Local Government Energy Audit:
Energy Audit Report

Municipal Building

555 Brighton Ave

Spring Lake Heights, NJ 07762

Spring Lake Heights

October 17, 2018

Final Report by:

TRC Energy Services

Disclaimer

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

The energy conservation measures and estimates of energy savings have been reviewed for technical accuracy. However, estimates of final energy savings are not guaranteed, because final savings may depend on behavioral factors and other uncontrollable variables. TRC Energy Services 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 Municipal Building.

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, as part of a comprehensive effort to assist New Jersey local governments in controlling energy costs and protecting our environment by offering a wide range of energy management options and advice.

1.1 Facility Summary

Municipal Building is a 6,300 square foot facility comprised of police offices, a court, and a two-cell jail. Lighting consists mainly of aging and inefficient T8, CFL and incandescent lighting. Space heating is provided by two gas-fired hot water boilers. Heating hot water (HHW) is circulated through radiators located throughout the building. Space cooling is provided by split-system DX units. A thorough description of the facility and our observations are located in Section 2.

1.2 Your Cost Reduction Opportunities

Energy Conservation Measures

TRC Energy Services evaluated and recommends three measures which together represent an opportunity to reduce annual energy costs by $4,380 and annual greenhouse gas emissions by 34,412 lbs CO_2e. We estimate that if all measures were implemented as recommended, the project would pay for itself in 2.8 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 Municipal Building's annual energy use by 20%.

Figure 1 – Previous 12 Month Utility Costs

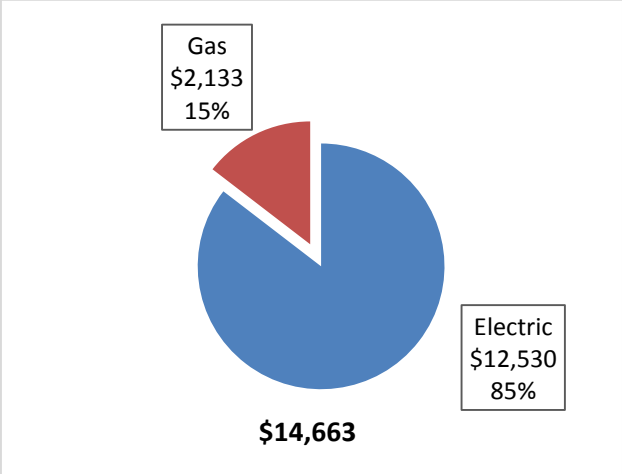
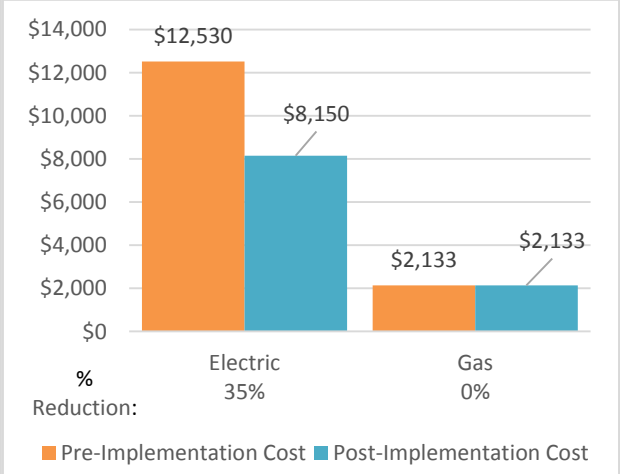


Figure 2 – Potential Post-Implementation Costs



A detailed description of Municipal Building's existing energy use can be found in Section 3 "Site Energy Use and Costs."

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, "Energy Conservation Measures."

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			**29,785**	**3.6**	**0.0**	**$3,817.82**	**$10,275.39**	**$1,400.00**	**$8,875.39**	**2.3**	**29,993**
ECM 1	Retrofit Fixtures with LED Lamps	Yes	29,785	3.6	0.0	$3,817.82	$10,275.39	$1,400.00	$8,875.39	2.3	29,993
Lighting Control Measures			**4,388**	**0.6**	**0.0**	**$562.41**	**$3,780.00**	**$420.00**	**$3,360.00**	**6.0**	**4,418**
ECM 2	Install Occupancy Sensor Lighting Controls	Yes	3,635	0.5	0.0	$465.97	$3,240.00	$420.00	$2,820.00	6.1	3,661
ECM 3	Install High/Low Lighitng Controls	Yes	752	0.1	0.0	$96.45	$540.00	$0.00	$540.00	5.6	758
TOTALS FOR HIGH PRIORITY MEASURES			**34,173**	**4.1**	**0.0**	**$4,380.23**	**$14,055.39**	**$1,820.00**	**$12,235.39**	**2.8**	**34,412**
TOTALS FOR ALL EVALUATED MEASURES			**34,173**	**4.1**	**0.0**	**$4,380.23**	**$14,055.39**	**$1,820.00**	**$12,235.39**	**2.8**	**34,412**

* - 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.

Energy Efficient Practices

TRC Energy Services also identified 9 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 Municipal Building include:

- Reduce Air Leakage
- Close Doors and Windows
- Develop a Lighting Maintenance Schedule
- Ensure Lighting Controls Are Operating Properly
- Clean Evaporator/Condenser Coils on AC Systems
- Clean and/or Replace HVAC Filters
- Perform Boiler Maintenance
- Install Plug Load Controls
- Water Conservation

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

On-Site Generation Measures

TRC Energy Services evaluated the potential for installing on-site generation for Municipal Building. Based on the configuration of the site and its loads there is a low potential for installing any PV and combined heat and power self-generation measures.

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

1.3 Implementation Planning

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

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

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

- SmartStart (SS)
- Direct Install (DI)
- 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 SS 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 SS program. More details on this program and others are available in Section 8.

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

For larger facilities with limited capital availability to implement ECMs, project financing may be available through the Energy Savings Improvement Program (ESIP). Supported directly by the NJBPU, ESIP provides government agencies with project development, design, and implementation support services, as well as, attractive financing for implementing ECMs. An LGEA report (or other approved energy audit) is required for participation in ESIP. Please refer to Section 8.3 for additional information on the ESIP Program.

Additional information on relevant incentive programs is located in Section 8. You may also check the following website for more details: www.njcleanenergy.com/ci

2 FACILITY INFORMATION AND EXISTING CONDITIONS

2.1 Project Contacts

Figure 4 – Project Contacts

Name	Role	E-Mail	Phone #
Customer			
Joe May	Engineer	jmay@springlakehts.com	(732) 449-3500
TRC Energy Services			
Alexander Klieverik	Auditor	aklieverik@trcsolutions.com	(732) 855-0033

2.2 General Site Information

On April 03, 2018, TRC Energy Services (TRC) performed an energy audit at Municipal Building located in Spring Lake Heights, NJ. TRC's team met with Joe May to review the facility operations and help focus our investigation on specific energy-using systems.

