Local Government Energy Audit Report

Field House

April 19, 2019

Prepared for:

Union Township Public Schools
Elker Road & Regina Street
Union, NJ 07083

Prepared by:

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Woodbridge, NJ 07095

Disclaimer

The goal of this audit report is to identify potential energy efficiency opportunities, help prioritize specific measures for implementation, and provide information about financial incentives that may be available. Most energy conservation measures have received preliminary analysis of feasibility that identifies expected ranges of savings and costs. This level of analysis is usually considered sufficient to establish a basis for further discussion and to help prioritize energy measures.

TRC Energy Services (TRC) reviewed the energy conservation measures and estimates of energy savings were reviewed for technical accuracy. Actual, achieved energy savings depend on behavioral factors and other uncontrollable variables and, therefore, estimates of final energy savings are not guaranteed. TRC and the New Jersey Board of Public Utilities (NJBPU) shall in no event be liable should the actual energy savings vary.

TRC bases estimated installation costs on our experience at similar facilities, pricing from local contractors and vendors, and/or cost estimates from RS Means. We encourage the owner of the facility to independently confirm these cost estimates and to obtain multiple estimates when considering measure installations. Actual installation costs can vary widely based on individual 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.

~~The~~ 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. Please review all available program incentives and eligibility requirements prior to selecting and installing any energy conservation measures.

The customer and their respective contractor(s) are responsible to implement energy conservation measures in complete conformance with all applicable local, state and federal requirements.

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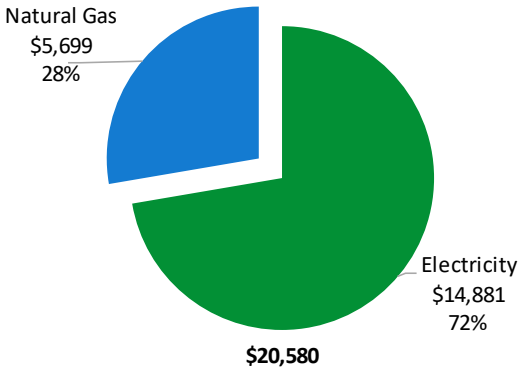
1 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The New Jersey Board of Public Utilities (NJBPU) has sponsored this Local Government Energy Audit (LGEA) report for Field House. This report provides you with information about your facility's energy use, identifies energy conservation measures (ECMs) that can reduce your energy use, and provides information and assistance to help make changes in your facility. TRC Energy Services (TRC) conducted this study as part of a comprehensive effort to assist New Jersey school districts and local governments in controlling their energy costs and help protect our environment by reducing statewide energy consumption.

BUILDING PERFORMANCE REPORT

Annual Utilities	Costs: $20,580 Electricity: 77,471 kWh Natural Gas: 6,107 Therms	
ENERGY STAR® Benchmarking Score	N/A *(1-100 scale)*	A standard energy use benchmark is not available for this facility type. This report contains suggestions about how to improve building performance and reduce energy costs.

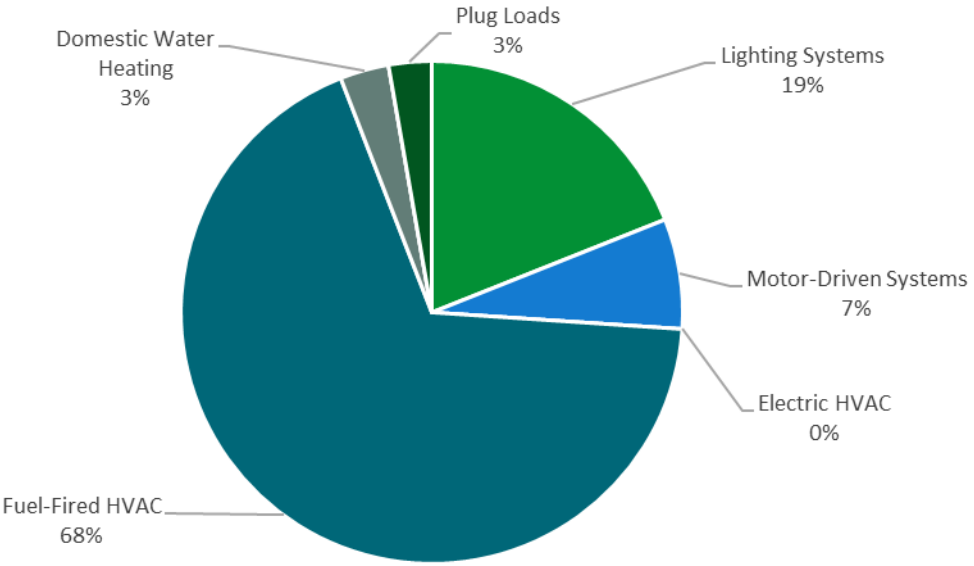


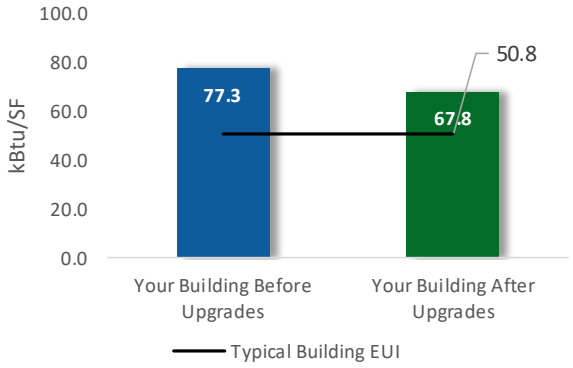
Figure 1 - Energy Use by System

POTENTIAL IMPROVEMENTS

This energy audit considered a range of potential energy improvements in your building. Costs and savings will vary between improvements. Presented below are two potential scopes of work for your consideration.

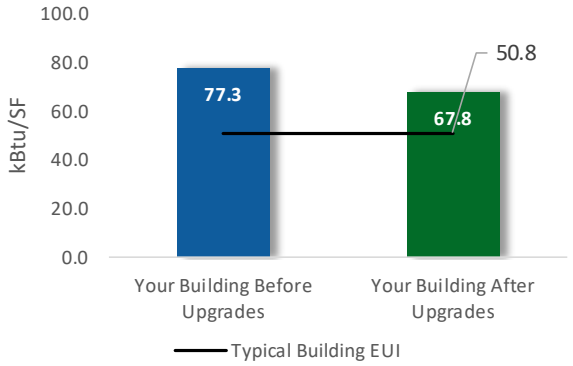
Scenario 1: Full Package (all evaluated measures)

Installation Cost	$76,492
Potential Rebates & Incentives[1]	$6,310
Annual Cost Savings	$6,222
Annual Energy Savings	Electricity: 32,543 kWh
Greenhouse Gas Emission Savings	16 Tons
Simple Payback	11.3 Years
Site Energy Savings (all utilities)	12%



Scenario 2: Cost Effective Package[2]

Installation Cost	$76,492
Potential Rebates & Incentives	$6,310
Annual Cost Savings	$6,222
Annual Energy Savings	Electricity: 32,543 kWh
Greenhouse Gas Emission Savings	16 Tons
Simple Payback	11.3 Years
Site Energy Savings (all utilities)	12%



On-site Generation Potential

Photovoltaic	None
Combined Heat and Power	None

[1] Incentives are based on current SmartStart Prescriptive incentives. Other Program incentives may apply.

[2] A cost-effective measure is defined as one where the simple payback does not exceed two-thirds of the expected proposed equipment useful life. Simple payback is based on the net measure cost after potential incentives.

#	Energy Conservation Measure	Annual Electric Savings (kWh)	Peak Demand Savings (kW)	Annual Fuel Savings (MMBtu)	Annual Energy Cost Savings ($)	Lifetime Energy Cost Savings ($)	Estimated Install Cost ($)	Estimated Incentive ($)*	Estimated Net Cost ($)	Simple Payback Period (yrs)**	CO_2e Emissions Reduction (lbs)
Lighting Upgrades		**26,271**	**42.9**	**-3**	**$5,023**	**$75,343**	**$61,119**	**$5,475**	**$55,644**	**11.1**	**26,160**
ECM 1	Install LED Fixtures	21,398	40.6	-1	$4,100	$61,507	$56,801	$4,440	$52,361	12.8	21,425
ECM 2	Retrofit Fixtures with LED Lamps	4,873	2.3	-1	$922	$13,835	$4,318	$1,035	$3,283	3.6	4,736
Lighting Control Measures		**1,833**	**0.9**	**-1**	**$347**	**$2,775**	**$5,330**	**$595**	**$4,735**	**13.7**	**1,780**
ECM 3	Install Occupancy Sensor Lighting Controls	1,607	0.8	0	$304	$2,432	$4,590	$595	$3,995	13.1	1,560
ECM 4	Install High/Low Lighting Controls	226	0.1	0	$43	$342	$740	$0	$740	17.3	220
Motor Upgrades		**0**	**0.0**	**0**	**$0**	**$0**	**$2,048**	**$0**	**$2,048**	**0.0**	**0**
ECM 5	Premium Efficiency Motors	0	0.0	0	$0	$0	$2,048	$0	$2,048	0.0	0
Variable Frequency Drive (VFD) Measures		**4,439**	**1.1**	**0**	**$853**	**$12,790**	**$7,994**	**$240**	**$7,754**	**9.1**	**4,470**
ECM 6	Install VFDs on Constant Volume (CV) Fans	2,663	0.9	0	$512	$7,674	$5,265	$240	$5,025	9.8	2,682
ECM 7	Install VFDs on Heating Water Pumps	1,776	0.2	0	$341	$5,116	$2,729	$0	$2,729	8.0	1,788
TOTALS		**32,543**	**44.9**	**-3**	**$6,222**	**$90,907**	**$76,492**	**$6,310**	**$70,182**	**11.3**	**32,409**

* - All incentives presented in this table are based on NJ SmartStart 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).

