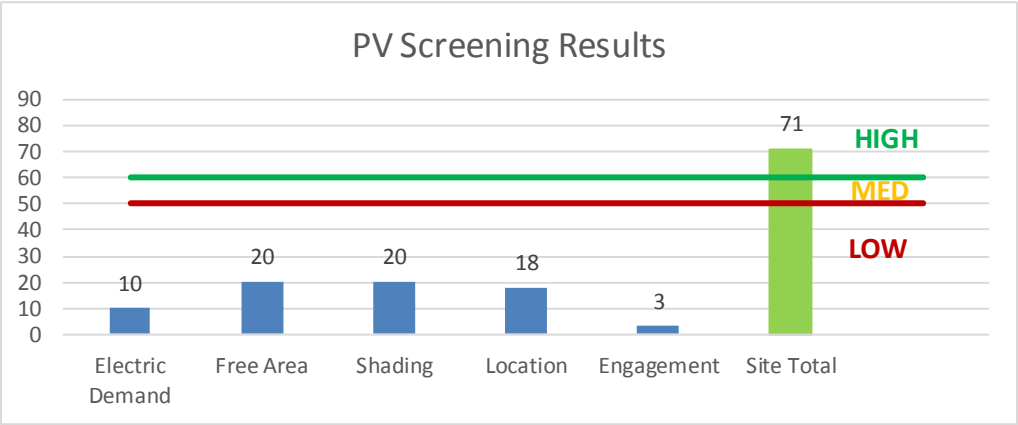
6.1 Photovoltaic

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

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

In order to be cost-effective, a solar PV array needs certain minimum criteria, such as flat or south-facing rooftop or other unshaded space on which to place the PV panels. In our opinion, the facility does appear meet these minimum criteria for cost-effective PV installation.

Figure 23 - Photovoltaic Screening



Potential	High	
System Potential	142	kW DC STC
Electric Generation	169,175	kWh/yr
Displaced Cost	$14,720	/yr
Installed Cost	$369,200	

Solar projects must register their projects in the SREC (Solar Renewable Energy Certificate) Registration Program (SRP) prior to the start of construction in order to establish the project's eligibility to earn SRECs. Registration of the intent to participate in New Jersey's solar marketplace provides market participants with information about developed new solar projects and insight into future SREC pricing. Refer to Section 8.3 for additional information.

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

- **Basic Info on Solar PV in NJ**: http://www.njcleanenergy.com/whysolar
- **NJ Solar Market FAQs**: http://www.njcleanenergy.com/renewable-energy/program-updates-and-background-information/solar-transition/solar-market-faqs
- **Approved Solar Installers in the NJ Market**: http://www.njcleanenergy.com/commercial-industrial/programs/nj-smartstart-buildings/tools-and-resources/tradeally/approved_vendorsearch/?id=60&start=1

6.2 Combined Heat and Power

Combined heat and power (CHP) is the on-site generation of electricity along with the recovery of heat energy, which is put to beneficial use. Common technologies for CHP include reciprocating engines, microturbines, fuel cells, backpressure steam turbines, and (at large facilities) gas turbines. Electric generation from a CHP system is typically interconnected to local power distribution systems. Heat is recovered from exhaust and ancillary cooling systems and interconnected to the existing hot water (or steam) distribution systems.

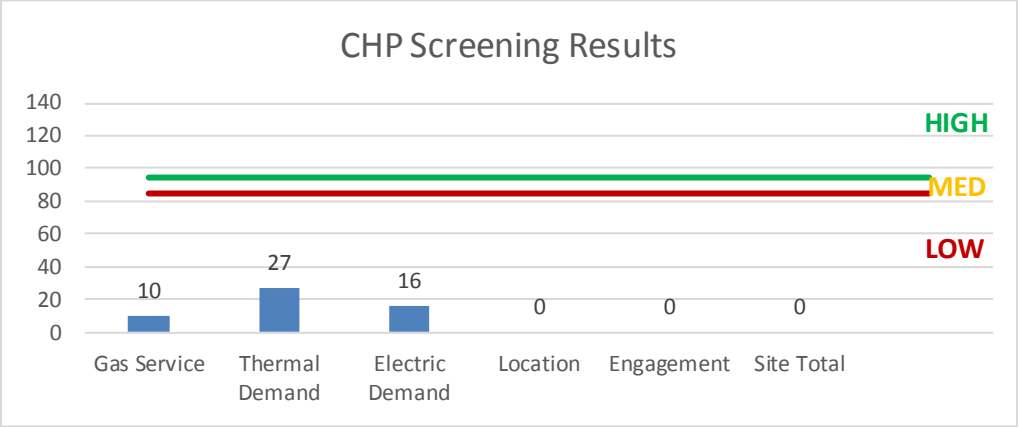
CHP systems are typically used to produce a portion of the electric power used onsite by a facility, with the balance of electric power needs supplied by grid purchases. The heat is used to supplement (or supplant) existing boilers for the purpose of space heating and/or domestic hot water heating. Waste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

A preliminary screening based on heating and electrical demand, siting, and interconnection shows that the facility has a low potential for installing a cost-effective CHP system.