The Municipal Building is a 6,300 square foot facility comprised of police offices, a court and a two-cell jail. Lighting consists of aging and inefficient T8, CFL and incandescent lighting. Space heating is provided by two gas-fired hot water boilers. Heating hot water (HHW) is circulated through radiators located throughout the building. Space cooling is provided by split-system DX units.

2.3 Building Occupancy

The Municipal Building is open 24 hours per day. The typical schedule is presented in the table below.

Figure 5 - Building Schedule

Building Name	Weekday/Weekend	Operating Schedule
Municipal Building	Weekday	continuous
Municipal Building	Weekend	continuous

2.4 Building Envelope

The building is constructed of concrete block (walls) and wood (roof). The building has pitched roofs covered with composite asphalt shingles that are in good condition. The building has operable double pane windows which are in good condition. The exterior doors are constructed of tempered glass and metal and are in good condition.

Image 1 –Envelope/Windows

Image 2 – Envelope/Roof

2.5 On-Site Generation

Municipal Building does not have any on-site electric generation capacity.

2.6 Energy-Using Systems

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

Lighting System

Lighting is provided mostly by 32-Watt linear fluorescent T8 lamps with electronic ballasts as well as some compact fluorescent lamps (CFL). Most of the T8 fixtures in the offices are recessed in drop ceiling with diffusers. A small area of the building and the majority of the office spaces are primarily lit with 13-watt or 18-watt CFL lamps in recessed can ceiling fixtures.

Lighting control in most spaces is provided by manual switches. There are only a few areas with occupancy sensors.

The building's exterior lighting is minimal and consists primarily of a few decorative incandescent fixtures on the wall to the entrance and others mounted on poles near the entrance drive way. There are some LED ground mounted flood lights in the front of the building used for the signage and an LED wallpack at the rear of the building.

Image 3 – T8 Fluorescent Lighting (court room)

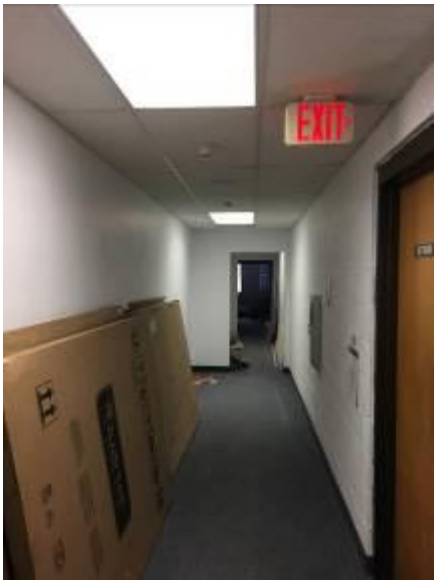


Image 4 – T8 Fluorescent Lighting (hallway)

Direct Expansion Air Conditioning System (DX)

There are five split-system DX air conditioning (AC) systems of varying capacities ranging from 2.5 to 7.5 tons. The condenser units are located on the side of the building.

Image 5 – Split-System AC (condenser)

Image 6 – Split-System AC (supply fan/evaporator)

Domestic Hot Water Heating System

The domestic hot water heating system for the facility consists of one 40-gallon hot water heater with an input capacity of 40 kBtu/hr.

Image 7 – DHW heater

Building Plug Load

There are roughly 15 computer work stations and 8 large printer/copiers scattered throughout the facility. There is an inefficient tube TV in the court and an LCD TV in the breakroom. The breakroom/kitchen has a refrigerator as well as some small appliances (toaster oven, microwave, coffee machine).

3 SITE ENERGY USE AND COSTS

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

3.1 Total Cost of Energy

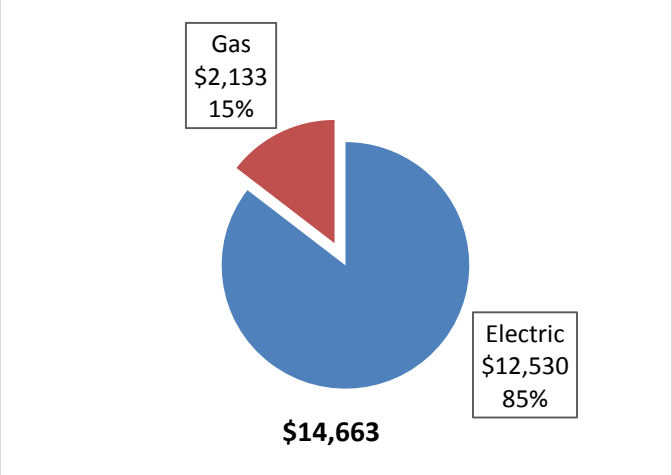
The following energy consumption and cost data is based on the last 12-month period of utility billing data that was provided for each utility. A profile of the annual energy consumption and energy cost of the facility was developed from this information.

Figure 6 - Utility Summary

Utility Summary for Municipal Building		
Fuel	**Usage**	**Cost**
Electricity	97,756 kWh	$12,530
Natural Gas	2,579 Therms	$2,133
Total		**$14,663**

The current annual energy cost for this facility is $14,663 as shown in the chart below.

Figure 7 - Energy Cost Breakdown



3.2 Electricity Usage

Electricity is provided by JCP&L. The average electric cost over the past 12 months was $0.128/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 profile for usage indicates increase usage and demand in the summer months which is related to the space cooling. The monthly electricity consumption and peak demand are shown in the chart below.