Figure 2 – Evaluated Energy Improvements

1.1 Planning Your Project

Careful planning makes for a successful energy project. When considering this scope of work, you will have some decisions to make, such as:

- How will the project be funded and/or financed?
- Is it best to pursue individual ECMs, groups of ECMs, or use a comprehensive approach where all ECMs are installed together?
- Are there other facility improvements that should happen at the same time?

Pick Your Installation Approach

New Jersey's Clean Energy Programs give you the flexibility to do a little or a lot. Rebates, incentives, and financing are available to help reduce both your installation costs and your energy bills. If you are planning to take advantage of these programs, make sure to review incentive program guidelines before proceeding. This is important because in most cases you will need to submit applications for the incentives before purchasing materials or starting installation.

The potential ECMs identified for this building likely qualify for multiple incentive and funding programs. Based on current program rules and requirements, your measures are likely to qualify for the following programs:

Energy Conservation Measure		SmartStart	Direct Install	Pay For Performance
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 Lighting Controls		x	
ECM 5	Premium Efficiency Motors		x	
ECM 6	Install VFDs on Constant Volume (CV) HVAC	x	x	
ECM 7	Install VFDs on Hot Water Pumps		x	

Figure 3 – Funding Options

New Jersey's Clean Energy Programs At-A-Glance

	SmartStart Flexibility to install at your own pace	**Direct Install** Turnkey installation	**Pay for Performance** Whole building upgrades
Who should use it?	Buildings installing individual measures or small group of measures.	Small to mid-size facilities that can bundle multiple measures together. Average peak demand should be below 200 kW. Not suitable for significant building shell issues.	Mid to large size facilities looking to implement as many measures as possible at one time. Peak demand should be over 200 kW.
How does it work?	Use in-house staff or your preferred contractor.	Pre-approved contractors pass savings along to you via reduced material and labor costs.	Whole-building approach to energy upgrades designed to reduce energy use by at least 15%. The more you save, the higher the incentives.
What are the Incentives?	Fixed incentives for specific energy efficiency measures.	Incentives pay up to 70% of eligible costs, up to $125,000 per project. You pay the remaining 30% directly to the contractor.	Up to 25% of installation cost, calculated based on level of energy savings per square foot.
How do I participate?	Submit an application for the specific equipment to be installed.	Contact a participating contractor in your region.	Contact a pre-qualified partner to develop your energy reduction plan and set your energy savings targets.

Take the next step by visiting **www.njcleanenergy.com** for program details, applications, and to contact a qualified contractor.

Individual Measures with SmartStart

For facilities wishing 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, you can use internal resources or an outside firm or contractor to perform the final design of the ECM(s) and install the equipment. Program pre-approval is required for some SmartStart incentives, so only after receiving pre-approval should you proceed with ECM installation.

Turnkey Installation with Direct Install

The Direct Install program provides 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. Direct Install contractors will assess and verify individual measure eligibility and, in most cases, they perform the installation work. The Direct Install program is available to sites with an average peak demand of less than 200 kW.

Whole Building Approach with Pay for Performance

Pay for Performance can be a good option for medium to large sized facilities to achieve deep energy savings. Pay for Performance allows you to install as many measures as possible under a single project as well as address measures that may not qualify for other programs. Many facilities pursuing an Energy Savings Improvement Program (ESIP) loan also use this program. Pay for Performance works for larger customers with a peak demand over 200 kW. The minimum installed scope of work must include at least two unique measures resulting in at least 15% energy savings, where lighting cannot make up the majority of the savings.

More Options from Around the State

Financing and Planning Support with the Energy Savings Improvement Program (ESIP)

For larger facilities with limited capital availability to implement ECMs, project financing may be available through the 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. You have already taken the first step as an LGEA customer, because this report is required to participate in ESIP.

Resiliency with Return on Investment through Combined Heat & Power (CHP)

The CHP program provides incentives for combined heat and power (aka cogeneration) and waste heat to power projects. Combined heat and power systems generate power on-site and recover heat from the generation system to meet on-site thermal loads. Waste heat to power systems use waste heat to generate power. You will work with a qualified developer who will design a system that meets your building's heating and cooling needs.

Ongoing Electric Savings with Demand Response

The Demand Response Energy Aggregator program reduces 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. By enabling commercial facilities to reduce electric demand 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 demand response (DR) programs. Program participation is voluntary, and facilities receive payments regardless of whether they are called upon to curtail their load during times of peak demand.

2 EXISTING CONDITIONS

The New Jersey Board of Public Utilities (NJBPU) has sponsored this Local Government Energy Audit (LGEA) Report for Field House. This report provides information on how your facility uses energy, identifies energy conservation measures (ECMs) that can reduce your energy use, and provides information and assistance to help you implement the ECMs. This report also contains valuable information on financial incentives from New Jersey's Clean Energy Program (NJCEP) for implementing ECMs.

TRC Energy Services (TRC) conducted this study as part of a comprehensive effort to assist New Jersey educational and local government facilities in controlling energy costs and protecting our environment by offering a wide range of energy management options and advice.

2.1 Site Overview

On September 20, 2018, TRC performed an energy audit at Field House located in Union, NJ. TRC met with Raymond E Mason Jr to review the facility operations and help focus our investigation on specific energy-using systems.

Field House is a 1-story, 11,316 square foot building built in 1970. Spaces include: gymnasium, locker room, showers and restroom, offices, training and weight rooms.

The building was renovated in 2004.

2.2 Building Occupancy

The facility is occupied all year-round. Typical weekday occupancy is about 30 staff.

Building Name	Weekday/Weekend	Operating Schedule
Fieldhouse	Weekday	3:00 PM - 8:00 PM
	Weekend	None

Figure 4 - Building Occupancy Schedule

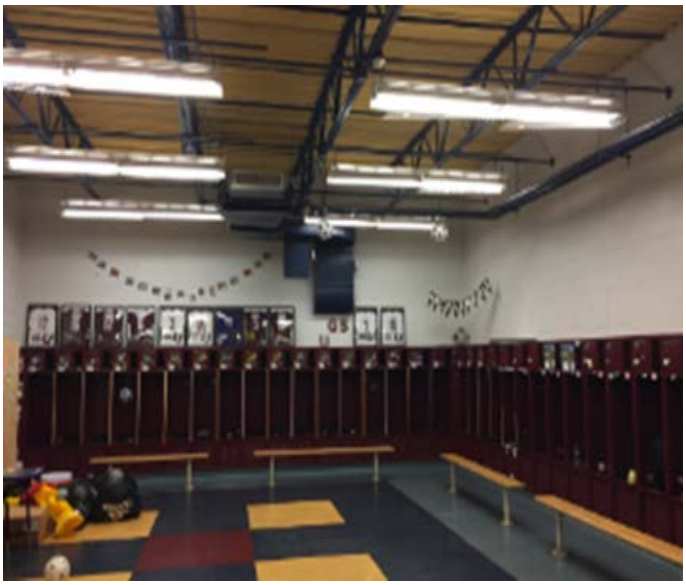
2.3 Building Envelope

Building walls are concrete block over structural steel with a brick veneer facade. The roof is flat and covered with black membrane, and it is in fair condition. Interior walls are made of concrete masonry units (CMUs) with a painted CMU finish.

The flat roof is supported with steel trusses and a metal deck and finished with an insulated layer and a covering of vinyl membrane roof.

The roof encloses semi conditioned space. The thermal barrier is between this space and the conditioned space below at the roof.

Flat Roof and Exterior Walls



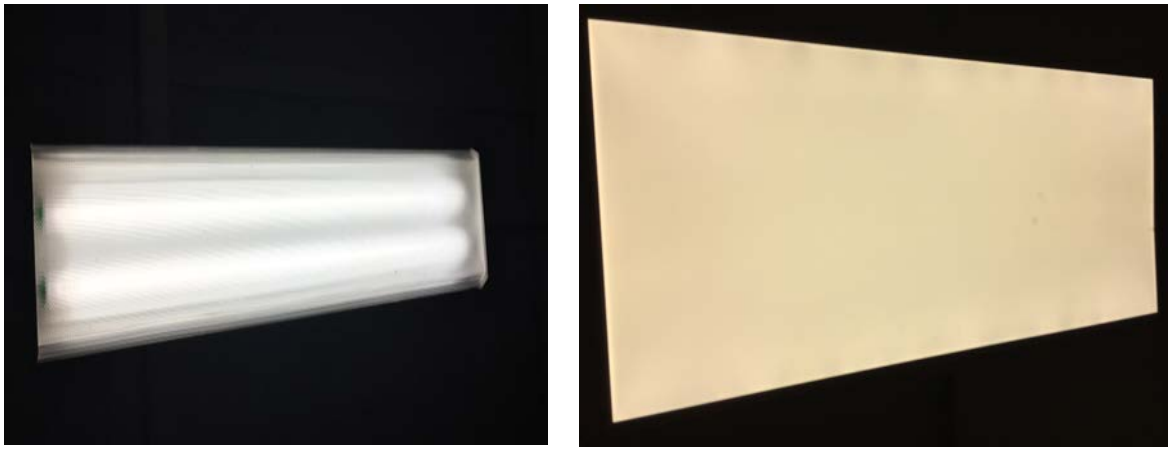
Interior Space

2.4 Lighting Systems

The primary interior lighting system uses 32-Watt linear fluorescent T8 lamps. There are also several 17-Watt T8 fixtures. Additionally, there are some compact fluorescent lamps (CFL), and LED general purpose lamps. Typically, T8 fluorescent lamps use electronic ballasts.

Fixture types include 2- or 3-lamp, 2- or 4-foot long troffer fixtures. Most fixtures are in good condition.

Gymnasium fixtures have high bay high intensity discharge (HID) as well as CFL lamps and are manually controlled. All exit signs are LED units. Interior lighting levels were generally sufficiently lit.