Low or infrequent thermal load, and lack of space near the existing boilers 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 New Jersey specializing in commercial CHP cost assessment and installation, go to: http://www.njcleanenergy.com/commercial-industrial/programs/nj-smartstart-buildings/tools-and-resources/tradeally/approved_vendorsearch/.

Figure 24 - Combined Heat and Power Screening



7 DEMAND RESPONSE

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

8 PROJECT FUNDING / INCENTIVES

The NJCEP is able to provide the incentive programs described below, and other benefits to ratepayers, because of the Societal Benefits Charge (SBC) Fund. The SBC was created by the State of New Jersey's Electricity Restructuring Law (1999), which requires all customers of investor-owned electric and gas utilities to pay a surcharge on their monthly energy bills. As a customer of a state-regulated electric or gas utility and, therefore, a contributor to the fund, your organization is eligible to participate in the LGEA program and also eligible to receive incentive payment for qualifying energy efficiency measures. Also available through the NJBPU are some alternative financing programs described later in this section. Please refer to Figure 25 for a list of the eligible programs identified for each recommended ECM.

Figure 25 - ECM Incentive Program Eligibility

Energy Conservation Measure		SmartStart Prescriptive	SmartStart Custom	Direct Install	Pay For Performance Existing Buildings	Large Energy Users Program	Combined Heat & Power and Fuel Cell
ECM 1	Install LED Fixtures	x		x			
ECM 2	Retrofit Fixtures with LED Lamps	x		x			
ECM 3	Install Occupancy Sensor Lighting Controls	x		x			
ECM 4	Install High/Low Lighitng Controls			x			
ECM 5	Install Dual Enthalpy Outside Economizer Control	x		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 measures or small group of measures. It provides flexibility to install measures at your own pace using in-house staff or a preferred contractor. Direct Install caters to small to mid-size facilities that can bundle multiple ECMs together. This can greatly simplify participation and may lead to higher incentive amounts, but requires the use of pre-approved contractors. The Pay for Performance (P4P) program is a "whole-building" energy improvement program designed for larger facilities. It requires implementation of multiple measures meeting minimum savings thresholds, as well as use of pre-approved consultants. The Large Energy Users Program (LEUP) is available to New Jersey's largest energy users giving them flexibility to install as little or as many measures, in a single facility or several facilities, with incentives capped based on the entity's annual energy consumption. LEUP applicants can use in-house staff or a preferred contractor.

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

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

8.1 SmartStart

Overview

The SmartStart program offers incentives for installing prescriptive and custom energy efficiency measures at your facility. Routinely the program adds, removes or modifies incentives from year to year for various energy efficiency equipment based on market trends and new technologies.

Equipment with Prescriptive Incentives Currently Available:

Electric Chillers
Electric Unitary HVAC
Gas Cooling
Gas Heating
Gas Water Heating
Ground Source Heat Pumps
Lighting
Lighting Controls
Refrigeration Doors
Refrigeration Controls
Refrigerator/Freezer Motors
Food Service Equipment
Variable Frequency Drives

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

Incentives

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

Since your facility is an existing building, only the retrofit incentives have been applied in this report. Custom measure incentives are calculated at $0.16/kWh and $1.60/therm based on estimated annual savings, capped at 50% of the total installed incremental project cost, or a project cost buy down to a one year payback (whichever is less). Program incentives are capped at $500,000 per electric account and $500,000 per natural gas account, per fiscal year.

How to Participate

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

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

8.2 Direct Install

Overview

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

Incentives

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

How to Participate

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

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

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

8.3 SREC Registration Program

The SREC (Solar Renewable Energy Certificate) Registration Program (SRP) is used to register the intent to install solar projects in New Jersey. Rebates are not available for solar projects, but owners of solar projects MUST register their projects in the SRP prior to the start of construction in order to establish the project's eligibility to earn SRECs. Registration of the intent to participate in New Jersey's solar marketplace provides market participants with information about the pipeline of anticipated new solar capacity and insight into future SREC pricing.

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

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

Electricity suppliers, the primary purchasers of SRECs, are required to pay a Solar Alternative Compliance Payment (SACP) if they do not meet the requirements of New Jersey's Solar RPS. One way they can meet the RPS requirements is by purchasing SRECs. As SRECs are traded in a competitive market, the price may vary significantly. The actual price of an SREC during a trading period can and will fluctuate depending on supply and demand.

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

8.4 Energy Savings Improvement Program

The Energy Savings Improvement Program (ESIP) is an alternate method for New Jersey's government agencies to finance the implementation of energy conservation measures. An ESIP is a type of "performance contract," whereby school districts, counties, municipalities, housing authorities and other public and state entities enter in to contracts to help finance building energy upgrades. This is done in a manner that ensures that annual payments are lower than the savings projected from the ECMs, ensuring that ESIP projects are cash flow positive in year one, and every year thereafter. ESIP provides government agencies in New Jersey with a flexible tool to improve and reduce energy usage with minimal expenditure of new financial resources. NJCEP incentive programs can be leveraged to help further reduce the total project cost of eligible measures.