Figure 8 - Graph of Electric Usage & Demand

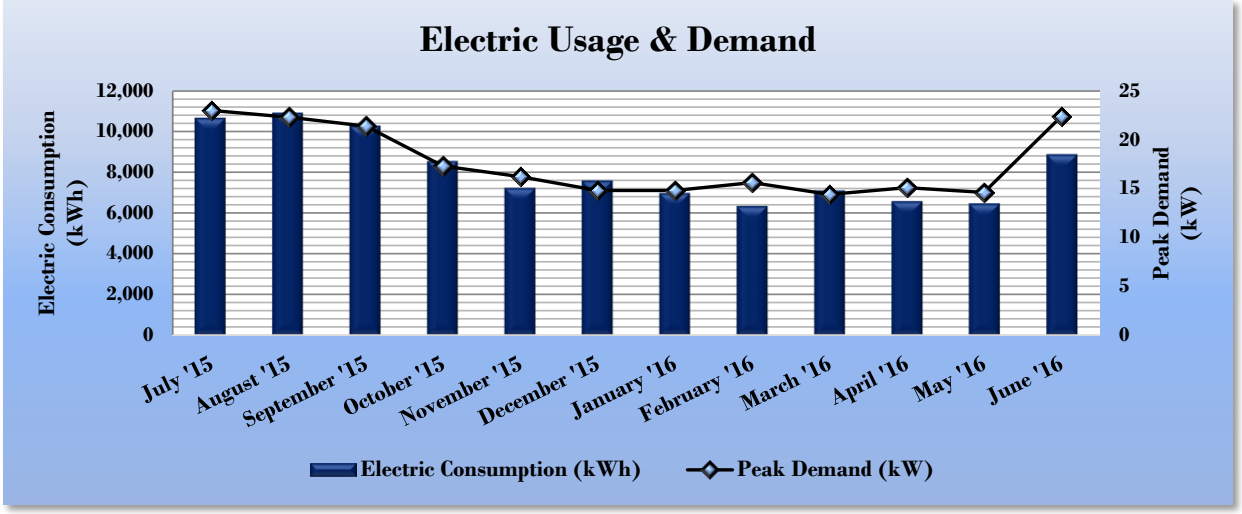


Figure 9 - Table of Electric Usage & Demand

Electric Billing Data for Municipal Building					
Period Ending	Days in Period	Electric Usage (kWh)	Demand (kW)	Demand Cost	Total Electric Cost
7/21/15	28	10,620	23		$1,403
8/21/15	31	10,880	22		$1,418
9/21/15	31	10,240	21		$1,319
10/21/15	30	8,520	17		$1,056
11/19/15	29	7,200	16		$902
12/22/15	33	7,560	15		$943
1/22/16	31	6,960	15		$876
2/19/16	28	6,320	16		$804
3/22/16	32	7,080	14		$898
4/20/16	29	6,560	15		$843
5/19/16	29	6,440	15		$829
6/20/16	32	8,840	22		$1,169
Totals	**363**	**97,220**	**23**	**$0**	**$12,462**
Annual	**365**	**97,756**	**23**	**$0**	**$12,530**

3.3 Natural Gas Usage

Natural gas is provided by NJ Natural Gas. The average gas cost for the past 12 months is $0.827/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 usage profile is typical of a building which uses gas primarily for space heating.

Figure 10 - Graph of Natural Gas Usage

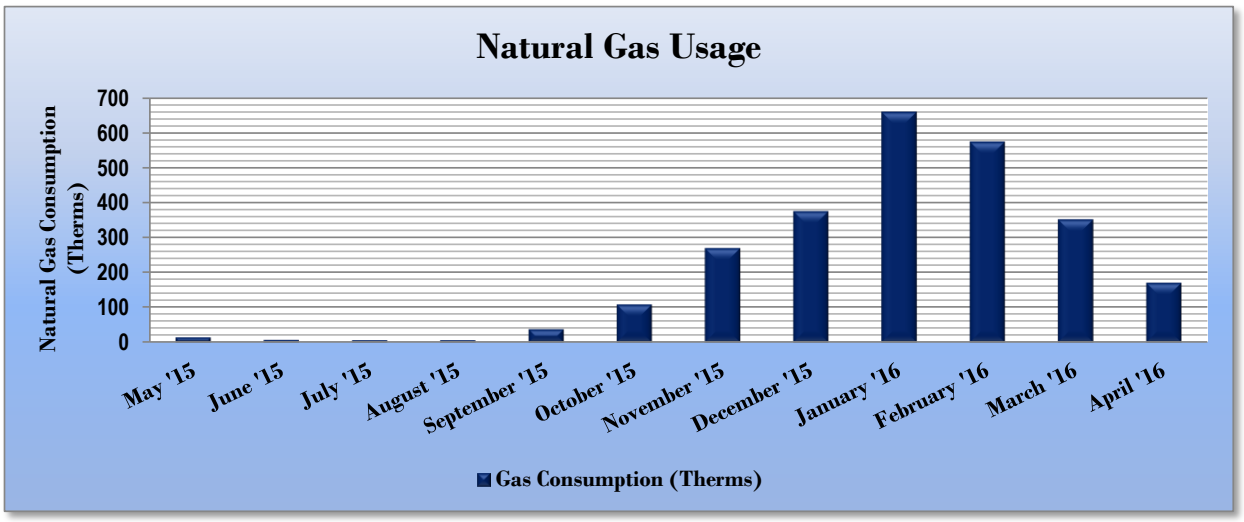


Figure 11 - Table of Natural Gas Usage

Gas Billing Data for Municipal Building			
Period Ending	Days in Period	Natural Gas Usage (Therms)	Natural Gas Cost
6/10/15	29	14	$38
7/15/15	35	7	$36
8/12/15	28	6	$30
9/9/15	28	6	$30
10/7/15	28	37	$58
11/6/15	30	108	$114
12/9/15	33	269	$189
1/11/16	33	375	$254
2/10/16	30	660	$427
3/14/16	33	574	$451
4/12/16	29	351	$332
5/11/16	29	171	$174
Totals	**365**	**2,579**	**$2,133**
Annual	**365**	**2,579**	**$2,133**

3.4 Benchmarking

This facility was benchmarked using *Portfolio Manager*, an online tool created and managed by the U.S. 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.

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

Figure 12 - Energy Use Intensity Comparison – Existing Conditions

Energy Use Intensity Comparison - Existing Conditions		
	Municipal Building	National Median Building Type: Municipal
Source Energy Use Intensity (kBtu/ft^2)	209.2	148.1
Site Energy Use Intensity (kBtu/ft^2)	93.9	67.3

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

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

Energy Use Intensity Comparison - Following Installation of Recommended Measures		
	Municipal Building	National Median Building Type: Municipal
Source Energy Use Intensity (kBtu/ft^2)	151.1	148.1
Site Energy Use Intensity (kBtu/ft^2)	75.4	67.3

Many types of commercial buildings are also eligible to receive an ENERGY STAR™ score. This score is a percentile ranking from 1 to 100. It compares your building's energy performance to similar buildings nationwide. A score of 50 represents median energy performance, while a score of 75 means your building performs better than 75 percent of all similar buildings nationwide and may be eligible for ENERGY STAR® certification. Your building is not one of the building categories that are eligible to receive a score.

A Portfolio Manager Statement of Energy Performance (SEP) was generated for this facility, see

Appendix B: ENERGYSTAR® Statement of Energy Performance.