Interior T8 and LED Panel Fixtures

Weight Room HID and Exterior Wall Pack Fixtures

Most of the lighting fixtures in space are controlled manually by wall switches.

Exterior fixtures include wall packs, flood lights with metal halide (MH) and CFL lamps. The pole mounted flood fixtures contain MH lamps. Exterior fixtures are timer controlled.

2.5 Air Handling Systems

There are two indoor air handler units equipped with hot water coils that are used to provide tempered air to the locker rooms. The units are constant air volume with each having a single supply fan and no return fan. The outside air is mixed with the hot water supply to provide conditioned air to the space. There are no cooling components serving this AHU. There are seven wall mounted ventilation fans in the locker rooms and weight room.

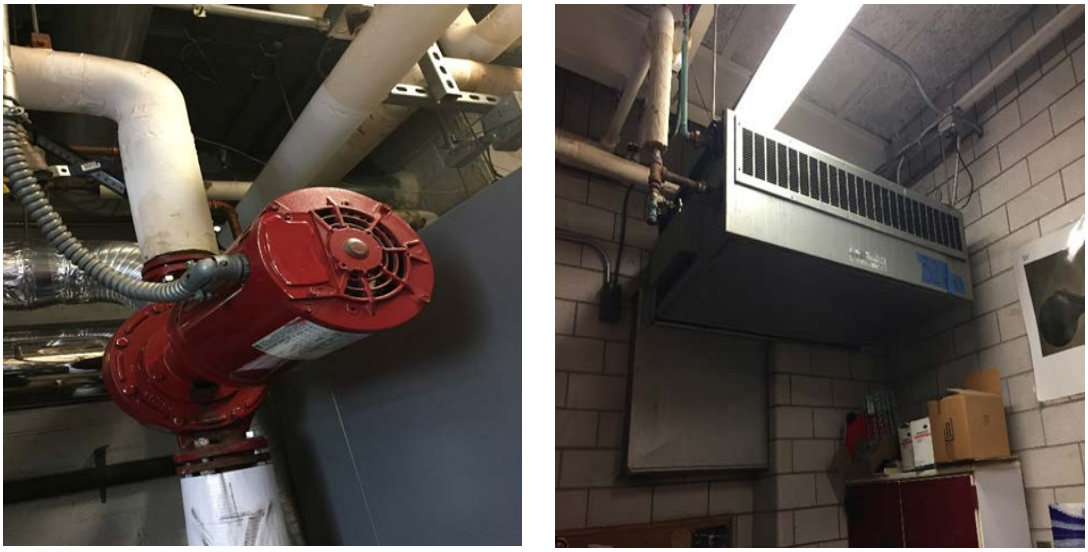
Air is exhausted in spaces such as locker rooms, restrooms, shower rooms, and hallways with roof mounted exhaust fans which are controlled with thermostats.

1AHU and Ventilation Fan

2.6 Heating Hot Water Systems

Heating hot water for the building is provided by an Aerco-Benchmark hot water boiler that was installed recently. It has an output capacity of 1,410 MBh and a nominal combustion efficiency of 94%. The boiler is configured in a constant flow primary distribution with a 2 hp constant speed hot water pump that distributes the heating hot water to the two AHUs and seven unit ventilators equipped with hot water coils for heating. The hydronic distribution system is a 2-pipe heating only system. The boiler is operating under an internal automated control scheme. Hot water is supplied at 82°F when the outside air temperature is low. The boiler is newer and is well maintained.

Aerco Hot Water Boiler and Its Control Scheme



2 hp Hot Water Pump and Unit Ventilator

2.7 Domestic Hot Water

Domestic hot water for the building consists of two A. O Smith domestic hot water heaters each having an input rating of 199 MBh and nominal efficiency of 80%. Hot water is used in the shower rooms and restrooms. The water heaters are one year old and are in good condition.

Hot water Heater

Hot water Heater Nameplate

2.8 Plug Load & Vending Machines

The utility bill analysis indicates that plug loads consume approximately 3% percent of total building energy use. This is lower than a typical building.

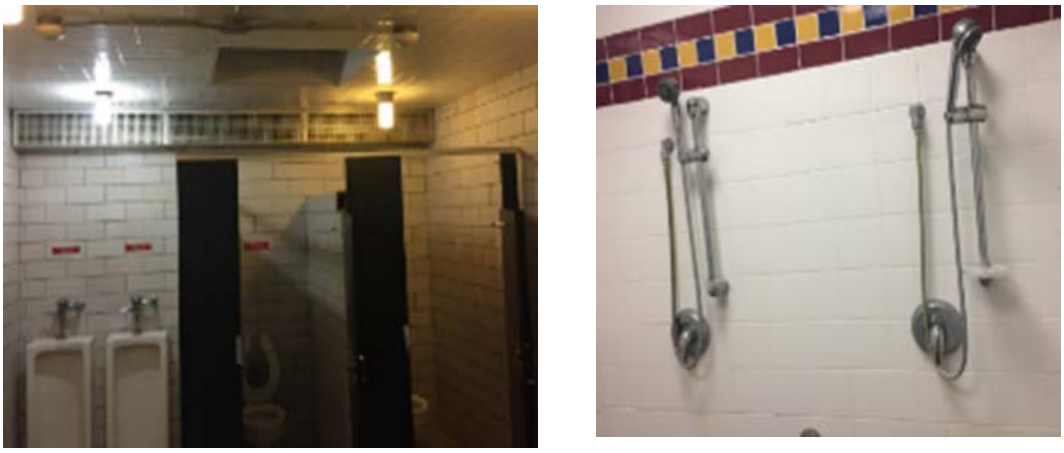
Your location seems to already be doing a great job managing their electrical plug loads. This report makes additional suggestions for ECMs in this area as well as Energy Efficient Best Practices.

There is one residential style refrigerator, one ice maker machine, a microwave and a small freezer throughout the building.

2.9 Water-Using Systems

There are two restrooms with toilets, urinals, and sinks. Faucet flow rates are at 2.5 gallons per minute (gpm) or higher.

There are also two shower rooms with several low flow showerheads.

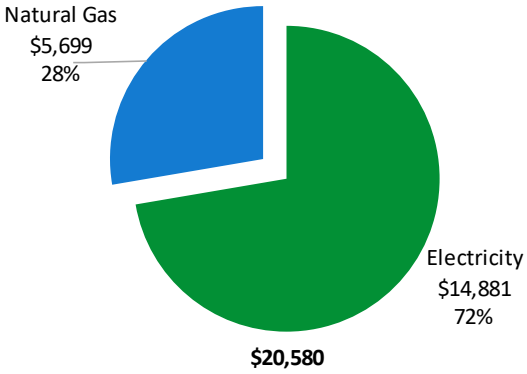


Restroom and Shower Room

3 Energy Use and Costs

Twelve months of utility billing data are used to develop annual energy consumption and cost data. This information creates a profile of the annual energy consumption and energy costs.

Utility Summary		
Fuel	**Usage**	**Cost**
Electricity	77,471 kWh	$14,881
Natural Gas	6,107 Therms	$5,699
Total		**$20,580**



An energy balance identifies and quantifies energy use in your various building systems. This can highlight areas with the most potential for improvement. This energy balance was developed using calculated energy use for each of the end uses noted in the figure.

The energy auditor collects information regarding equipment operating hours, capacity, efficiency, and other operational parameters from facility staff, drawings, and on-site observations. This information is used as the inputs to calculate the existing conditions energy use for the site. The calculated energy use is then compared to the historical energy use and the initial inputs are revised, as necessary, to balance the calculated energy use to the historical energy use.

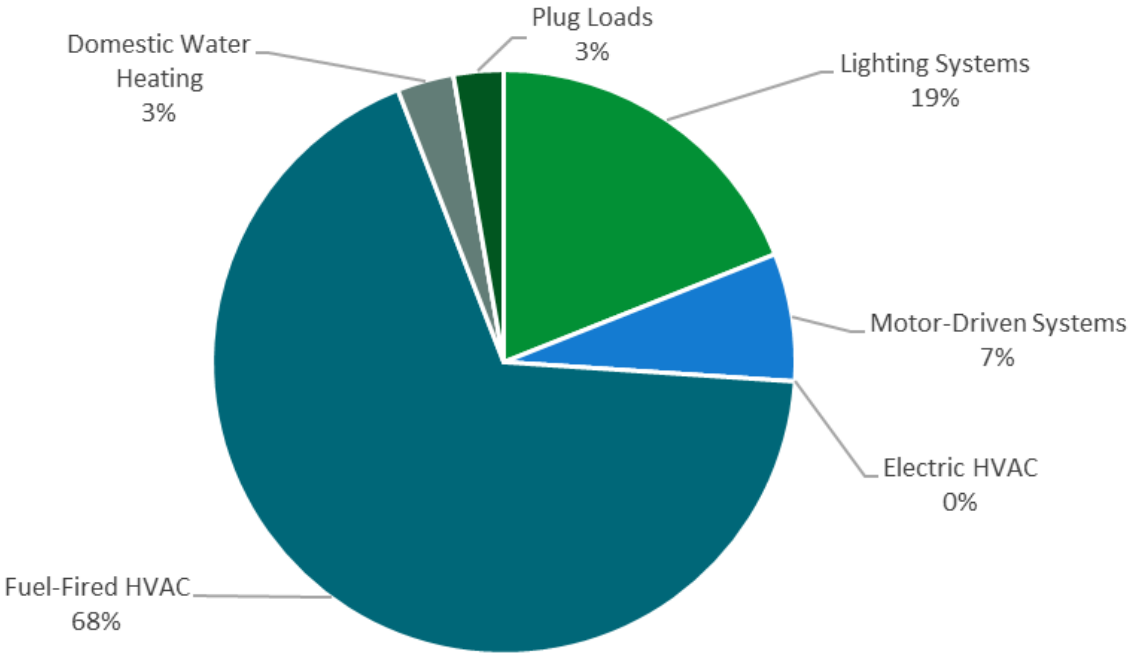
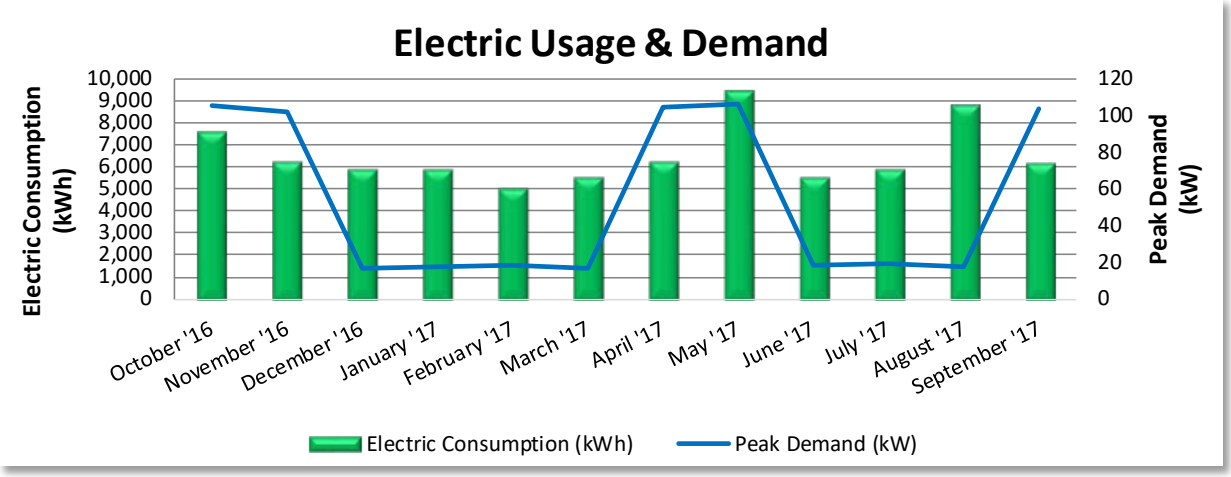