This LGEA report is the first step to participating in ESIP. Next, you will need to select an approach for implementing the desired ECMs:

(1) Use an Energy Services Company or "ESCO."
(2) Use independent engineers and other specialists, or your own qualified staff, to provide and manage the requirements of the program through bonds or lease obligations.
(3) Use a hybrid approach of the two options described above where the ESCO is utilized for some services and independent engineers, or other specialists or qualified staff, are used to deliver other requirements of the program.

After adopting a resolution with a chosen implementation approach, the development of the Energy Savings Plan (ESP) can begin. The ESP demonstrates that the total project costs of the ECMs are offset by the energy savings over the financing term, not to exceed 15 years. The verified savings will then be used to pay for the financing.

The ESIP approach may not be appropriate for all energy conservation and energy efficiency improvements. Entities should carefully consider all alternatives to develop an approach that best meets their needs. A detailed program description and application can be found at: www.njcleanenergy.com/ESIP.

9 ENERGY PURCHASING AND PROCUREMENT STRATEGIES

9.1 Retail Electric Supply Options

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

Energy deregulation in New Jersey has increased energy buyers' options by separating the function of electricity distribution from that of electricity supply. So, though you may choose a different company from which to buy your electric power, responsibility for your facility's interconnection to the grid and repair to local power distribution will still reside with the traditional utility company serving your region.

If your facility is not purchasing electricity from a third party supplier, consider shopping for a reduced rate from third party electric suppliers. If your facility is purchasing electricity from a third party supplier, review and compare prices at the end of the current contract or every couple years.

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

9.2 Retail Natural Gas Supply Options

The natural gas market in New Jersey has also been deregulated. Most customers that remain with the utility for natural gas service pay rates that are market-based and that fluctuate on a monthly basis. The utility provides basic gas supply service (BGSS) to customers who choose not to buy from a third party supplier for natural gas commodity.

A customer's decision about whether to buy natural gas from a retail supplier is typically dependent upon whether a customer seeks budget certainty and/or longer-term rate stability. Customers can secure longer-term fixed prices by signing up for service through a third party retail natural gas supplier. Many larger natural gas customers may seek the assistance of a professional consultant to assist in their procurement process.

If your facility is not purchasing natural gas from a third party supplier, consider shopping for a reduced rate from third party natural gas suppliers. If your facility is purchasing natural gas from a third party supplier, review and compare prices at the end of the current contract or every couple years.

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

Appendix A: Equipment Inventory & Recommendations

Lighting Inventory & Recommendations

	Existing Conditions					Proposed Conditions							Energy Impact & Financial Analysis						
Location	Fixture Quantity	Fixture Description	Control System	Watts per Fixture	Annual Operating Hours	Fixture Recommendation	Add Controls?	Fixture Quantity	Fixture Description	Control System	Watts per Fixture	Annual Operating Hours	Total Peak kW Savings	Total Annual kWh Savings	Total Annual MMBtu Savings	Total Annual Energy Cost Savings	Total Installation Cost	Total Incentives	Simple Payback w/ Incentives in Years
Boiler Room	8	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	62	2,160	Relamp	No	8	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Wall Switch	29	2,160	0.17	656	0.0	$100.07	$468.00	$80.00	3.88
Main Lobby	4	LED - Fixtures: Ambient 2x4 Fixture	Wall Switch	40	2,160	None	No	4	LED - Fixtures: Ambient 2x4 Fixture	Wall Switch	40	2,160	0.00	0	0.0	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	0.00
Main Lobby	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
Restroom	2	Incandescent: Screw in Lamp	Wall Switch	60	2,160	Relamp	No	2	LED Screw-In Lamps: Screw in Lamp	Wall Switch	9	2,160	0.07	253	0.0	$38.66	$107.51	$10.00	2.52
Faculty Room	6	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	62	2,160	Relamp	Yes	6	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	29	1,512	0.16	621	0.0	$94.84	$621.00	$95.00	5.55
Principal Office	9	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	62	2,160	Relamp	Yes	9	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	29	1,512	0.25	932	0.0	$142.26	$642.50	$110.00	3.74
Main Office	7	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	62	2,160	Relamp	Yes	7	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	29	1,512	0.19	725	0.0	$110.65	$525.50	$90.00	3.94
Storage Room	6	Incandescent: Screw in Lamp	Wall Switch	60	2,160	Relamp	Yes	6	LED Screw-In Lamps: Screw in Lamp	Occupancy Sensor	9	1,512	0.21	800	0.0	$122.13	$438.52	$50.00	3.18
Corridor C	10	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	62	2,160	Relamp	Yes	10	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	High/Low Control	29	1,512	0.27	1,036	0.0	$158.07	$985.00	$100.00	5.60
Corridor C	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
Nurse Room	5	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	62	2,160	Relamp	Yes	5	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	29	1,512	0.14	518	0.0	$79.03	$408.50	$70.00	4.28
Nurse Room	1	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 2' T8 (17W) - 2L	Wall Switch	33	2,160	Relamp	No	1	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 2' Lamps	Wall Switch	17	2,160	0.01	40	0.0	$6.06	$48.20	$10.00	6.30
Boys Restroom	5	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	62	2,160	Relamp	Yes	5	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	29	1,512	0.14	518	0.0	$79.03	$562.50	$85.00	6.04
Custodial	1	Incandescent: Screw in Lamp	Wall Switch	60	2,160	Relamp	No	1	LED Screw-In Lamps: Screw in Lamp	Wall Switch	9	2,160	0.03	127	0.0	$19.33	$53.75	$5.00	2.52
Girls Restroom	5	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	62	2,160	Relamp	Yes	5	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	29	1,512	0.14	518	0.0	$79.03	$562.50	$85.00	6.04
Room 1	12	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	62	2,160	Relamp	Yes	12	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	29	1,512	0.33	1,243	0.0	$189.68	$818.00	$140.00	3.57
Room 2	12	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	62	2,160	Relamp	Yes	12	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	29	1,512	0.33	1,243	0.0	$189.68	$818.00	$140.00	3.57
Room 3	12	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	62	2,160	Relamp	Yes	12	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	29	1,512	0.33	1,243	0.0	$189.68	$818.00	$140.00	3.57
Room 4	12	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	62	2,160	Relamp	Yes	12	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	29	1,512	0.33	1,243	0.0	$189.68	$818.00	$140.00	3.57
Room 5	12	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	62	2,160	Relamp	Yes	12	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	29	1,512	0.33	1,243	0.0	$189.68	$818.00	$140.00	3.57
Room 6	12	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	62	2,160	Relamp	Yes	12	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	29	1,512	0.33	1,243	0.0	$189.68	$818.00	$140.00	3.57
Room 7	12	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	62	2,160	Relamp	Yes	12	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	29	1,512	0.33	1,243	0.0	$189.68	$818.00	$140.00	3.57
Room 8	12	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	62	2,160	Relamp	Yes	12	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	29	1,512	0.33	1,243	0.0	$189.68	$818.00	$140.00	3.57
Corridor B	11	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	62	2,160	Relamp	Yes	11	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	High/Low Control	29	1,512	0.30	1,139	0.0	$173.87	$1,043.50	$110.00	5.37
Corridor B	6	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 3L	Wall Switch	93	2,160	Relamp	Yes	6	LED - Linear Tubes: (3) 4' Lamps	High/Low Control	44	1,512	0.25	932	0.0	$142.26	$651.20	$90.00	3.94