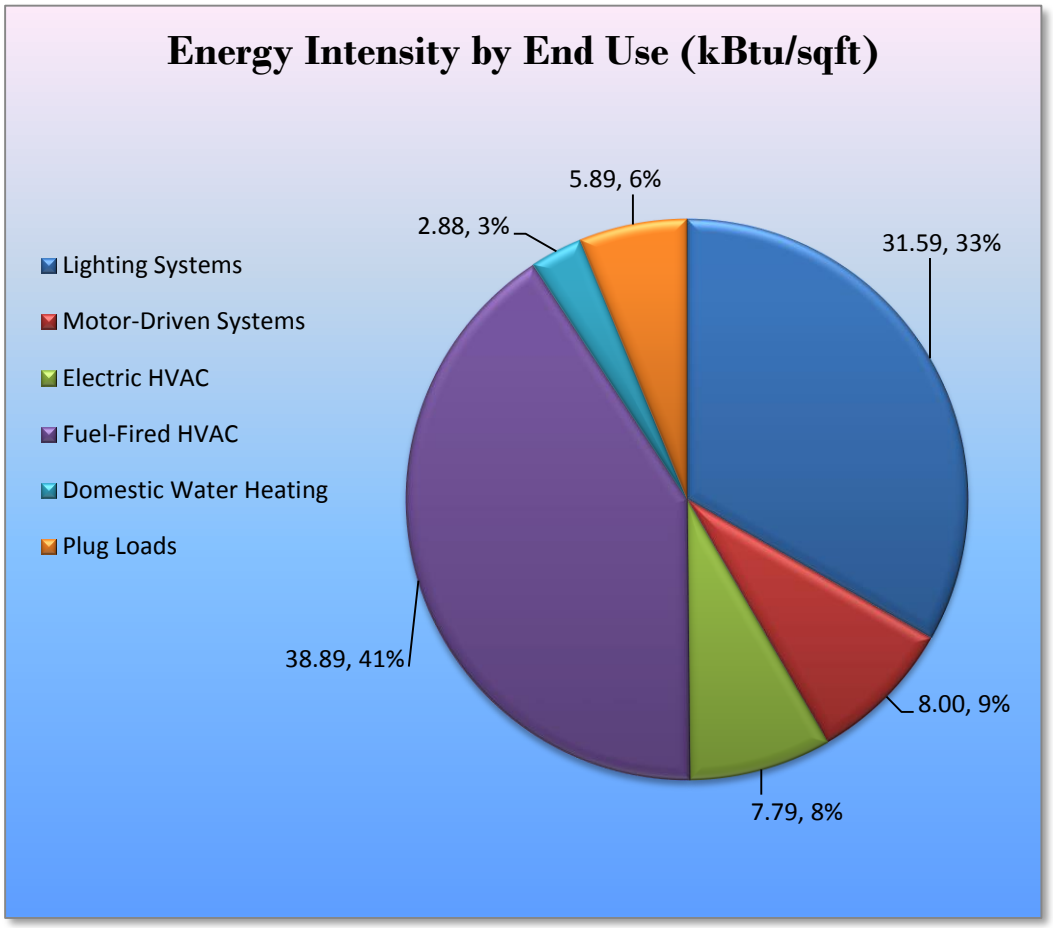
For more information on Energy Star certification go to: https://www.energystar.gov/buildings/facility-owners-and-managers/existing-buildings/earn-recognition/energy-star-certification/how-app-1

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

3.5 Energy End-Use Breakdown

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

Figure 14 - Energy Balance (% and kBtu/SF)



4 ENERGY CONSERVATION MEASURES

Level of Analysis

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

The following sections describe the evaluated measures.

4.1 Recommended ECMs

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

Figure 15 – Summary of Recommended ECMs

Energy Conservation Measure		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		**29,785**	**3.6**	**0.0**	**$3,817.82**	**$10,275.39**	**$1,400.00**	**$8,875.39**	**2.3**	**29,993**
ECM 1	Retrofit Fixtures with LED Lamps	29,785	3.6	0.0	$3,817.82	$10,275.39	$1,400.00	$8,875.39	2.3	29,993
Lighting Control Measures		**4,388**	**0.6**	**0.0**	**$562.41**	**$3,780.00**	**$420.00**	**$3,360.00**	**6.0**	**4,418**
ECM 2	Install Occupancy Sensor Lighting Controls	3,635	0.5	0.0	$465.97	$3,240.00	$420.00	$2,820.00	6.1	3,661
ECM 3	Install High/Low Lighitng Controls	752	0.1	0.0	$96.45	$540.00	$0.00	$540.00	5.6	758
TOTALS		**34,173**	**4.1**	**0.0**	**$4,380.23**	**$14,055.39**	**$1,820.00**	**$12,235.39**	**2.8**	**34,412**

* - 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).

Please see **Appendix A: Equipment Inventory & Recommendations** for a detailed list of the locations and recommended upgrades for each measure.

4.1.1 Lighting Upgrades

Recommended upgrades to existing lighting fixtures are summarized in Figure 16 below.

Figure 16 – Summary of Lighting Upgrade ECMs

Energy Conservation Measure		Annual Electric Savings (kWh)	Peak Demand Savings (kW)	Annual Fuel Savings (MMBtu)	Annual Energy Cost Savings ($)	Estimated Install Cost ($)	Estimated Incentive ($)	Estimated Net Cost ($)	Simple Payback Period (yrs)	CO_2e Emissions Reduction (lbs)
Lighting Upgrades		**29,785**	**3.6**	**0.0**	**$3,817.82**	**$10,275.39**	**$1,400.00**	**$8,875.39**	**2.3**	**29,993**
ECM 1	Retrofit Fixtures with LED Lamps	29,785	3.6	0.0	$3,817.82	$10,275.39	$1,400.00	$8,875.39	2.3	29,993

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: 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	28,383	3.4	0.0	$3,638.16	$9,572.14	$1,400.00	$8,172.14	2.2	28,582
Exterior	1,402	0.2	0.0	$179.66	$703.25	$0.00	$703.25	3.9	1,411

Measure Description

We recommend retrofitting existing incandescent, fluorescent, and compact fluorescent 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 fluorescent tubes and more than 10 times longer than many incandescent lamps.