Figure 5 - Energy Balance

3.1 Electricity

PSE&G delivers electricity under rate class GLP, with electric production provided by Agera Energy/SJE, a third-party supplier.



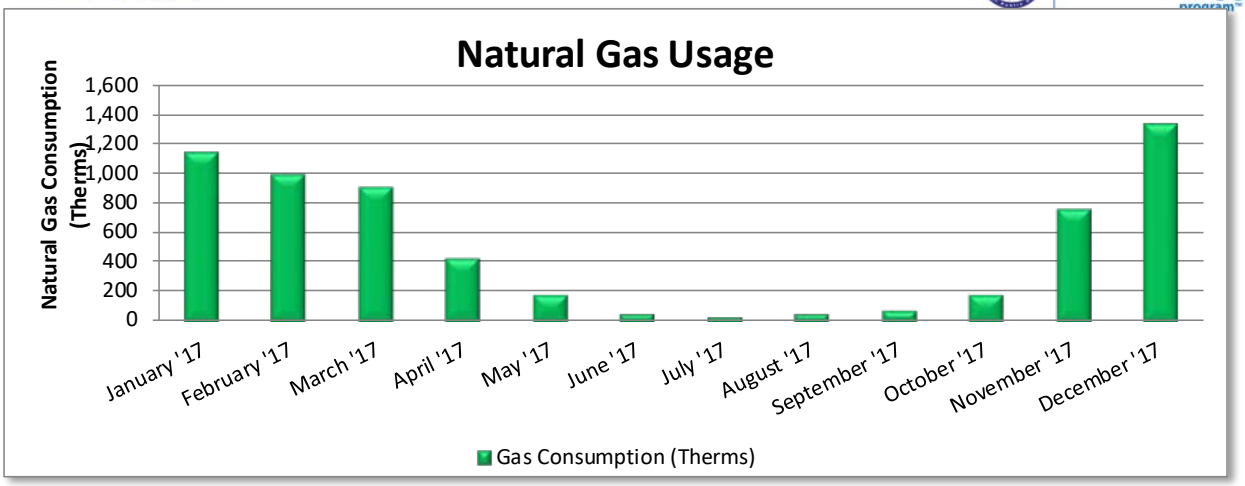
Electric Billing Data						
Period Ending	**Days in Period**	**Electric Usage (kWh)**	**Demand (kW)**	**Demand Cost**	**Total Electric Cost**	**TRC Estimated Usage?**
10/20/16	29	7,600	106		$1,361	Yes
11/11/16	31	6,240	102		$1,346	No
12/14/16	33	5,920	17		$923	No
1/17/17	31	5,920	18		$931	No
2/14/17	29	5,040	18		$808	No
3/16/17	29	5,520	17		$892	No
4/17/17	30	6,240	105		$1,395	No
5/31/17	33	9,440	106		$2,017	No
6/30/17	29	5,520	18		$928	No
7/31/17	32	5,920	19		$988	No
8/29/17	30	8,800	18		$1,325	No
9/28/17	33	6,160	104		$2,129	No
Totals	**369**	**78,320**	**106**	**$0**	**$15,044**	
Annual	**365**	**77,471**	**106**	**$0**	**$14,881**	

Notes:

- Peak demand of 106 kW occurred in Oct -16 and May '17.
- The average electric cost over the past 12 months was $0.192/kWh, which is the blended rate that includes energy supply, distribution, demand, and other charges. This report uses this blended rate to estimate energy cost savings.

3.2 Natural Gas

Elizabethtown Gas delivers natural gas under rate class 231, with natural gas supply provided by Hudson Energy, a third-party supplier.



Gas Billing Data			
Period Ending	**Days in Period**	**Natural Gas Usage (Therms)**	**Natural Gas Cost**
1/30/17	31	1,143	$954
2/28/17	29	996	$741
3/29/17	29	906	$790
4/28/17	30	426	$409
5/31/17	33	190	$236
6/29/17	29	57	$139
7/31/17	32	39	$139
8/30/17	30	61	$150
10/2/17	33	77	$162
10/31/17	29	186	$242
12/1/17	31	758	$694
1/3/18	33	1,334	$1,106
Totals	**369**	**6,174**	**$5,761**
Annual	**365**	**6,107**	**$5,699**

Notes:

- The average gas cost for the past 12 months is $0.933/therm, which is the blended rate used throughout the analysis.

3.3 Benchmarking

Your building was benchmarked using the United States Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) *Portfolio Manager®* software. Benchmarking compares your building's energy use to that of similar buildings across the county, while neutralizing variations due to location, occupancy and operating hours. Some building types can be scored with a 1-100 ranking of a building's energy performance relative to the national building market. A score of 50 represents the national average and a score of 100 is best.

This ENERGY STAR® benchmarking score provides a comprehensive snapshot of your building's energy performance. It assesses the building's physical assets, operations, and occupant behavior, which is compiled into a quick and easy-to-understand score.

Benchmarking Score	**N/A**

Due to its unique characteristics, this building type is not able to receive a benchmarking score. This report contains suggestions about how to improve building performance and reduce energy costs.

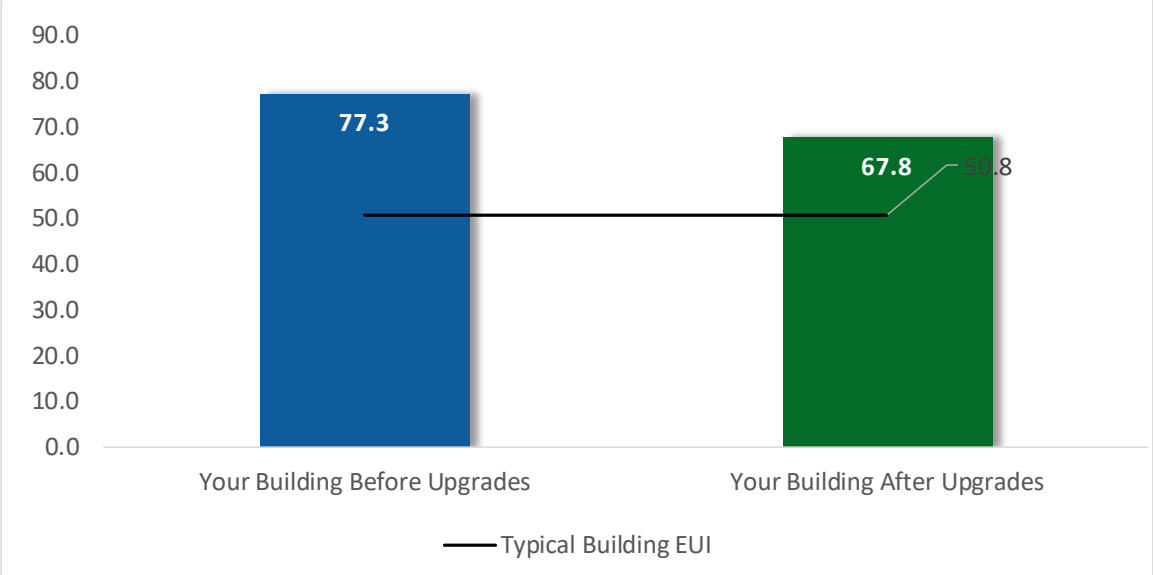


Figure 6 - Energy Use Intensity Comparison

Energy use intensity (EUI) measures energy consumption per square foot and is the standard metric for comparing buildings' energy performance. A lower EUI means better performance and less energy consumed. A number of factors can cause a building to vary from the "typical" energy usage. Local weather conditions, building age and insulation levels, equipment efficiency, daily occupancy hours, changes in occupancy throughout the year, equipment operating hours, and occupant behavior all contribute to a building's energy use and the benchmarking score.

Tracking Your Energy Performance

Keeping track of your energy use on a monthly basis is one of the best ways to keep energy costs in check. Update your utility information in Portfolio Manager® regularly, so that you can keep track of your building's performance.

