Local Government Energy Audit:
Energy Audit Report

Mill Pond Elementary School

Lacey Township Board of Education

210 Western Boulevard

Lanoka Harbor, NJ 08734

March 16, 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 savings 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 and New Jersey Board of Public Utilities (NJBPU) shall in no event be liable should the actual energy savings vary.

Estimated installation costs are based on TRC's experience at similar facilities, pricing from local contractors and vendors, and/or cost estimates from *RS Means*. The owner of the facility is encouraged to independently confirm these cost estimates and to obtain multiple estimates when considering measure installations. Since actual installed costs can vary widely for certain measures and conditions, TRC and NJBPU do not guarantee installed cost estimates and shall in no event be held liable should actual installed costs vary from estimates.

New Jersey's Clean Energy Program (NJCEP) incentive values provided in this report are estimates based on program information available at the time of the report. Incentive levels are not guaranteed. The NJBPU reserves the right to extend, modify, or terminate programs without prior notice. The owner of the facility should review available program incentives and eligibility requirements prior to selecting and installing any energy conservation measures.

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1 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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

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

This study was conducted by TRC, as part of a comprehensive effort to assist Lacey Township Board of Education in controlling energy costs and protecting our environment by offering a wide range of energy management options and advice.

1.1 Facility Summary

Mill Pond Elementary School is a 100,250 square foot facility comprised of a single story public school building that provides educational services at the elementary grade level, serving grades 5 and 6 and an on-site preschool on site. The building was constructed in 1980.

Lighting at Mill Pond Elementary School consists primarily of a mixture of T8 and T12 fluorescent sources, which are inefficient as compared to currently available alternatives. Cooling and ventilation are provided by relatively efficient split system air conditioning units, although the older units are less efficient and close to retirement age at 16-18 years. Heating is provided by unit ventilators located in the zones which receive hot water from two (2) 5,020 MBh boilers that are nearly 40 years old. A measure to replace the boilers was evaluated. HVAC systems are controlled by local thermostats, only some of which are programmable. The facility is equipped with rooftop mounted solar photovoltaic panels that can generate up to 350 kW. A thorough description of the facility and our observations are located in Section 2.

1.2 Your Cost Reduction Opportunities

Energy Conservation Measures

TRC recommended seven (7) measures which together represent an opportunity for Mill Pond Elementary School to reduce annual energy costs by $13,147 and annual greenhouse gas emissions by 224,122 lbs CO_2e. We estimate that if all measures were implemented as recommended, the project would pay for itself in 13.4 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 Mill Pond Elementary School's annual energy use by 16%.

Figure 1 – Previous 12 Month Utility Costs

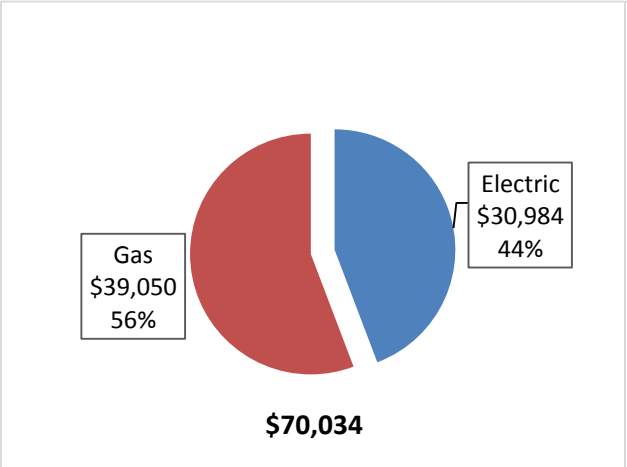
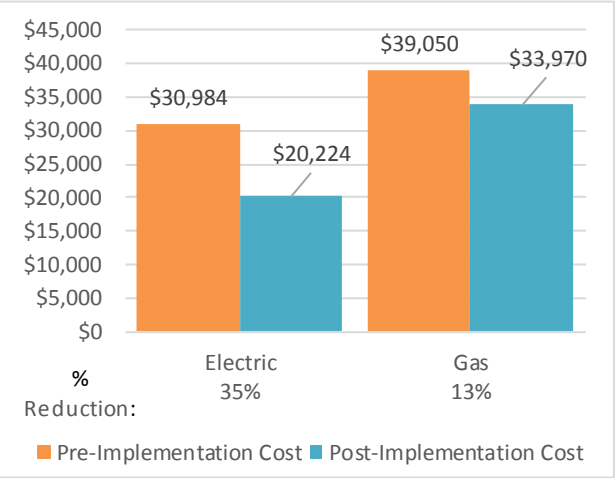


Figure 2 – Potential Post-Implementation Costs



A detailed description of Mill Pond Elementary School'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.