4.1.2 Lighting Control Measures

Figure 17 – Summary of Lighting Control ECMs

Energy Conservation Measure		Annual Electric Savings (kWh)	Peak Demand Savings (kW)	Annual Fuel Savings (MMBtu)	Annual Energy Cost Savings ($)	Estimated Install Cost ($)	Estimated Incentive ($)	Estimated Net Cost ($)	Simple Payback Period (yrs)	CO_2e Emissions Reduction (lbs)
Lighting Control Measures		**4,388**	**0.6**	**0.0**	**$562.41**	**$3,780.00**	**$420.00**	**$3,360.00**	**6.0**	**4,418**
ECM 2	Install Occupancy Sensor Lighting Controls	3,635	0.5	0.0	$465.97	$3,240.00	$420.00	$2,820.00	6.1	3,661
ECM 3	Install High/Low Lighitng Controls	752	0.1	0.0	$96.45	$540.00	$0.00	$540.00	5.6	758

ECM 2: 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)
3,635	0.5	0.0	$465.97	$3,240.00	$420.00	$2,820.00	6.1	3,661

Measure Description

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

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

ECM 3: 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)
752	0.1	0.0	$96.45	$540.00	$0.00	$540.00	5.6	758

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 stairwells, interior corridors, parking lots, and parking garages.

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

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

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

5 Energy Efficient Practices

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

Reduce Air Leakage

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

Close Doors and Windows

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

Develop a Lighting Maintenance Schedule

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

Ensure Lighting Controls Are Operating Properly

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

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 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.

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 "Assessing and Reducing Plug and Process Loads in Office Buildings" http://www.nrel.gov/docs/fy13osti/54175.pdf, or "Plug Load Best Practices Guide" http://www.advancedbuildings.net/plug-load-best-practices-guide-offices

Water Conservation

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

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

6 On-Site Generation Measures

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

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

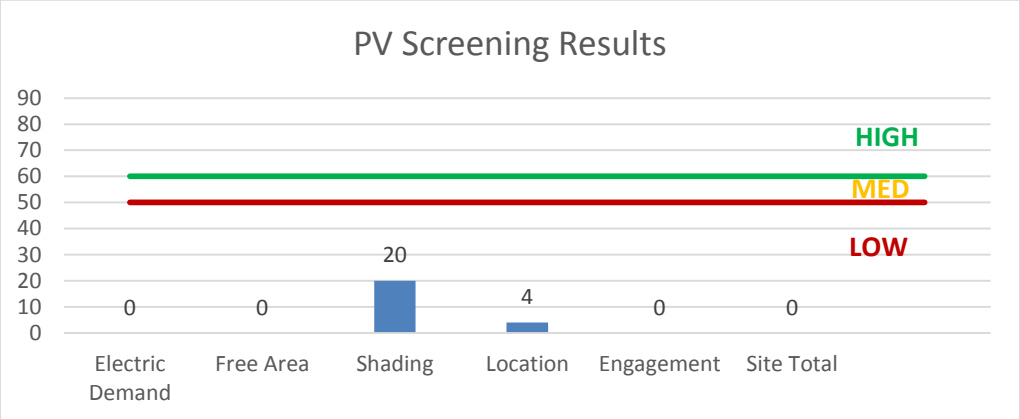
Preliminary screenings were performed to determine the potential that a generation project could provide a cost-effective solution for your facility. Before making a decision to implement, a feasibility study should be conducted that would take a detailed look at existing energy profiles, siting, interconnection,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

6.1 Photovoltaic

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

A preliminary screening based on the facility's electric demand, size and location of free area, and shading elements shows that the facility has a **Low** potential for installing a PV array. In order to be cost-effective, a solar PV array needs certain minimum criteria, such as flat or south-facing rooftop or other unshaded space on which to place the PV panels. In our opinion, the facility does appear not meet these minimum criteria for cost-effective PV installation. If Municipal Building is interested in pursuing the installation of PV, we recommended a full feasibility study be conducted.

Figure 18 - Photovoltaic Screening



Solar projects must register their projects in the SREC Registration Program prior to the start of construction in order to establish the project's eligibility to earn SRECs. Registration of the intent to participate in New Jersey's solar marketplace provides market participants with information about developed new solar projects and insight into future SREC pricing. Refer to Section 8.4 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

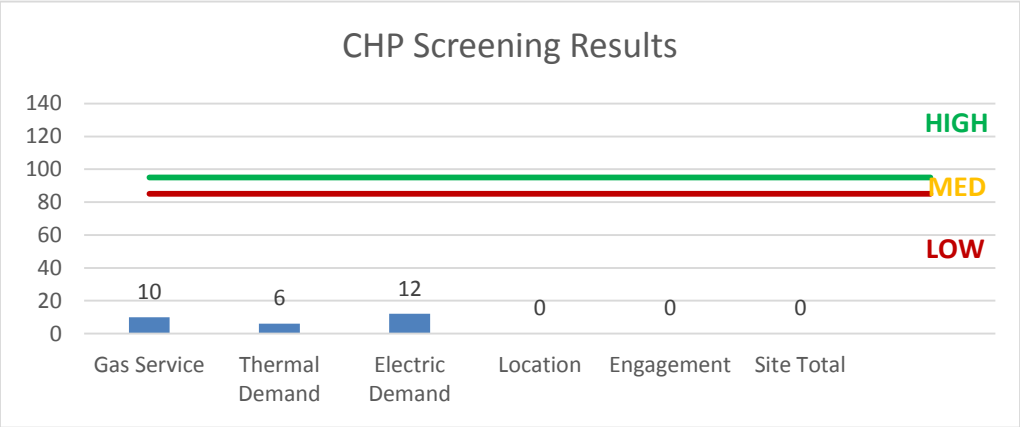
Combined heat and power (CHP) is the on-site generation of electricity along with the recovery of heat energy, which is put to beneficial use. Common technologies for CHP include reciprocating engines, microturbines, fuel cells, backpressure steam turbines, and (at large facilities) gas turbines. Electric 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.

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 19 - Combined Heat and Power Screening



7 DEMAND RESPONSE

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

8 PROJECT FUNDING / INCENTIVES

The NJCEP is able to provide the incentive programs described below, and other benefits to ratepayers, because of the Societal Benefits Charge (SBC) Fund. The SBC was created by the State of New Jersey's Electricity Restructuring Law (1999), which requires all customers of investor-owned electric and gas utilities to pay a surcharge on their monthly energy bills. As a customer of a state-regulated electric or gas utility and therefore a contributor to the fund your organization is eligible to participate in the LGEA program and also eligible to receive incentive payment for qualifying energy efficiency measures. Also available through the NJBPU are some alternative financing programs described later in this section. Please refer to Figure 20 for a list of the eligible programs identified for each recommended ECM.