We have created a Portfolio Manager account for your facility and we have already entered the monthly utility data shown above for you. Account login information for your account will be sent via email.

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.

For more information on ENERGY STAR® and Portfolio Manager®, visit their website[3].

[3] https://www.energystar.gov/buildings/facility-owners-and-managers/existing-buildings/earn-recognition/energy-star-certification/how-app-1

4 ENERGY CONSERVATION MEASURES

The goal of this audit report is to identify and evaluate potential energy efficiency improvements, provide information about the cost effectiveness of those improvements, and recognize potential financial incentives from NJBPU. Most energy conservation measures have received preliminary analysis of feasibility which identifies expected ranges of savings and costs. This level of analysis is typically sufficient to demonstrate project cost-effectiveness and help prioritize energy measures.

Calculations of energy use and savings are based on the current version of the *New Jersey Clean Energy Program Protocols to Measure Resource Savings*, which is approved by theNJBPU.. Further analysis or investigation may be required to calculate more precise savings based on specific circumstances.

Operation and maintenance costs for the proposed new equipment will generally be lower than the current costs for the existing equipment—especially if the existing equipment is at or past its normal useful life. We have conservatively assumed there to be no impact on overall maintenance costs over the life of the equipment.

Financial incentives are based on the current NJCEP prescriptive SmartStart program. A higher level of investigation may be necessary to support any SmartStart Custom, Pay for Performance, or Direct Install incentive applications. Some measures and proposed upgrades may be eligible for higher incentives than those shown below through other NJCEP programs described in a following section of this report.

For a detailed list of the locations and recommended energy conservation measures for all inventoried equipment, see **Appendix A: Equipment Inventory & Recommendations.**

#	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		**26,271**	**42.9**	**-3**	**$5,023**	**$61,119**	**$5,475**	**$55,644**	**11.1**	**26,160**
ECM 1	Install LED Fixtures	21,398	40.6	-1	$4,100	$56,801	$4,440	$52,361	12.8	21,425
ECM 2	Retrofit Fixtures with LED Lamps	4,873	2.3	-1	$922	$4,318	$1,035	$3,283	3.6	4,736
Lighting Control Measures		**1,833**	**0.9**	**-1**	**$347**	**$5,330**	**$595**	**$4,735**	**13.7**	**1,780**
ECM 3	Install Occupancy Sensor Lighting Controls	1,607	0.8	0	$304	$4,590	$595	$3,995	13.1	1,560
ECM 4	Install High/Low Lighting Controls	226	0.1	0	$43	$740	$0	$740	17.3	220
Motor Upgrades		**0**	**0.0**	**0**	**$0**	**$2,048**	**$0**	**$2,048**	**0.0**	**0**
ECM 5	Premium Efficiency Motors	0	0.0	0	$0	$2,048	$0	$2,048	0.0	0
Variable Frequency Drive (VFD) Measures		**4,439**	**1.1**	**0**	**$853**	**$7,994**	**$240**	**$7,754**	**9.1**	**4,470**
ECM 6	Install VFDs on Constant Volume (CV) Fans	2,663	0.9	0	$512	$5,265	$240	$5,025	9.8	2,682
ECM 7	Install VFDs on Heating Water Pumps	1,776	0.2	0	$341	$2,729	$0	$2,729	8.0	1,788
TOTALS		**32,543**	**44.9**	**-3**	**$6,222**	**$76,492**	**$6,310**	**$70,182**	**11.3**	**32,409**

* - All incentives presented in this table are based on NJ SmartStart 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).

Figure 7 – All Evaluated 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		**26,271**	**42.9**	**-3**	**$5,023**	**$61,119**	**$5,475**	**$55,644**	**11.1**	**26,160**
ECM 1	Install LED Fixtures	21,398	40.6	-1	$4,100	$56,801	$4,440	$52,361	12.8	21,425
ECM 2	Retrofit Fixtures with LED Lamps	4,873	2.3	-1	$922	$4,318	$1,035	$3,283	3.6	4,736
Lighting Control Measures		**1,833**	**0.9**	**-1**	**$347**	**$5,330**	**$595**	**$4,735**	**13.7**	**1,780**
ECM 3	Install Occupancy Sensor Lighting Controls	1,607	0.8	0	$304	$4,590	$595	$3,995	13.1	1,560
ECM 4	Install High/Low Lighting Controls	226	0.1	0	$43	$740	$0	$740	17.3	220
Motor Upgrades		**0**	**0.0**	**0**	**$0**	**$2,048**	**$0**	**$2,048**	**0.0**	**0**
ECM 5	Premium Efficiency Motors	0	0.0	0	$0	$2,048	$0	$2,048	0.0	0
Variable Frequency Drive (VFD) Measures		**4,439**	**1.1**	**0**	**$853**	**$7,994**	**$240**	**$7,754**	**9.1**	**4,470**
ECM 6	Install VFDs on Constant Volume (CV) Fans	2,663	0.9	0	$512	$5,265	$240	$5,025	9.8	2,682
ECM 7	Install VFDs on Heating Water Pumps	1,776	0.2	0	$341	$2,729	$0	$2,729	8.0	1,788
TOTALS		**32,543**	**44.9**	**-3**	**$6,222**	**$76,492**	**$6,310**	**$70,182**	**11.3**	**32,409**

* - All incentives presented in this table are based on NJ SmartStart 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).

Figure 8 – Cost Effective ECMs

4.1 Lighting

#	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		**26,271**	**42.9**	**-3**	**$5,023**	**$61,119**	**$5,475**	**$55,644**	**11.1**	**26,160**
ECM 1	Install LED Fixtures	21,398	40.6	-1	$4,100	$56,801	$4,440	$52,361	12.8	21,425
ECM 2	Retrofit Fixtures with LED Lamps	4,873	2.3	-1	$922	$4,318	$1,035	$3,283	3.6	4,736

When considering lighting upgrades, we suggest using a comprehensive design approach that simultaneously upgrades lighting fixtures and controls to maximize energy savings and improve occupant lighting. Comprehensive design will also consider appropriate lighting levels for different space types to make sure that the right amount of light is delivered where needed. If conversion to LED light sources are proposed, we suggest converting all of a specific lighting type (e.g. linear fluorescent) to LED lamps to minimize the number of lamp types in use at the facility, which should help reduce future maintenance costs.

ECM 1: Install LED Fixtures

Replace existing interior and exterior fixtures containing HID lamps with new LED light fixtures. This measure saves energy by installing LEDs which use less power than other technologies with a comparable light output.

In some cases, HID fixtures can be retrofit with screw-based LED lamps. Replacing an existing HID fixture with a new LED fixture will generally provide better overall lighting optics; however, replacing the HID lamp with a LED screw-in lamp is typically a less expensive retrofit. We recommend you work with your lighting contractor to determine which retrofit solution is best suited to your needs and will be compatible with the existing fixture(s).

Maintenance savings may also be achieved since LED lamps last longer than other light sources and therefore do not need to be replaced as often.

Affected building areas: weight room, and exterior fixtures

ECM 2: Retrofit Fixtures with LED Lamps

Replace fluorescent T8 and CFL lamps with LED lamps. Many LED tubes are direct replacements for existing fluorescent tubes and can be installed while leaving the fluorescent fixture ballast in place. LED lamps 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. Maintenance savings may also be available, as longer-lasting LEDs lamps will not need to be replaced as often as the existing lamps.

Affected building areas: all areas with fluorescent fixtures with T8 tubes, some office spaces and exterior wall pack fixtures with CFL lighting

4.2 Lighting Controls

#	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		**1,833**	**0.9**	**-1**	**$347**	**$5,330**	**$595**	**$4,735**	**13.7**	**1,780**
ECM 3	Install Occupancy Sensor Lighting Controls	1,607	0.8	0	$304	$4,590	$595	$3,995	13.1	1,560
ECM 4	Install High/Low Lighting Controls	226	0.1	0	$43	$740	$0	$740	17.3	220

Lighting controls reduce energy use by turning off or lowering lighting fixture power levels when not in use. A comprehensive approach to lighting design should upgrade the lighting fixtures and the controls together for maximum energy savings and improved lighting for occupants.

ECM 3: Install Occupancy Sensor Lighting Controls

Install occupancy sensors to control lighting fixtures in areas that are frequently unoccupied, even for short periods. For most spaces, we recommend lighting controls use dual technology sensors, which reduce the possibility of lights turning off unexpectedly.

Occupancy sensors detect occupancy using ultrasonic and/or infrared sensors. When an occupant enters the space, the lighting fixtures switch to full lighting levels. Most occupancy sensor lighting controls allow users to manually turn fixtures on/off, as needed. Some controls can also provide dimming options.

Occupancy sensors can be mounted on the wall at existing switch locations, mounted on the ceiling, or in remote locations. In general, wall switch replacement sensors are best suited to single occupant offices and other small rooms. Ceiling-mounted or remote mounted sensors are used in large spaces, locations without local switching, and where wall switches are not in the line-of-sight of the main work area.

This measure provides energy savings by reducing the lighting operating hours.

Affected building areas: Exercise rooms, weight rooms, restrooms and gymnasium area

ECM 4: Install High/Low Lighting Controls

Install 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.

Lighting fixtures with these controls operate at default low levels when the area is unoccupied to provide minimal lighting to meet security or safety requirements. Sensors detect occupancy using ultrasonic and/or infrared sensors. When an occupant enters the space, the lighting fixtures switch to full lighting levels. Fixtures automatically switch back to low level after a predefined period of vacancy. In parking lots and parking garages with significant ambient lighting, this control can sometimes be combined with photocell controls to turn the lights off when there is sufficient daylight.

This measure provides energy savings by reducing the light fixture power draw when reduced light output is appropriate.