	Existing Conditions					Proposed Conditions							Energy Impact & Financial Analysis						
Location	Fixture Quantity	Fixture Description	Control System	Watts per Fixture	Annual Operating Hours	Fixture Recommendation	Add Controls?	Fixture Quantity	Fixture Description	Control System	Watts per Fixture	Annual Operating Hours	Total Peak kW Savings	Total Annual kWh Savings	Total Annual MMBtu Savings	Total Annual Energy Cost Savings	Total Installation Cost	Total Incentives	Simple Payback w/ Incentives in Years
Corridor B	4	Exit Signs: LED - 2 W Lamp	None	6	8,760	None	No	4	Exit Signs: LED - 2 W Lamp	None	6	8,760	0.00	0	0.0	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	0.00
Room 24	15	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 3L	Wall Switch	93	2,160	Relamp	Yes	15	LED - Linear Tubes: (3) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	44	1,512	0.62	2,331	0.0	$355.65	$1,398.00	$260.00	3.20
Room 21	15	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 3L	Wall Switch	93	2,160	Relamp	Yes	15	LED - Linear Tubes: (3) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	44	1,512	0.62	2,331	0.0	$355.65	$1,398.00	$260.00	3.20
Room 22	15	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 3L	Wall Switch	93	2,160	Relamp	Yes	15	LED - Linear Tubes: (3) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	44	1,512	0.62	2,331	0.0	$355.65	$1,398.00	$260.00	3.20
Room 19	15	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 3L	Wall Switch	93	2,160	Relamp	Yes	15	LED - Linear Tubes: (3) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	44	1,512	0.62	2,331	0.0	$355.65	$1,398.00	$260.00	3.20
Mens Restroom	1	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 3L	Wall Switch	93	2,160	Relamp	No	1	LED - Linear Tubes: (3) 4' Lamps	Wall Switch	44	2,160	0.03	123	0.0	$18.76	$75.20	$15.00	3.21
Womens Restroom	1	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 3L	Wall Switch	93	2,160	Relamp	No	1	LED - Linear Tubes: (3) 4' Lamps	Wall Switch	44	2,160	0.03	123	0.0	$18.76	$75.20	$15.00	3.21
Storage Room	8	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	62	2,160	Relamp	Yes	8	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	29	1,512	0.22	829	0.0	$126.45	$584.00	$100.00	3.83
Room 20	16	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 3L	Wall Switch	93	2,160	Relamp	Yes	16	LED - Linear Tubes: (3) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	44	1,512	0.66	2,486	0.0	$379.36	$1,473.20	$275.00	3.16
Room 18	14	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	62	2,160	Relamp	Yes	14	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	29	1,512	0.38	1,450	0.0	$221.29	$935.00	$160.00	3.50
Room 18	1	Incandescent: Screw in Lamp	Wall Switch	60	2,160	Relamp	No	1	LED Screw-In Lamps: Screw in Lamp	Wall Switch	9	2,160	0.03	127	0.0	$19.33	$53.75	$5.00	2.52
Room 17	14	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	62	2,160	Relamp	Yes	14	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	29	1,512	0.38	1,450	0.0	$221.29	$935.00	$160.00	3.50
Room 17	1	Incandescent: Screw in Lamp	Wall Switch	60	2,160	Relamp	No	1	LED Screw-In Lamps: Screw in Lamp	Wall Switch	9	2,160	0.03	127	0.0	$19.33	$53.75	$5.00	2.52
Room 16	14	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	62	2,160	Relamp	Yes	14	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	29	1,512	0.38	1,450	0.0	$221.29	$935.00	$160.00	3.50
Room 16	1	Incandescent: Screw in Lamp	Wall Switch	60	2,160	Relamp	No	1	LED Screw-In Lamps: Screw in Lamp	Wall Switch	9	2,160	0.03	127	0.0	$19.33	$53.75	$5.00	2.52
Room 14	14	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	62	2,160	Relamp	Yes	14	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	29	1,512	0.38	1,450	0.0	$221.29	$935.00	$160.00	3.50
Room 14	1	Incandescent: Screw in Lamp	Wall Switch	60	2,160	Relamp	No	1	LED Screw-In Lamps: Screw in Lamp	Wall Switch	9	2,160	0.03	127	0.0	$19.33	$53.75	$5.00	2.52
Room 15 - media Center	28	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	62	2,160	Relamp	Yes	28	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	29	1,512	0.77	2,900	0.0	$442.58	$1,908.00	$315.00	3.60
Storage Room	2	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	62	2,160	Relamp	No	2	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Wall Switch	29	2,160	0.04	164	0.0	$25.02	$117.00	$20.00	3.88
Room BS1	2	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	62	2,160	Relamp	No	2	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Wall Switch	29	2,160	0.04	164	0.0	$25.02	$117.00	$20.00	3.88
Room 12	14	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	62	2,160	Relamp	Yes	14	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	29	1,512	0.38	1,450	0.0	$221.29	$935.00	$160.00	3.50
Room 12	1	Incandescent: Screw in Lamp	Wall Switch	60	2,160	Relamp	No	1	LED Screw-In Lamps: Screw in Lamp	Wall Switch	9	2,160	0.03	127	0.0	$19.33	$53.75	$5.00	2.52
Room 11	14	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	62	2,160	Relamp	Yes	14	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	29	1,512	0.38	1,450	0.0	$221.29	$935.00	$160.00	3.50
Room 11	1	Incandescent: Screw in Lamp	Wall Switch	60	2,160	Relamp	No	1	LED Screw-In Lamps: Screw in Lamp	Wall Switch	9	2,160	0.03	127	0.0	$19.33	$53.75	$5.00	2.52
Room 10	24	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	62	2,160	Relamp	Yes	24	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	29	1,512	0.66	2,486	0.0	$379.36	$1,944.00	$310.00	4.31