Figure 20 - 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	Retrofit Fixtures with LED Lamps	x		x			
ECM 2	Install Occupancy Sensor Lighting Controls	x		x			
ECM 3	Install High/Low Lighitng Controls						

SmartStart (SS) 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 (DI) 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 SS 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

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 (DI) 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 DI program you will need to contact the participating contractor who the region of the state where your facility is located. A complete list of DI program partners is provided on the DI 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 DI offers a free assessment of eligible measures, DI is also available to small businesses and other commercial facilities too that may not be eligible for the more detailed facility audits provided by LGEA.

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

8.3 Energy Savings Improvement Program

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

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

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

After adopting a resolution with a chosen implementation approach, the development of the Energy Savings Plan (ESP) can begin. The ESP demonstrates that the total project costs of the ECMs are offset by

the energy savings over the financing term, not to exceed 15 years. The verified savings will then be used to pay for the financing.

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

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

9 ENERGY PURCHASING AND PROCUREMENT STRATEGIES

9.1 Retail Electric Supply Options

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

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

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

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

9.2 Retail Natural Gas Supply Options

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

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

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

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

Appendix A: Equipment Inventory & Recommendations

Lighting Inventory & Recommendations

	Existing Conditions					Proposed Conditions							Energy Impact & Financial Analysis						
Location	Fixture Quantity	Fixture Description	Control System	Watts per Fixture	Annual Operating Hours	Fixture Recommendation	Add Controls?	Fixture Quantity	Fixture Description	Control System	Watts per Fixture	Annual Operating Hours	Total Peak kW Savings	Total Annual kWh Savings	Total Annual MMBtu Savings	Total Annual Energy Cost Savings	Total Installation Cost	Total Incentives	Simple Payback w/ Incentives in Years
BoilerRoom	1	LED Screw-In Lamps: A type - 9.5W	Wall Switch	10	700	None	No	1	LED Screw-In Lamps: A type - 9.5W	Wall Switch	10	700	0.00	0	0.0	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	0.00
BoilerRoom	2	Compact Fluorescent: pin based	Wall Switch	13	700	Relamp	No	2	LED Screw-In Lamps: pin-based replacement	Wall Switch	9	700	0.01	6	0.0	$0.79	$107.51	$0.00	135.94
2ndFlr_SquadRoom	2	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	62	7,862	Relamp	No	2	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Wall Switch	29	7,862	0.05	586	0.0	$75.16	$117.00	$20.00	1.29
2ndFlr_SquadRoom_RR	1	Incandescent: A Lamp	Wall Switch	43	7,862	Relamp	No	1	LED Screw-In Lamps: Screw-in A Type Lamp	Wall Switch	10	7,862	0.03	298	0.0	$38.15	$53.75	$0.00	1.41
2ndFlr_BreakRoom	2	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 4L	Wall Switch	114	7,862	Relamp	Yes	2	LED - Linear Tubes: (4) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	58	5,504	0.12	1,304	0.0	$167.18	$460.27	$75.00	2.30
2ndFlr_Bathroom_WallSconce	1	Incandescent: A Lamp	Occupancy Sensor	43	5,504	Relamp	No	1	LED Screw-In Lamps: Screw-in A Type Lamp	Occupancy Sensor	10	5,504	0.03	208	0.0	$26.71	$53.75	$0.00	2.01
2ndFlr_PD _Hallways	3	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 2' T8 (17W) - 2L	Wall Switch	33	7,862	Relamp	No	3	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 2' Lamps	Wall Switch	17	7,862	0.04	426	0.0	$54.66	$144.60	$30.00	2.10
2ndFlr_PD _Hallways	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
2ndFlr_PD _Hallways	2	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	62	7,862	Relamp	No	2	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Wall Switch	29	7,862	0.05	586	0.0	$75.16	$117.00	$20.00	1.29
2ndFlr_DetectiveOffice	2	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 4L	Wall Switch	114	7,862	Relamp	Yes	2	LED - Linear Tubes: (4) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	58	5,504	0.12	1,304	0.0	$167.18	$460.27	$75.00	2.30
2ndFlr_PD Hallways	3	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 2' T8 (17W) - 2L	Wall Switch	33	7,862	Relamp	No	3	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 2' Lamps	Wall Switch	17	7,862	0.04	426	0.0	$54.66	$144.60	$30.00	2.10
2ndFlr_PD Hallways	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
2ndFlr_PD Hallways	2	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	62	7,862	Relamp	No	2	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Wall Switch	29	7,862	0.05	586	0.0	$75.16	$117.00	$20.00	1.29
2ndFlr_StorageArea	9	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	62	300	Relamp	Yes	9	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	29	210	0.31	127	0.0	$16.31	$796.50	$90.00	43.32
2ndFlr_AtticSpace	2	Compact Fluorescent: pin based	Wall Switch	13	700	Relamp	No	2	LED Screw-In Lamps: pin-based replacement	Wall Switch	9	700	0.01	6	0.0	$0.79	$107.51	$0.00	135.94
2ndFlr_NewLocker	4	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	62	7,862	Relamp	Yes	4	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	29	5,504	0.14	1,482	0.0	$189.95	$504.00	$75.00	2.26
2ndFlr_RoomArea_RR1	1	Incandescent: A Lamp	Wall Switch	43	7,862	Relamp	No	1	LED Screw-In Lamps: Screw-in A Type Lamp	Wall Switch	10	7,862	0.03	298	0.0	$38.15	$53.75	$0.00	1.41
2ndFlr_RoomArea_RR2	3	Incandescent: A Lamp	Wall Switch	29	7,862	Relamp	No	3	LED Screw-In Lamps: Screw-in A Type Lamp	Wall Switch	10	7,862	0.05	520	0.0	$66.62	$161.26	$0.00	2.42
2ndFlr_StorageSpace	1	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	62	300	Relamp	No	1	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Wall Switch	29	300	0.03	11	0.0	$1.43	$58.50	$10.00	33.82
2ndFlr_StorageSpace_AtticSpace	2	LED Screw-In Lamps: A type - 9.5W	Wall Switch	10	300	None	No	2	LED Screw-In Lamps: A type - 9.5W	Wall Switch	10	300	0.00	0	0.0	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	0.00
Stairwell	5	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	62	7,862	Relamp	Yes	5	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	High/Low Control	29	5,504	0.17	1,852	0.0	$237.44	$562.50	$50.00	2.16
Basement_Weightroom	8	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	62	7,862	Relamp	No	8	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Wall Switch	29	7,862	0.21	2,346	0.0	$300.65	$468.00	$80.00	1.29
Basement_OpenArea	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
Basement_OpenArea	2	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	62	7,862	Relamp	No	2	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Wall Switch	29	7,862	0.05	586	0.0	$75.16	$117.00	$20.00	1.29
Basement_OpenArea	2	Compact Fluorescent: pin based	Wall Switch	13	7,862	Relamp	No	2	LED Screw-In Lamps: pin-based replacement	Wall Switch	9	7,862	0.01	69	0.0	$8.88	$107.51	$0.00	12.10