Affected building areas: Common areas, and hallways

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

4.3 Motors

#	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)
Motor Upgrades		**0**	**0.0**	**0**	**$0**	**$2,048**	**$0**	**$2,048**	**0.0**	**0**
ECM 5	Premium Efficiency Motors	0	0.0	0	$0	$2,048	$0	$2,048	0.0	0

ECM 5: Premium Efficiency Motors

Replace standard efficiency motors with IHP 2014 efficiency motors. This evaluation assumes that existing motors will be replaced with motors of equivalent size and type. In some cases, additional savings may be possible by downsizing motors to better meet the motor's current load requirements.

Affected motors:

Location	Area(s)/System(s) Served	Motor Quantity	Motor Application	HP Per Motor	Additional Motor Description
Boiler Room	Varrious	1	Heating Hot Water Pump	2.0	
Locker Room	Varrious	2	Supply Fan	1.5	

Savings are based on the difference between baseline and proposed efficiencies and the assumed annual operating hours. The base case motor energy consumption is estimated using the efficiencies found on nameplates or estimated based on the age of the motor and our best estimates of motor run hours. Efficiencies of proposed motor upgrades are obtained from the current *New Jersey's Clean Energy Program Protocols to Measure Resource Savings*.

Please note that the recommendation of installing premium efficiency motors are in conjunction with installing VFDs on these motors as well, as recommended in section 4.4 and 4.5. This measure should not be implemented without the consideration of installing the respective VFDs on these motors.

4.4 Variable Frequency Drives (VFD)

#	Energy Conservation Measure	Annual Electric Savings (kWh)	Peak Demand Savings (kW)	Annual Fuel Savings (MMBtu)	Annual Energy Cost Savings ($)	Estimated Install Cost ($)	Estimated Incentive ($)*	Estimated Net Cost ($)	Simple Payback Period (yrs)**	CO_2e Emissions Reduction (lbs)
Variable Frequency Drive (VFD) Measures		**4,439**	**1.1**	**0**	**$853**	**$7,994**	**$240**	**$7,754**	**9.1**	**4,470**
ECM 6	Install VFDs on Constant Volume (CV) Fans	2,663	0.9	0	$512	$5,265	$240	$5,025	9.8	2,682
ECM 7	Install VFDs on Heating Water Pumps	1,776	0.2	0	$341	$2,729	$0	$2,729	8.0	1,788

Variable frequency drives control motors for fans, pumps, and process equipment based on the actual output required of the driven equipment. Energy savings result from more efficient control of motor energy usage when equipment operates at partial load. The magnitude of energy savings depends on the estimated amount of time that the motor would operate at partial load. For equipment with proposed VFDs, we have included replacing the controlled motor with a new motor—unless the existing motor meets or exceeds IHP 2014 standards—to conservatively account for the cost of an inverter duty rated

motor. The savings and cost associated with the new motor are presented with the Premium Efficiency Motor measures. If the proposed VFD measure is not selected for implementation the motor replacement should be reevaluated.

ECM 6: Install VFDs on Constant Volume (CV) Fans

Install VFDs to control constant volume fan motor speeds. This converts a constant-volume, single-zone air handling system into a variable-air-volume (VAV) system. A separate VFD is usually required to control the return fan motor or dedicated exhaust fan motor, if the air handler has one.

Zone thermostats signal the VFD to adjust fan speed to maintain the appropriate temperature in the zone, while maintaining a constant supply air temperature.

VAV system controls should not raise the supply air temperature at the expense of the fan power. A common mistake is to reset the supply air temperature to achieve chiller energy savings, which can lead to additional air flow requirements. Supply air temperature should be kept low (e.g. 55°F) until the minimum fan speed (typically about 50%) is met. At this point, it is efficient to raise the supply air temperature as the load decreases, but not such that additional air flow and thus fan energy is required.

Energy savings result from reducing the fan speed (and power) when conditions allow for reduced air flow.

Affected system: Locker Room supply fan

ECM 7: Install VFDs on Heating Water Pumps

Install variable frequency drives (VFD) to control heating water pumps. Two-way valves must serve the hot water coils and the hot water loop must have a differential pressure sensor installed. If three-way valves or a bypass leg are used in the hot water distribution they will need to be modified when this measure is implemented. As the hot water valves close, the differential pressure increases and the VFD modulates the pump speed to maintain a differential pressure setpoint.

Energy savings result from reducing pump motor speed (and power) as hot water valves close. The magnitude of energy savings is based on the estimated amount of time that the system will operate at reduced load.

Affected system: heating hot water pump

5 ENERGY EFFICIENT BEST PRACTICES

A whole building maintenance plan will extend equipment life; improve occupant comfort, health, and safety; and reduce energy and maintenance costs. You may already be doing some of these things— see our list below for potential additions to your maintenance plan. Be sure to consult with qualified equipment specialists for details on proper maintenance and system operation.

Energy Tracking with ENERGY STAR® Portfolio Manager®

You've heard it before - you can't manage what you don't measure. ENERGY STAR® Portfolio Manager® is an online tool that you can use to measure and track energy and water consumption, as well as greenhouse gas emissions.[4] Your account has already been established. Now you can continue to keep tabs on your energy performance every month.

Lighting Maintenance

Clean lamps, reflectors and lenses of dirt, dust, oil, and smoke buildup every six to twelve months. Light levels decrease over time due to lamp aging, lamp and ballast failure, and buildup of dirt and dust. Together, this can reduce total light output by up to 60% while still drawing full power.

In addition to routine cleaning, developing a maintenance schedule can ensure that maintenance is performed regularly, and it can reduce the overall cost of fixture re-lamping and re-ballasting. Group re-lamping and re-ballasting maintains lighting levels and minimizes the number of site visits by a lighting technician or contractor, decreasing the overall cost of maintenance.

Boiler Maintenance

Many boiler problems develop slowly over time, so regular inspection and maintenance is essential to keeping the heating system running efficiently and preventing expensive repairs. Annual tune-ups should include a combustion analysis to analyze the exhaust from the boilers and to ensure the boiler is operating safely. Boilers should be cleaned according to the manufacturer's instructions to remove soot and scale from the water side or fire side of the boiler.

Water Heater Maintenance

Preventative maintenance can extend the life of the system, maintain energy efficiency, and ensure safe operation. At least once a year, follow manufacturer instructions to 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. Annual checks should include checks for:

- Leaks or heavy corrosion on the pipes and valves.

[4] https://www.energystar.gov/buildings/facility-owners-and-managers/existing-buildings/use-portfolio-manager

- 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 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 more than three years old, have a technician inspect the sacrificial anode annually.

Water Conservation

Installing dual flush or low-flow toilets and low-flow/waterless urinals are ways to reduce water use. The EPA WaterSense™ ratings for urinals is 0.5 gallons per flush (gpf) and for flush valve toilets is 1.28 gpf (this is lower than the current 1.6 gpf federal standard).

For more information regarding water conservation go to the EPA's WaterSense website[5] or download a copy of EPA's "WaterSense™ at Work: Best Management Practices for Commercial and Institutional Facilities"[6] to get ideas for creating a water management plan and best practices for a wide range of water using systems.

Water conservation devices that do not reduce hot water consumption will not provide energy savings at the site level, but they may significantly affect your water and sewer usage costs. 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.

If the facility has detached buildings with a master water meter for the entire campus, check for unnatural wet areas in the lawn or water seeping in the foundation at water pipe penetrations through the foundation. Periodically check overnight meter readings when the facility is unoccupied, and there is no other scheduled water usage.

Manage irrigation systems to use water more effectively outside the building. Adjust spray patterns so that water lands on intended lawns and plantings and not on pavement and walls. Consider installing an evapotranspiration irrigation controller that will prevent over-watering.

Procurement Strategies

Purchasing efficient products reduces energy costs without compromising quality. Consider modifying your procurement policies and language to require ENERGY STAR® or WaterSense™ products where available.

[5] https://www.epa.gov/watersense

[6] https://www.epa.gov/watersense/watersense-work-0

6 On-site Generation

You don't have to look far in New Jersey to see one of the thousands of solar electric systems providing clean power to homes, businesses, schools, and government buildings. On-site generation includes both renewable (e.g., solar, wind) and non-renewable (e.g., fuel cells) technologies that generate power to meet all or a portion of the facility's electric energy needs. Also referred to as distributed generation, these systems contribute to greenhouse gas (GHG) emission reductions, demand reductions and reduced customer electricity purchases reduction, which results in improved electric grid reliability through better use of transmission and distribution systems.

Preliminary screenings were performed to determine if an on-site generation measure could be a cost-effective solution for your facility. Before deciding to install an on-site generation system, we recommend conducting a feasibility study to analyze 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 Solar Photovoltaic

Photovoltaic (PV) panels convert sunlight into electricity. Individual panels are combined into an array that produces direct current (DC) electricity. The DC current is converted to alternating current (AC) through an inverter. The inverter is then connected to the building's electrical distribution system.

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

This facility does appear not meet the minimum criteria for a cost-effective solar PV installation. 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.

The graphic below displays the results of the PV potential screening conducted as a part of this audit. The position of each slider indicates the potential (potential increases to the right) that each factor contributes to the overall site potential.