	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 10	2	Incandescent: Screw in Lamp	Wall Switch	60	2,160	Relamp	No	2	LED Screw-In Lamps: Screw in Lamp	Wall Switch	9	2,160	0.07	253	0.0	$38.66	$107.51	$10.00	2.52
Room 9	24	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	62	2,160	Relamp	Yes	24	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	29	1,512	0.66	2,486	0.0	$379.36	$1,944.00	$310.00	4.31
Room 9	2	Incandescent: Screw in Lamp	Wall Switch	60	2,160	Relamp	No	2	LED Screw-In Lamps: Screw in Lamp	Wall Switch	9	2,160	0.07	253	0.0	$38.66	$107.51	$10.00	2.52
Corridor A	18	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	62	2,160	Relamp	Yes	18	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	High/Low Control	29	1,512	0.49	1,864	0.0	$284.52	$1,653.00	$180.00	5.18
Corridor A	6	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 3L	Wall Switch	93	2,160	Relamp	Yes	6	LED - Linear Tubes: (3) 4' Lamps	High/Low Control	44	1,512	0.25	932	0.0	$142.26	$651.20	$90.00	3.94
Corridor A	5	Exit Signs: LED - 2 W Lamp	None	6	8,760	None	No	5	Exit Signs: LED - 2 W Lamp	None	6	8,760	0.00	0	0.0	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	0.00
Room 30	12	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 3L	Wall Switch	93	2,160	Relamp	Yes	12	LED - Linear Tubes: (3) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	44	1,512	0.49	1,864	0.0	$284.52	$1,018.40	$200.00	2.88
Room 29	16	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 3L	Wall Switch	93	2,160	Relamp	Yes	16	LED - Linear Tubes: (3) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	44	1,512	0.66	2,486	0.0	$379.36	$1,473.20	$275.00	3.16
Room 29	2	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	62	2,160	Relamp	No	2	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Wall Switch	29	2,160	0.04	164	0.0	$25.02	$117.00	$20.00	3.88
Lobby	2	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	62	2,160	Relamp	No	2	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Wall Switch	29	2,160	0.04	164	0.0	$25.02	$117.00	$20.00	3.88
Room 28	16	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 3L	Wall Switch	93	2,160	Relamp	Yes	16	LED - Linear Tubes: (3) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	44	1,512	0.66	2,486	0.0	$379.36	$1,473.20	$275.00	3.16
Room 28	2	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	62	2,160	Relamp	No	2	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Wall Switch	29	2,160	0.04	164	0.0	$25.02	$117.00	$20.00	3.88
Room 27	6	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 3L	Wall Switch	93	2,160	Relamp	Yes	6	LED - Linear Tubes: (3) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	44	1,512	0.25	932	0.0	$142.26	$567.20	$110.00	3.21
Room 26	6	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 3L	Wall Switch	93	2,160	Relamp	Yes	6	LED - Linear Tubes: (3) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	44	1,512	0.25	932	0.0	$142.26	$567.20	$110.00	3.21
Corridor D	8	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	62	2,160	Relamp	Yes	8	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	High/Low Control	29	1,512	0.22	829	0.0	$126.45	$668.00	$80.00	4.65
Corridor D	2	Exit Signs: LED - 2 W Lamp	None	6	8,760	None	No	2	Exit Signs: LED - 2 W Lamp	None	6	8,760	0.00	0	0.0	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	0.00
Room 34	4	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 4L	Wall Switch	114	2,160	Relamp	Yes	4	LED - Linear Tubes: (4) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	58	1,512	0.19	729	0.0	$111.29	$496.53	$100.00	3.56
Room 35	4	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 4L	Wall Switch	114	2,160	Relamp	Yes	4	LED - Linear Tubes: (4) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	58	1,512	0.19	729	0.0	$111.29	$496.53	$100.00	3.56
Room 33	3	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 4L	Wall Switch	114	2,160	Relamp	Yes	3	LED - Linear Tubes: (4) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	58	1,512	0.14	547	0.0	$83.47	$401.40	$80.00	3.85
Custodial	1	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	62	2,160	Relamp	No	1	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Wall Switch	29	2,160	0.02	82	0.0	$12.51	$58.50	$10.00	3.88
Girls Restroom	2	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	62	2,160	Relamp	No	2	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Wall Switch	29	2,160	0.04	164	0.0	$25.02	$117.00	$20.00	3.88
Boys Restroom	2	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	62	2,160	Relamp	No	2	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Wall Switch	29	2,160	0.04	164	0.0	$25.02	$117.00	$20.00	3.88
Room 31	4	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 3L	Wall Switch	93	2,160	Relamp	Yes	4	LED - Linear Tubes: (3) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	44	1,512	0.16	621	0.0	$94.84	$416.80	$80.00	3.55
Room 32	4	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 3L	Wall Switch	93	2,160	Relamp	Yes	4	LED - Linear Tubes: (3) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	44	1,512	0.16	621	0.0	$94.84	$416.80	$80.00	3.55
Gymnasium	20	Metal Halide: (1) 400W Lamp	Wall Switch	458	1,920	Fixture Replacement	Yes	20	LED - Fixtures: Downlight Pendant	Occupancy Sensor	145	1,344	4.67	15,743	0.0	$2,402.36	$16,571.60	$800.00	6.57