	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
Basement_Storage	2	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	62	300	Relamp	No	2	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Wall Switch	29	300	0.05	22	0.0	$2.87	$117.00	$20.00	33.82
Basement_RecordStorage	14	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	62	300	Relamp	Yes	14	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	29	210	0.47	198	0.0	$25.37	$1,089.00	$175.00	36.03
Basement_ElectricalRoom	3	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	62	700	Relamp	Yes	3	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	29	490	0.10	99	0.0	$12.68	$445.50	$65.00	30.00
1stFloor_Custodial	1	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	62	700	Relamp	No	1	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Wall Switch	29	700	0.03	26	0.0	$3.35	$58.50	$10.00	14.50
1stFloor_MensRR	1	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 2' T8 (17W) - 2L	Wall Switch	33	7,862	Relamp	No	1	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 2' Lamps	Wall Switch	17	7,862	0.01	142	0.0	$18.22	$48.20	$10.00	2.10
1stFloor_MensRR	2	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	62	7,862	Relamp	No	2	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Wall Switch	29	7,862	0.05	586	0.0	$75.16	$117.00	$20.00	1.29
1stFloor_MensRR	1	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	62	7,862	Relamp	No	1	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Wall Switch	29	7,862	0.03	293	0.0	$37.58	$58.50	$10.00	1.29
1stFloor_WomensRR	2	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 2' T8 (17W) - 2L	Wall Switch	33	7,862	Relamp	No	2	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 2' Lamps	Wall Switch	17	7,862	0.03	284	0.0	$36.44	$96.40	$20.00	2.10
1stFloor_WomensRR	1	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	62	7,862	Relamp	No	1	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Wall Switch	29	7,862	0.03	293	0.0	$37.58	$58.50	$10.00	1.29
1stFloor_CourtRoom	16	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	62	7,862	Relamp	Yes	16	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	29	5,504	0.54	5,928	0.0	$759.82	$1,746.00	$265.00	1.95
1stFloor_CourtRoom	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
1stFloor_ConfRoom	4	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Occupancy Sensor	62	5,504	Relamp	No	4	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	29	5,504	0.11	821	0.0	$105.23	$234.00	$40.00	1.84
1stFloor_MayorsOffice	2	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	62	7,862	Relamp	No	2	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Wall Switch	29	7,862	0.05	586	0.0	$75.16	$117.00	$20.00	1.29
1stFloor_OfficeArea	10	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	62	7,862	Relamp	Yes	10	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	29	5,504	0.34	3,705	0.0	$474.89	$855.00	$135.00	1.52
1stFloor_OfficeArea	2	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 2' T8 (17W) - 2L	Wall Switch	33	7,862	Relamp	No	2	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 2' Lamps	Wall Switch	17	7,862	0.03	284	0.0	$36.44	$96.40	$20.00	2.10
1stFloor_OfficeArea	1	Compact Fluorescent: pin based	Wall Switch	23	7,862	Relamp	No	1	LED Screw-In Lamps: pin-based replacement	Wall Switch	16	7,862	0.01	61	0.0	$7.86	$53.75	$0.00	6.84
1stFloor_OfficeArea	2	Compact Fluorescent: pin based	Wall Switch	23	7,862	Relamp	No	2	LED Screw-In Lamps: pin-based replacement	Wall Switch	16	7,862	0.01	123	0.0	$15.72	$107.51	$0.00	6.84
1stFloor_Breakroom	2	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	62	7,862	Relamp	No	2	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Wall Switch	29	7,862	0.05	586	0.0	$75.16	$117.00	$20.00	1.29
1stFloor_Breakroom_RR	1	Compact Fluorescent: pin based-3lamp	Wall Switch	59	7,862	Relamp	No	1	LED Screw-In Lamps: pin-based replacement	Wall Switch	41	7,862	0.01	157	0.0	$20.16	$161.26	$0.00	8.00
1stFloor_SafeRoom	1	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	62	7,862	Relamp	No	1	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Wall Switch	29	7,862	0.03	293	0.0	$37.58	$58.50	$10.00	1.29
1stFloor_Boss' Office	2	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	62	7,862	Relamp	No	2	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Wall Switch	29	7,862	0.05	586	0.0	$75.16	$117.00	$20.00	1.29
1stFloor_PoliceDeptBooking_Vestibule	1	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 3L	Wall Switch	93	7,862	Relamp	No	1	LED - Linear Tubes: (3) 4' Lamps	Wall Switch	44	7,862	0.04	440	0.0	$56.37	$75.20	$15.00	1.07
1stFloor_PD Office	1	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 3L	Wall Switch	93	7,862	Relamp	No	1	LED - Linear Tubes: (3) 4' Lamps	Wall Switch	44	7,862	0.04	440	0.0	$56.37	$75.20	$15.00	1.07
1stFloor_PD Office	2	LED Screw-In Lamps: A type - 9.5W	Wall Switch	10	7,862	None	No	2	LED Screw-In Lamps: A type - 9.5W	Wall Switch	10	7,862	0.00	0	0.0	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	0.00
1stFloor_PD Office	3	Compact Fluorescent: pin based	Wall Switch	13	7,862	Relamp	No	3	LED Screw-In Lamps: pin-based replacement	Wall Switch	9	7,862	0.01	104	0.0	$13.32	$161.26	$0.00	12.10