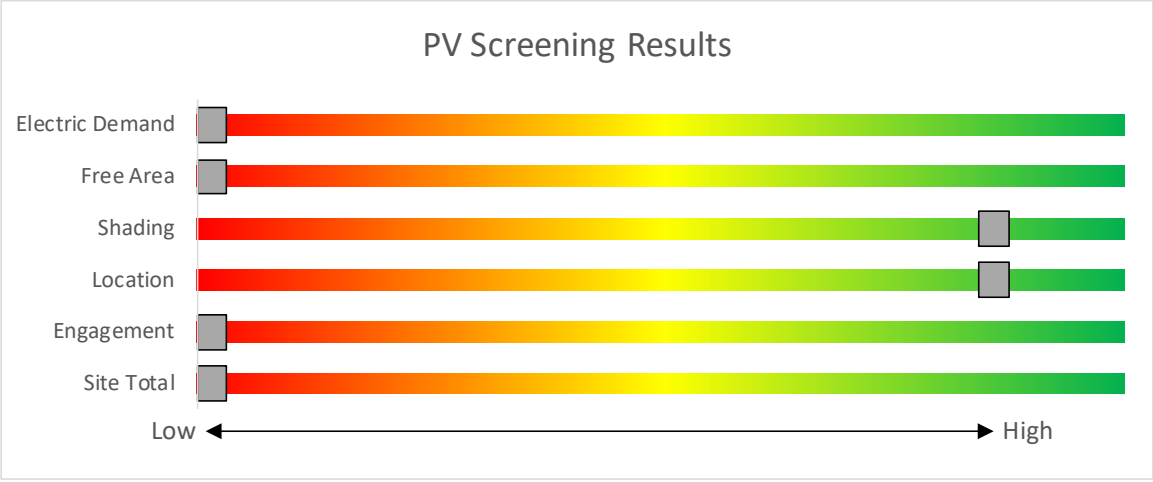


Figure 9 - Photovoltaic Screening

6.2 Combined Heat and Power

Combined heat and power (CHP) generates electricity at the facility and puts waste heat energy to good use. Common types of CHP systems are reciprocating engines, microturbines, fuel cells, backpressure steam turbines, and (at large facilities) gas turbines.

CHP systems typically produce a portion of the electric power used on-site, with the balance of electric power needs supplied by the local utility company. The heat is used to supplement (or replace) existing boilers and provide space heating and/or domestic hot water heating. Waste heat can also be routed through absorption chillers for space cooling.

The key criteria used for screening is the amount of time that the CHP system would operate at full load and the facility's ability to use the recovered heat. Facilities with a continuous need 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 **low** potential for installing a cost-effective CHP system.

Based on a preliminary analysis, the facility does not appear to meet the minimum requirements for a cost-effective CHP installation. The lack of gas service, low or infrequent thermal load, and lack of space for siting the equipment are the most significant factors contributing to the lack of CHP potential.

The graphic below displays the results of the CHP potential screening conducted as a part of this audit. The position of each slider indicates the potential (potential increases to the right) that each factor contributes to the overall site potential.

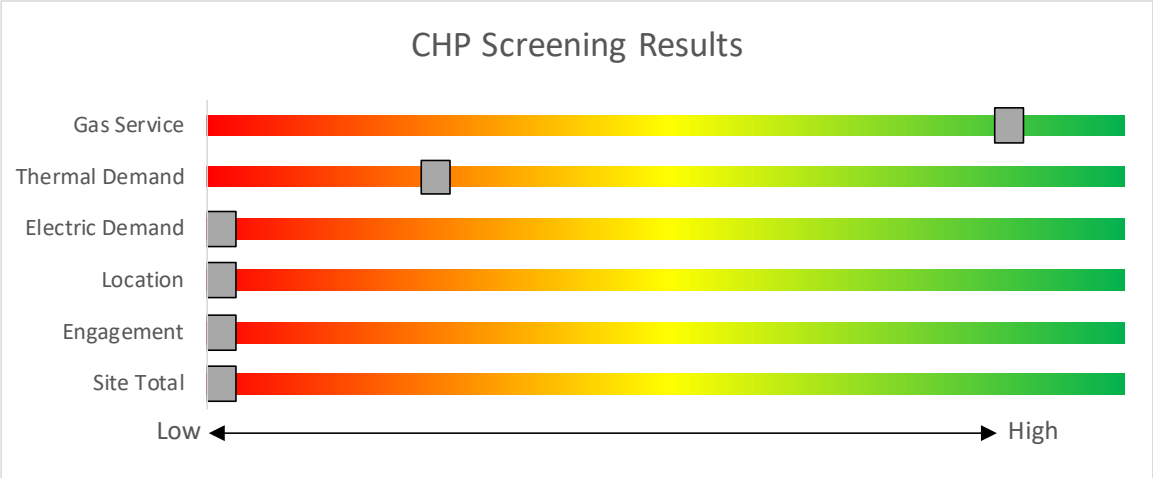


Figure 10 - Combined Heat and Power Screening

7 PROJECT FUNDING AND INCENTIVES

Ready to improve your building's performance? New Jersey'sClean Energy Programs can help. Pick the program that works best for you. Incentive programs that may apply to this facility are identified in the Executive Summary. This section provides an overview of currently available New Jersey's Clean Energy Programs.

	SmartStart *Flexibility to install at your own pace*	**Direct Install** *Turnkey installation*	**Pay for Performance** *Whole building upgrades*
Who should use it?	Buildings installing individual measures or small group of measures.	Small to mid-size facilities that can bundle multiple measures together. Average peak demand should be below 200 kW. Not suitable for significant building shell issues.	Mid to large size facilities looking to implement as many measures as possible at one time. Peak demand should be over 200 kW.
How does it work?	Use in-house staff or your preferred contractor.	Pre-approved contractors pass savings along to you via reduced material and labor costs.	Whole-building approach to energy upgrades designed to reduce energy use by at least 15%. The more you save, the higher the incentives.
What are the Incentives?	Fixed incentives for specific energy efficiency measures.	Incentives pay up to 70% of eligible costs, up to $125,000 per project. You pay the remaining 30% directly to the contractor.	Up to 25% of installation cost, calculated based on level of energy savings per square foot.
How do I participate?	Submit an application for the specific equipment to be installed.	Contact a participating contractor in your region.	Contact a pre-qualified Partner to develop your Energy Reduction Plan and set your energy savings targets.
Take the next step by visiting **www.njcleanenergy.com** for program details, applications, and to contact a qualified contractor.			

7.1 SmartStart

SmartStart offers incentives for installing prescriptive and custom energy efficiency measures at your facility. This program provides an effective mechanism for securing incentives for energy efficiency measures installed individually or as part of a package of energy upgrades. This program serves most common equipment types and sizes.

SmartStart routinely 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

Incentives

The SmartStart Prescriptive program provides fixed incentives for specific energy efficientmeasures. Prescriptive incentives vary by equipment type.

SmartStart Custom provides incentives for more unique or specialized technologies or systems that are not addressed through prescriptive incentives. Custom incentives are calculated at $0.16/kWh and $1.60/therm based on estimated annual savings. Incentives are 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

Submit an application for the specific equipment to be installed. Many applications are designed as rebates, although others require application approval prior to installation. You can work with your preferred contractor or use internal staff to install measures.

Visit www.njcleanenergy.com/SSB for a detailed program description, instructions for applying, and applications.

7.2 Direct Install

Direct Install is a turnkey program available to existing small to medium-sized facilities with an average peak electric demand that does not exceed 200 kW over the recent 12-month period. You 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. Each entity is limited to incentives up to $250,000 per fiscal year.

How to Participate

To participate in Direct Install, you will need to contact the participating contractor assigned to the region of the state where your facility is located. A complete list of Direct Install program partners is provided on the 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.

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

7.3 Energy Savings Improvement Program

The Energy Savings Improvement Program (ESIP) serves New Jersey's government agencies by financing energy projects. 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. Annual payments are lower than the savings projected from the ECMs, ensuring that ESIP projects are cash flow positive for the life of the contract.

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 described above can also be used to help further reduce the total project cost of eligible measures.

How to Participate

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 used 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. Carefully consider all alternatives to develop an approach that best meets your needs. A detailed program descriptions and application can be found at: www.njcleanenergy.com/ESIP

ESIP is a program delivered directly by the NJBPU and is not an NJCEP incentive program. As mentioned above, you can use NJCEP incentive programs to help further reduce costs when developing the energy savings plan. Refer to the ESIP guidelines at the link above for further information and guidance on next steps.

8 Energy Purchasing and Procurement Strategies

8.1 Retail Electric Supply Options

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 already buys electricity from a third-party supplier, review and compare prices at the end of each contract year.

A list of licensed third-party electric suppliers is available at the NJBPU website[7].

8.2 Retail Natural Gas Supply Options

The natural gas market in New Jersey is also deregulated. Most customers that remain with the utility for natural gas service pay rates that are market-based and that fluctuate monthly. 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 typically depends on whether a customer prefers 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 does not already purchase natural gas from a third-party supplier, consider shopping for a reduced rate from third-party natural gas suppliers. If your facility already purchases natural gas from a third-party supplier, review and compare prices at the end of each contract year.

A list of licensed third-party natural gas suppliers is available at the NJBPU website[8].

[7] www.state.nj.us/bpu/commercial/shopping.html.