	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
Gymnasium	4	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	62	2,160	Relamp	No	4	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Wall Switch	29	2,160	0.09	328	0.0	$50.04	$234.00	$40.00	3.88
Gymnasium	4	Exit Signs: LED - 2 W Lamp	None	6	8,760	None	No	4	Exit Signs: LED - 2 W Lamp	None	6	8,760	0.00	0	0.0	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	0.00
Gym Stage	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
Gym Stage	15	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	62	2,160	Relamp	No	15	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Wall Switch	29	2,160	0.32	1,230	0.0	$187.63	$877.50	$150.00	3.88
Storage Room	4	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	62	2,160	Relamp	Yes	4	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	29	1,512	0.11	414	0.0	$63.23	$350.00	$60.00	4.59
Kitchen	17	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	62	2,160	Relamp	No	17	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Wall Switch	29	2,160	0.37	1,394	0.0	$212.65	$994.50	$170.00	3.88
Kitchen	2	Exit Signs: LED - 2 W Lamp	None	6	8,760	None	No	2	Exit Signs: LED - 2 W Lamp	None	6	8,760	0.00	0	0.0	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	0.00
Kitchen	3	Incandescent: Screw in Lamp	Wall Switch	60	2,160	Relamp	No	3	LED Screw-In Lamps: Screw in Lamp	Wall Switch	9	2,160	0.10	380	0.0	$58.00	$161.26	$15.00	2.52
Exterior Recessed	15	Compact Fluorescent: 4-PIN Lamp	Daylight Dimming	26	4,380	Relamp	No	15	LED - Fixtures: Downlight Solid State Retrofit	Daylight Dimming	9	4,380	0.17	1,284	0.0	$196.00	$804.75	$0.00	4.11
Exterior Wall Pack	31	High-Pressure Sodium: (1) 150W Lamp	Daylight Dimming	188	4,380	Fixture Replacement	No	31	LED - Fixtures: Outdoor Wall-Mounted Area Fixture	Daylight Dimming	55	4,380	2.70	20,768	0.0	$3,169.09	$12,110.99	$3,100.00	2.84
Parking Lot	6	Metal Halide: (1) 400W Lamp	Daylight Dimming	458	4,380	Fixture Replacement	No	6	LED - Fixtures: Outdoor Wall-Mounted Area Fixture	Daylight Dimming	145	4,380	1.23	9,459	0.0	$1,443.50	$2,344.06	$600.00	1.21
Garage	1	Halogen Incandescent: Screw in Lamp	Wall Switch	150	2,400	Relamp	No	1	LED Screw-In Lamps: Screw in Lamp	Wall Switch	55	2,400	0.06	262	0.0	$40.01	$53.75	$5.00	1.22
Garage	1	Incandescent: Screw in Lamp	Wall Switch	60	2,400	Relamp	No	1	LED Screw-In Lamps: Screw in Lamp	Wall Switch	9	2,400	0.03	141	0.0	$21.48	$53.75	$5.00	2.27