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			**161,489**	**40.3**	**0.0**	**$8,900.08**	**$140,227.41**	**$5,930.00**	**$134,297.41**	**15.1**	**162,618**
ECM 1	Install LED Fixtures	Yes	40,921	5.3	0.0	$2,255.24	$68,846.27	$60.00	$68,786.27	30.5	41,207
ECM 2	Retrofit Fixtures with LED Lamps	Yes	120,568	34.9	0.0	$6,644.84	$71,381.13	$5,870.00	$65,511.13	9.9	121,411
Lighting Control Measures			**24,611**	**7.3**	**0.0**	**$1,356.40**	**$23,500.00**	**$2,660.00**	**$20,840.00**	**15.4**	**24,784**
ECM 3	Install Occupancy Sensor Lighting Controls	Yes	20,981	6.2	0.0	$1,156.31	$20,100.00	$2,660.00	$17,440.00	15.1	21,128
ECM 4	Install High/Low Lighitng Controls	Yes	3,631	1.1	0.0	$200.09	$3,400.00	$0.00	$3,400.00	17.0	3,656
Gas Heating (HVAC/Process) Replacement			**0**	**0.0**	**265.0**	**$2,692.19**	**$178,515.26**	**$15,000.00**	**$163,515.26**	**60.7**	**31,033**
	Install High Efficiency Hot Water Boilers	No	0	0.0	265.0	$2,692.19	$178,515.26	$15,000.00	$163,515.26	60.7	31,033
HVAC System Improvements			**7,524**	**0.0**	**200.0**	**$2,446.16**	**$21,111.68**	**$0.00**	**$21,111.68**	**8.6**	**30,994**
ECM 5	Install Programmable Thermostats	Yes	7,524	0.0	200.0	$2,446.16	$21,111.68	$0.00	$21,111.68	8.6	30,994
Domestic Water Heating Upgrade			**0**	**0.0**	**35.0**	**$356.00**	**$329.82**	**$0.00**	**$329.82**	**0.9**	**4,104**
ECM 6	Install Low-Flow Domestic Hot Water Devices	Yes	0	0.0	35.0	$356.00	$329.82	$0.00	$329.82	0.9	4,104
Plug Load Equipment Control - Vending Machine			**1,612**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**$88.83**	**$230.00**	**$0.00**	**$230.00**	**2.6**	**1,623**
ECM 7	Vending Machine Control	Yes	1,612	0.0	0.0	$88.83	$230.00	$0.00	$230.00	2.6	1,623
Custom Measures			**0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**$0.00**	**$0.00**	**$0.00**	**$0.00**	**0.0**	**0**
TOTAL RECOMMENDED MEASURES			**195,236**	**47.6**	**235.0**	**$13,147.48**	**$185,398.91**	**$8,590.00**	**$176,808.91**	**13.4**	**224,122**
TOTAL ALL MEASURES			**195,236**	**47.6**	**500.1**	**$15,839.67**	**$363,914.17**	**$23,590.00**	**$340,324.17**	**21.5**	**255,156**

* - 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.

Gas Heating (HVAC/Process) measures generally involve replacing older inefficient hydronic heating systems with modern energy efficient systems. Gas heating systems can provide equivalent heating compared to older systems at a reduced energy cost. These measures save energy by reducing the fuel demands for heating, due to improved combustion and heat transfer efficiency.

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

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

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

Energy Efficient Practices

TRC also identified 14 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 Mill Pond Elementary School include:

- Reduce Air Leakage
- Close Doors and Windows
- Use Window Treatments/Coverings
- Perform Proper Lighting Maintenance
- Develop a Lighting Maintenance Schedule
- Practice Proper Use of Thermostat Schedules and Temperature Resets
- Clean Evaporator/Condenser Coils on AC Systems
- Clean and/or Replace HVAC Filters
- Check for and Seal Duct Leakage
- Perform Proper Boiler Maintenance
- Perform Proper Water Heater Maintenance
- Install Plug Load Controls
- Replace Computer Monitors
- Water Conservation

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

On-Site Generation Measures

TRC evaluated the potential for installing on-site generation for Mill Pond Elementary School. The site currently has a 350 kW photovoltaic (PV) array that supplies electricity to the school. Based on the configuration of the site and its loads there is a low potential for installing additional PV or any 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
- Pay for Performance - Existing Building (P4P)

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

Larger facilities with an interest in a more comprehensive whole building approach to energy conservation should consider participating in the Pay for Performance (P4P) program. Projects eligible for this project program must meet minimum savings requirements. Final incentives are calculated based on actual measured performance achieved at the end of the project. The application process is more involved, and it requires working with a qualified P4P contractor, but the process may result in greater energy savings overall and more lucrative incentives, up to 50% of project's total cost.

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.

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

to call upon commercial facilities to reduce their electric usage during times of peak demand, the grid is made more reliable and overall transmission costs are reduced for all ratepayers. Curtailment Service Providers provide regular payments to medium and large consumers of electric power for their participation in DR programs. Program participation is voluntary and facilities receive payments whether or not they are called upon to curtail their load during times of peak demand. Refer to Section 7 for additional information on this program.