	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
1stFloor_PD Office_RR	1	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 3' T8 (25W) - 2L	Occupancy Sensor	48	5,504	Relamp	No	1	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 3' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	21	5,504	0.02	168	0.0	$21.52	$53.40	$0.00	2.48
1stFloor_Cell1	2	Compact Fluorescent: pin based	Wall Switch	23	5,475	Relamp	No	2	LED Screw-In Lamps: pin-based replacement	Wall Switch	16	5,475	0.01	85	0.0	$10.94	$107.51	$0.00	9.82
1stFloor_Cell2	2	Compact Fluorescent: pin based	Wall Switch	23	5,475	Relamp	No	2	LED Screw-In Lamps: pin-based replacement	Wall Switch	16	5,475	0.01	85	0.0	$10.94	$107.51	$0.00	9.82
1stFloor_BookingArea	5	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 4L	Wall Switch	114	7,862	Relamp	Yes	5	LED - Linear Tubes: (4) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	58	5,504	0.30	3,261	0.0	$417.95	$745.67	$135.00	1.46
1stFloor_BookingArea	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
1stFloor_PD Office 2	2	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 4L	Wall Switch	114	7,862	Relamp	Yes	2	LED - Linear Tubes: (4) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	58	5,504	0.12	1,304	0.0	$167.18	$460.27	$75.00	2.30
1stFloor_PD Office 2_StorageCloset	1	U-Bend Fluorescent - T8: U T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	62	300	Relamp	No	1	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) U-Lamp	Wall Switch	33	300	0.02	10	0.0	$1.26	$63.20	$0.00	50.15
1stFloor_InterviewRoom	1	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 4L	Wall Switch	114	7,862	Relamp	No	1	LED - Linear Tubes: (4) 4' Lamps	Wall Switch	58	7,862	0.05	498	0.0	$63.77	$95.13	$20.00	1.18
1stFloor_Mech. Closet	1	Compact Fluorescent: pin based	Wall Switch	13	300	Relamp	No	1	LED Screw-In Lamps: pin-based replacement	Wall Switch	9	300	0.00	1	0.0	$0.17	$53.75	$0.00	317.19
1stFloor_Main Hall_in front of vestibule	6	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	62	7,862	Relamp	Yes	6	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	High/Low Control	29	5,504	0.20	2,223	0.0	$284.93	$621.00	$60.00	1.97
1stFloor_Main Hall_recessed cans	5	Compact Fluorescent: pin based	Wall Switch	23	7,862	Relamp	No	5	LED Screw-In Lamps: pin-based replacement	Wall Switch	16	7,862	0.03	307	0.0	$39.29	$268.77	$0.00	6.84
1stFloor_Main Hall	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
Exterior_BuildingSigns(Yard)	10	LED - Fixtures: Architectural Flood/Spot Luminaire	Wall Switch	15	4,380	None	No	10	LED - Fixtures: Architectural Flood/Spot Luminaire	Wall Switch	15	4,380	0.00	0	0.0	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	0.00
Exterior_Entrance Candelabra Fixtures	2	Incandescent: A Lamp	Wall Switch	100	4,380	Relamp	No	2	LED Screw-In Lamps: LED Candelabra Replacement	Wall Switch	20	4,380	0.13	792	0.0	$101.51	$351.62	$0.00	3.46
Exterior_Pole Candelabra Fixtures	2	Incandescent: A Lamp	Wall Switch	100	4,380	Relamp	No	2	LED Screw-In Lamps: LED Candelabra Replacement	Wall Switch	20	4,380	0.13	792	0.0	$101.51	$351.62	$0.00	3.46
Exterior_Police Garage-Wallpack	1	LED - Fixtures: 4 lamp - candelabra	Wall Switch	20	4,380	None	No	1	LED - Fixtures: 4 lamp - candelabra	Wall Switch	20	4,380	0.00	0	0.0	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	0.00

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
Building	Heater Room	4	Heating Hot Water Pump	0.0	80.0%	No	8,760	No	80.0%	No		0.00	0	0.0	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	0.00
Attic Space	Building	1	Supply Fan	0.8	80.0%	No	8,760	No	80.0%	No		0.00	0	0.0	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	0.00
New Locker Room	New Locker Room	1	Supply Fan	0.3	80.0%	No	8,760	No	80.0%	No		0.00	0	0.0	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	0.00
Building	Building	1	Supply Fan	0.5	80.0%	No	8,760	No	80.0%	No		0.00	0	0.0	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	0.00
Building	Building	1	Supply Fan	0.5	80.0%	No	8,760	No	80.0%	No		0.00	0	0.0	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	0.00
Building	Building	1	Supply Fan	0.3	80.0%	No	8,760	No	80.0%	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
Outside/Inside	Building	1	Split-System AC	2.50		No							No	0.00	0	0.0	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	0.00
Outside/Inside	Building	1	Split-System AC	3.50		No							No	0.00	0	0.0	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	0.00
Outside/Inside	Building	1	Split-System AC	4.00		No							No	0.00	0	0.0	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	0.00
Outside/Inside	Building	1	Split-System AC	3.00		No							No	0.00	0	0.0	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	0.00
Outside/Inside	Building	1	Split-System AC	3.50		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
Basement	Building	2	Non-Condensing Hot Water Boiler	146.00	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
Basement	Building	1	Storage Tank Water Heater (≤ 50 Gal)	No						0.00	0	0.0	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	0.00

Plug Load Inventory

	Existing Conditions			
Location	Quantity	Equipment Description	Energy Rate (W)	ENERGY STAR Qualified?
Various	15	Desktop Computer	270.0	
Office Area	8	Large Printer/Copier	200.0	
Various	1	Microwaves	1,500.0	
Break room	2	Sm.Refrigerators	200.0	
Break room	1	Lg.Refrigerators	700.0	
Various	2	Cold/Hot Water Dispenser	300.0	
Break room	1	LCD TV	200.0	
Court Room	1	Tube TV	350.0	
Office Area	1	Space Heater	1,250.0	
Office Area	1	Small Space Heater	600.0	
Boss'Office	1	Ceiling Fan	150.0	

Appendix B: ENERGYSTAR® Statement of Energy Performance

ENERGY STAR® Statement of Energy Performance

LEARN MORE AT energystar.gov

N/A

ENERGY STAR® Score[1]

Spring Lake Heights Municipal Building

Primary Property Type: Police Station
Gross Floor Area (ft²): 6,300
Built: 1983

For Year Ending: April 30, 2016
Date Generated: May 14, 2018

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

Property & Contact Information

Property Address	Property Owner	Primary Contact
Spring Lake Heights Municipal Building 555 Brighton Avenue Spring Lake Heights, New Jersey 07762	Borough of Spring Lake Heights 555 Brighton Avenue Spring Lake Heights, NJ 07762 732-449-3500	Joseph May 555 Brighton Avenue Spring Lake Heights, NJ 07762 732-449-3500 jmay@springlakehts.com

Property ID: 6323799

Energy Consumption and Energy Use Intensity (EUI)

Site EUI
95 kBtu/ft²

Source EUI
212.7 kBtu/ft²

Annual Energy by Fuel	
Natural Gas (kBtu)	257,730 (43%)
Electric - Grid (kBtu)	340,540 (57%)

National Median Comparison	
National Median Site EUI (kBtu/ft²)	68.9
National Median Source EUI (kBtu/ft²)	154.4
% Diff from National Median Source EUI	38%
Annual Emissions	
Greenhouse Gas Emissions (Metric Tons CO2e/year)	52

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)