[8] 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	Light Level	Watts per Fixture	Annual Operating Hours	ECM #	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
Room104	5	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	S	62	1,875	2	Relamp	No	5	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Wall Switch	29	1,875	0.1	229	0	$43	$183	$50	3.1
Room104	1	Exit Signs: LED - 2 W Lamp	None		6	8,760		None	No	1	Exit Signs: LED - 2 W Lamp	None	6	8,760	0.0	0	0	$0	$0	$0	0.0
Common Area	6	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	S	62	1,875	2, 4	Relamp	Yes	6	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	High/Low Control	29	1,294	0.2	350	0	$66	$489	$60	6.5
Common Area	1	Exit Signs: LED - 2 W Lamp	None		6	8,760		None	No	1	Exit Signs: LED - 2 W Lamp	None	6	8,760	0.0	0	0	$0	$0	$0	0.0
Room 111	1	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	S	62	1,875	2	Relamp	No	1	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Wall Switch	29	1,875	0.0	46	0	$9	$37	$10	3.1
Room 112	3	Compact Fluorescent: 23 Watt - 1L	Wall Switch	S	23	1,875	2, 3	Relamp	Yes	3	LED Screw-In Lamps: 16 Watt LED - 1L	Occupancy Sensor	16	1,294	0.0	49	0	$9	$322	$38	30.3
Locker Mens	26	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	S	62	1,875	2, 3	Relamp	Yes	26	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	29	1,294	0.7	1,515	0	$287	$1,489	$330	4.0
Locker Mens	2	Exit Signs: LED - 2 W Lamp	None		6	8,760		None	No	2	Exit Signs: LED - 2 W Lamp	None	6	8,760	0.0	0	0	$0	$0	$0	0.0
Room 107	4	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	S	62	1,875	2, 3	Relamp	Yes	4	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	29	1,294	0.1	233	0	$44	$416	$75	7.7
Room 106	6	Compact Fluorescent: 23 Watt - 1L	Wall Switch	S	23	1,875	2, 3	Relamp	Yes	6	LED Screw-In Lamps: 16 Watt LED - 1L	Occupancy Sensor	16	1,294	0.0	99	0	$19	$373	$41	17.7
Training Room	6	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	S	62	1,875	2, 3	Relamp	Yes	6	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	29	1,294	0.2	350	0	$66	$489	$95	6.0
Room 112	6	Compact Fluorescent: 23 Watt - 1L	Wall Switch	S	23	1,875	2, 3	Relamp	Yes	6	LED Screw-In Lamps: 16 Watt LED - 1L	Occupancy Sensor	16	1,294	0.0	99	0	$19	$373	$41	17.7
Room 101	4	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	S	62	1,875	2, 3	Relamp	Yes	4	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	29	1,294	0.1	233	0	$44	$416	$75	7.7
Main Hallway	5	LED - Fixtures: Ambient 2x4 Fixture	Wall Switch	S	50	1,875	4	None	Yes	5	LED - Fixtures: Ambient 2x4 Fixture	High/Low Control	50	1,294	0.1	108	0	$20	$200	$0	9.8
Main Hallway	6	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 2' T8 (17W) - 2L	Wall Switch	S	33	1,875	2, 4	Relamp	Yes	6	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 2' Lamps	High/Low Control	17	1,294	0.1	177	0	$33	$465	$36	12.8
Main Hallway	4	Exit Signs: LED - 2 W Lamp	None		6	8,760		None	No	4	Exit Signs: LED - 2 W Lamp	None	6	8,760	0.0	0	0	$0	$0	$0	0.0
Weight Room	12	Mercury Vapor: (1) 250W Lamp	Wall Switch	S	290	1,875	1, 3	Fixture Replacement	Yes	12	LED - Fixtures: Low-Bay	Occupancy Sensor	87	1,294	1.8	3,829	-1	$724	$7,776	$1,835	8.2
Room 118	18	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	S	62	1,875	2, 3	Relamp	Yes	18	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	29	1,294	0.5	1,049	0	$198	$1,197	$250	4.8
Room 119B	2	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 2' T8 (17W) - 3L	Wall Switch	S	53	1,875	2, 3	Relamp	Yes	2	LED - Linear Tubes: (3) 2' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	26	1,294	0.0	98	0	$19	$368	$53	16.9
Room 121	3	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	S	62	1,875	2, 3	Relamp	Yes	3	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	29	1,294	0.1	175	0	$33	$380	$65	9.5
Room 120	18	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	S	62	1,875	2, 3	Relamp	Yes	18	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	29	1,294	0.5	1,049	0	$198	$1,197	$250	4.8
Room 120	1	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 2' T8 (17W) - 2L	Wall Switch	S	33	1,875	2	Relamp	No	1	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 2' Lamps	Wall Switch	17	1,875	0.0	22	0	$4	$33	$6	6.3
Shower Room	2	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	S	62	1,875	2, 3	Relamp	Yes	2	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	29	1,294	0.1	117	0	$22	$343	$55	13.1
Room 119A	2	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 2' T8 (17W) - 3L	Wall Switch	S	53	1,875	2, 3	Relamp	Yes	2	LED - Linear Tubes: (3) 2' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	26	1,294	0.0	98	0	$19	$368	$53	16.9
Wall P	2	Metal Halide: (1) 70W Lamp	Timeclock	S	95	800	1	Fixture Replacement	No	2	LED - Fixtures: Wall Sconces	Timeclock	29	800	0.1	106	0	$20	$453	$20	21.2

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?	Remaining Useful Life	Annual Operating Hours	ECM #	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	Varrious	1	Heating Hot Water Pump	2.0	86.5%	No	w	2,745	5, 7	Yes	86.5%	Yes	1	0.2	1,776	0	$341	$3,261	$0	9.6
Locker Room	Varrious	2	Supply Fan	1.5	86.5%	No	w	2,745	5, 6	Yes	86.5%	Yes	2	0.9	2,663	0	$512	$6,781	$240	12.8
Locker Room	Varrious	5	Ventilation Fan	0.3	69.5%	No	w	2,745		No	69.5%	No		0.0	0	0	$0	$0	$0	0.0
Weight Room	Varrious	2	Ventilation Fan	0.3	69.5%	No	w	2,745		No	69.5%	No		0.0	0	0	$0	$0	$0	0.0
Room 118	Varrious	1	Ventilation Fan	0.3	69.5%	No	w	2,745		No	69.5%	No		0.0	0	0	$0	$0	$0	0.0
Room 120	Varrious	1	Ventilation Fan	0.3	69.5%	No	w	2,745		No	69.5%	No		0.0	0	0	$0	$0	$0	0.0
Roof	Shower Room	1	Exhaust Fan	0.2	65.0%	No	w	2,745		No	65.0%	No		0.0	0	0	$0	$0	$0	0.0
Roof	Hallway	1	Exhaust Fan	0.2	65.0%	No	w	2,745		No	65.0%	No		0.0	0	0	$0	$0	$0	0.0
Roof	Locker Room	1	Exhaust Fan	0.2	65.0%	No	w	2,745		No	65.0%	No		0.0	0	0	$0	$0	$0	0.0
Roof	Locker Room	1	Exhaust Fan	0.2	65.0%	No	w	2,745		No	65.0%	No		0.0	0	0	$0	$0	$0	0.0
Roof	Restroom	1	Exhaust Fan	0.2	65.0%	No	w	2,745		No	65.0%	No		0.0	0	0	$0	$0	$0	0.0
Roof	EF-4	1	Exhaust Fan	0.2	65.0%	No	w	2,745		No	65.0%	No		0.0	0	0	$0	$0	$0	0.0
Roof	EF-1	1	Exhaust Fan	0.3	69.5%	No	w	2,745		No	69.5%	No		0.0	0	0	$0	$0	$0	0.0
Roof	EF-2	1	Exhaust Fan	0.2	65.0%	No	w	2,745		No	65.0%	No		0.0	0	0	$0	$0	$0	0.0

Fuel Heating Inventory & Recommendations

DHW Inventory & Recommendations

		Existing Conditions			Proposed Conditions						Energy Impact & Financial Analysis						
Location	Area(s)/System(s) Served	System Quantity	System Type	Remaining Useful Life	ECM #	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	Varrious	2	Storage Tank Water Heater (> 50 Gal)	n		No						0.0	0	0	$0	$0	$0	0.0

Plug Load Inventory

	Existing Conditions			
Location	Quantity	Equipment Description	Energy Rate (W)	ENERGY STAR Qualified?
Varrious	1	Refrigerator	1,200.0	No
Varrious	1	Microwave	800.0	No
Varrious	1	Small Freezer	1,000.0	No

APPENDIX B: ENERGY STAR® STATEMENT OF ENERGY PERFORMANCE

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.

LEARN MORE AT energystar.gov

ENERGY STAR® Statement of Energy Performance

N/A

ENERGY STAR® Score[1]

Field House

Primary Property Type: Other
Gross Floor Area (ft²): 11,316
Built: 1970

For Year Ending: November 30, 2017
Date Generated: December 04, 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
Field House Elker Road & Regina Street Union, New Jersey 07083	_____ , (___)___-_____	____ _____ , (___)___-_____ _____

Property ID: 6639732

Energy Consumption and Energy Use Intensity (EUI)

Site EUI
72.4 kBtu/ft²

Source EUI
116.4 kBtu/ft²

Annual Energy by Fuel

Electric - Grid (kBtu)	261,505 (32%)
Natural Gas (kBtu)	557,253 (68%)

National Median Comparison

National Median Site EUI (kBtu/ft²)	55.5
National Median Source EUI (kBtu/ft²)	89.3
% Diff from National Median Source EUI	30%

Annual Emissions

Greenhouse Gas Emissions (Metric Tons CO2e/year)	56

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)

APPENDIX C: GLOSSARY

TERM	DEFINITION
Blended Rate	Used to calculate financial savings. The blended rate is calculated by dividing the amount of your bill by the total energy use. For example, if your bill is $22,217.22, and you used 266,400 kilowatt-hours, your blended rate is 8.3 cents per kilowatt-hour.
BTU	A British thermal unit is the amount of heat required to increase the temperature of one pound water by one-degree Fahrenheit. Commonly used to measure natural gas consumption.
Demand Response	Demand response reduces or shifts electricity usage at or among participating buildings/sites during peak energy use periods in response to time-based rates or other forms of financial incentives.
Energy Efficiency	Reducing the amount of energy necessary to provide comfort and service to a building/area. Achieved through the installation of new equipment and/or optimizing energy management systems.
Generation	The process of generating electric power from sources of primary energy (e.g., natural gas, the sun, oil).
HVAC	Heating, ventilation, and air conditioning.
kW	Kilowatt. Equal to 1,000 Watts.
Load	The total amount of power used by a building system at any given time.
Measure	A single activity, or installation of a single type of equipment, that is implemented in a building system to reduce total energy consumption.
MMBtu	One million British thermal units.
psig	Pounds per square inch.
Plug Load	Refers to the amount of energy used in a space by products that are powered by means of an ordinary AC plug.
Simple Payback	The amount of time needed to recoup the funds expended in an investment, or to reach the break-even point.
Temperature Setpoint	The temperature at which a temperature regulating device (thermostat, for example) has been set.
Turnkey	Provision of a complete product or service that is ready for immediate use
Watt (W)	Unit of power commonly used to measure electricity use.