Motor Inventory & Recommendations

		Existing Conditions						Proposed Conditions				Energy Impact & Financial Analysis						
Location	Area(s)/System(s) Served	Motor Quantity	Motor Application	HP Per Motor	Full Load Efficiency	VFD Control?	Annual Operating Hours	Install High Efficiency Motors?	Full Load Efficiency	Install VFDs?	Number of VFDs	Total Peak kW Savings	Total Annual kWh Savings	Total Annual MMBtu Savings	Total Annual Energy Cost Savings	Total Installation Cost	Total Incentives	Simple Payback w/ Incentives in Years
Boiler Room	Heating System	1	Heating Hot Water Pump	10.0	91.7%	Yes	715	No	91.7%	No		0.00	0	0.0	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	0.00
Boiler Room	Heating System	1	Heating Hot Water Pump	10.0	91.7%	Yes	715	No	91.7%	No		0.00	0	0.0	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	0.00
Boiler Room	Boilers	2	Combustion Air Fan	1.5	80.0%	No	715	No	80.0%	No		0.00	0	0.0	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	0.00
Rooftop	School	1	Exhaust Fan	0.3	78.0%	No	2,040	No	78.0%	No		0.00	0	0.0	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	0.00
Rooftop	School	1	Exhaust Fan	0.3	78.0%	No	2,040	No	78.0%	No		0.00	0	0.0	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	0.00
Rooftop	School	1	Exhaust Fan	0.3	78.0%	No	2,040	No	78.0%	No		0.00	0	0.0	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	0.00
Rooftop	School	2	Exhaust Fan	0.3	78.0%	No	2,040	No	78.0%	No		0.00	0	0.0	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	0.00
Rooftop	School	1	Exhaust Fan	0.3	78.0%	No	2,040	No	78.0%	No		0.00	0	0.0	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	0.00
Rooftop	School	1	Exhaust Fan	0.3	78.0%	No	2,040	No	78.0%	No		0.00	0	0.0	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	0.00
Rooftop	Kitchen	1	Kitchen Hood Exhaust Fan	0.8	78.0%	No	2,040	No	78.0%	No		0.00	0	0.0	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	0.00
Rooftop	Diswasher	1	Exhaust Fan	0.3	78.0%	No	2,040	No	78.0%	No		0.00	0	0.0	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	0.00
Rooftop	Corridors	3	Supply Fan	1.5	82.5%	No	2,040	No	82.5%	No		0.00	0	0.0	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	0.00
Rooftop	Corridors	3	Exhaust Fan	1.5	82.5%	No	2,040	No	82.5%	No		0.00	0	0.0	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	0.00
Rooftop	Music & Classrooms	1	Supply Fan	3.0	82.5%	No	2,040	No	82.5%	No		0.00	0	0.0	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	0.00
Rooftop	Music & Classrooms	1	Exhaust Fan	3.0	82.5%	No	2,040	No	82.5%	No		0.00	0	0.0	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	0.00
Rooftop	Main Lobby	1	Supply Fan	0.8	78.0%	No	2,040	No	78.0%	No		0.00	0	0.0	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	0.00
Rooftop	Main Lobby	1	Exhaust Fan	0.8	78.0%	No	2,040	No	78.0%	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
Rooftop	Classrooms	4	Packaged AC	4.00		Yes	4	Packaged AC	4.00		14.00		Yes	5.25	8,877	0.0	$1,354.68	$38,303.36	$2,472.00	26.45
Rooftop	School	1	Packaged AC	5.00		Yes	1	Packaged AC	5.00		14.00		Yes	1.64	2,774	0.0	$423.34	$11,844.80	$710.00	26.30
Rooftop	School	8	Split-System Air-Source HP	10.00	135.00	No							No	0.00	0	0.0	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	0.00
Rooftop	School	4	Split-System Air-Source HP	8.00	108.00	No							No	0.00	0	0.0	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	0.00
Rooftop	School	3	Split-System Air-Source HP	6.00	81.00	No							No	0.00	0	0.0	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	0.00
Rooftop	Music Room	1	Split-System Air-Source HP	8.00	108.00	No							No	0.00	0	0.0	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	0.00
Rooftop	Music Room	1	Split-System Air-Source HP	6.00	81.00	No							No	0.00	0	0.0	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	0.00
Rooftop	Gymnasium	1	Packaged AC	20.00		No							No	0.00	0	0.0	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	0.00
Rooftop	Office	1	Packaged AC	2.00		No							No	0.00	0	0.0	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	0.00
Rooftop	Kitchen	2	Split-System AC	3.00		No							No	0.00	0	0.0	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	0.00
Server Room	Server Room	1	Packaged Terminal AC	2.00		No							No	0.00	0	0.0	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	0.00

Fuel Heating Inventory & Recommendations

		Existing Conditions			Proposed Conditions						Energy Impact & Financial Analysis						
Location	Area(s)/System(s) Served	System Quantity	System Type	Output Capacity per Unit (MBh)	Install High Efficiency System?	System Quantity	System Type	Output Capacity per Unit (MBh)	Heating Efficiency	Heating Efficiency Units	Total Peak kW Savings	Total Annual kWh Savings	Total Annual MMBtu Savings	Total Annual Energy Cost Savings	Total Installation Cost	Total Incentives	Simple Payback w/ Incentives in Years
Boiler Room	Heating Hot Water System	1	Condensing Hot Water Boiler	1,920.00	No						0.00	0	0.0	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	0.00
Boiler Room	Heating Hot Water System	1	Condensing Hot Water Boiler	1,920.00	No						0.00	0	0.0	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	0.00
Rooftop	Gymnasium	1	Furnace	219.00	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	1	Storage Tank Water Heater (> 50 Gal)	No						0.00	0	0.0	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	0.00
Boiler Room	School	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
School	11	Faucet Aerator (Lavatory)	2.20	1.00	0.00	0	14.8	$142.24	$78.87	$0.00	0.55
School	6	Faucet Aerator (Lavatory)	2.20	1.00	0.00	1,998	0.0	$304.85	$43.02	$0.00	0.14

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	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	2	Refrigerator Chest	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	Gas Combination Oven/Steam Cooker (<15 Pans)	Yes	No	0.00	0	0.0	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	0.00
Kitchen	1	Electric Fryer	Yes	No	0.00	0	0.0	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	0.00
Kitchen	1	Electric Convection Oven (Half Size)	Yes	No	0.00	0	0.0	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	0.00
Kitchen	1	Insulated Food Holding Cabinet (3/4 Size)	Yes	No	0.00	0	0.0	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	0.00

Dishwasher Inventory & Recommendations

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

Plug Load Inventory

	Existing Conditions			
Location	Quantity	Equipment Description	Energy Rate (W)	ENERGY STAR Qualified?
School	5	Refrigerator	175.0	Yes
School	7	Microwave	1,000.0	No
School	3	Coffee Machine	950.0	No
School	3	Toaster	950.0	No
School	2	Copy Machine	850.0	Yes
School	15	Printer	146.0	Yes
School	24	Desktop with LCD Monitors	191.0	Yes
School	26	Laptop	45.0	Yes

Vending Machine Inventory & Recommendations

	Existing Conditions		Proposed Conditions	Energy Impact & Financial Analysis						
Location	Quantity	Vending Machine Type	Install Controls?	Total Peak kW Savings	Total Annual kWh Savings	Total Annual MMBtu Savings	Total Annual Energy Cost Savings	Total Installation Cost	Total Incentives	Simple Payback w/ Incentives in Years
Faculty Room	1	Refrigerated	Yes	0.00	1,612	0.0	$245.96	$230.00	$0.00	0.94

Appendix B: ENERGY STAR® Statement of Energy Performance

ENERGY STAR® Statement of Energy Performance

LEARN MORE AT energystar.gov

73

ENERGY STAR® Score[1]

Parkview Elementary School

Primary Property Type: K-12 School
Gross Floor Area (ft²): 48,198
Built: 1965

For Year Ending: January 31, 2017
Date Generated: January 15, 2018

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

Property & Contact Information

Property Address	Property Owner	Primary Contact
Parkview Elementary School 123 Parkview Road Stratford, New Jersey 08084	Stratford Board of Education 111 Warwick Road Stratford, NJ 08084 (856) 784-2917	Denise DiGiandomenico 111 Warwick Road Stratford, NJ 08084 (856) 784-2917 ext 120 dijohnd@stratford.k12.nj.us

Property ID: 6194406

Energy Consumption and Energy Use Intensity (EUI)

Site EUI
52.3 kBtu/ft²

Source EUI
122.9 kBtu/ft²

Annual Energy by Fuel	
Electric - Grid (kBtu)	1,567,595 (62%)
Natural Gas (kBtu)	952,114 (38%)

National Median Comparison	
National Median Site EUI (kBtu/ft²)	64.7
National Median Source EUI (kBtu/ft²)	152.1
% Diff from National Median Source EUI	-19%
Annual Emissions	
Greenhouse Gas Emissions (Metric Tons CO2e/year)	224

Signature & Stamp of Verifying Professional

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

Signature: _____ Date: _____

Licensed Professional

____ _____
,
(____)____-_____
_____

Professional Engineer Stamp (if applicable)