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

2 FACILITY INFORMATION AND EXISTING CONDITIONS

2.1 Project Contacts

Figure 4 – Project Contacts

Name	Role	E-Mail	Phone #
Customer			
Patrick S. DeGeorge	Business Administrator	pdegeorge@laceyschools.org	(609) 971-2000 x 1001
Designated Representative			
David Klink			
TRC Energy Services			
Smruti Srinivasan	Auditor	SSrinivasan@trcsolutions.com	(732) 855-0033

2.2 General Site Information

On March 23, 2017, TRC performed an energy audit at Mill Pond Elementary School located in Lanoka Harbor, New Jersey. TRC's team met with David Klink to review the facility operations and help focus our investigation on specific energy-using systems.

Mill Pond Elementary School is a 100,250 square foot facility comprised of a single story public school building. It was built in 1980.

Lighting consists primarily of a mixture of T8 and T12 fluorescent, which are inefficient as compared to currently available alternatives. Cooling and ventilation are provided by relatively efficient split system air conditioning units, although the older units are less efficient and close to retirement age at 16-18 years. Heating is provided by unit ventilators located in the zones which receive hot water from two 5,020 MBh boilers that are nearly 40 years old. A measure to replace the boilers was evaluated. HVAC systems are controlled by local thermostats, some of which are programmable. The facility is equipped with rooftop mounted solar photovoltaic panels that can generate up to 350 kW.

2.3 Building Occupancy

The school building is open Monday through Friday from approximately 7:30 AM through 3:30 PM during the school year, September through June. During a typical day, the facility is occupied by 900 staff and students.

Figure 5 - Building Schedule

Building Name	Weekday/Weekend	Operating Schedule
Mill Pond Elementary School	Weekday	7:30 AM - 3:30 PM
Mill Pond Elementary School	Weekend	None

2.4 Building Envelope

The building is constructed of concrete masonry blocks with brick façade and double pane windows. The flat roof is constructed of built-up roofing material and shows wear is some locations. Photovoltaic solar panels cover a majority of the roof.

2.5 On-Site Generation

As part of a 2009 district-wide effort, Mill Pond Elementary School installed a 350 kW solar energy project consisting of rooftop mounted photovoltaic panels. The array was sized to displace over half of the site's electric use. During the summer, solar production exceeds the building usage, and the array exports to the grid.

2.6 Energy-Using Systems

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

Lighting System

Interior lighting at the facility is provided mostly by fixtures containing inefficient 34-Watt linear T12 fluorescent lamps and magnetic ballasts. A significant number of light fixtures contain somewhat more efficient linear 32-Watt fluorescent T8 lamps and electronic ballasts. Compact fluorescent lamps have been installed replacing incandescent lamps in the cafeteria. Some incandescent lamps remain in place in doorway areas. Building exit signs use LED sources. Interior lighting control is provided by manually operated switches.

Exterior lighting consists of pole and building-mounted metal halide (MH) wall pack fixtures controlled to operate only during non-daylight hours. Several LED fixtures have been installed on the building exterior.

Hot Water Heating System

The heating hot water system consists of two Kewanee forced draft boilers rated at 5020 MBh. The boilers have a nominal combustion efficiency of 78%. The boilers are original equipment (1980) and remain in operational condition.

The boilers provide heating hot water throughout the building via five heating hot water pumps, ranging in size from 5 hp to 1.5 hp. Hot water is provided to fan powered perimeter convection heaters located in classrooms and offices.

Direct Expansion Air Conditioning System (DX)

Space cooling is limited to 30-40% of the building, and generally found in office areas, computer rooms, library, and specialty classrooms. Most cooled areas are served by split system air conditioning systems with capacities ranging between 1 and 3 tons, although several units are heat pumps and also provide heating capacity. Unlike other schools in Lacey Township that are equipped with building automated control systems, the HVAC systems at Mill Pond are controlled by a mixture of programmable and non-programmable thermostats. Heating and cooling system controls do not appear to be integrated except in the few circumstances where heat pumps provide both heating and cooling. Energy is often wasted in cases where lack of controls permit simultaneous heating and cooling to occur.

Domestic Hot Water Heating System

The domestic hot water heating system consists of an AO Smith gas-fired, 400-gallon storage tank water heater with an input rating of 600 kBtu/hr. A small circulating pump provides domestic hot water throughout the building.

Food Service & Laundry Equipment

The school has an all-electric warming kitchen. Food warming equipment consists of four (4) full sized convection ovens and one insulated food holding cabinet. The kitchen also contains a Hobart Model CRS-66 door type dishwasher with electric booster heater.

Refrigeration

The facility has two (2) cold storage areas, a walk-in cooler box and a walk-in freezer. Both the cooler and freezer have two evaporators each. The facility also has a reach in milk cooler and a stand up commercial refrigerator with solid door.

Building Plug Load

There are roughly 89 computer work stations throughout the facility, the majority with LCD monitors. Classroom areas are equipped with smart boards and projectors. Additional plug load includes several copiers, printers, and other office equipment. A small breakroom includes a coffee machine, refrigerator, microwave, and toaster. The faculty room has a refrigerated beverage vending machine.

2.7 Water-Using Systems

There are several faculty and student restrooms at this facility. A sampling of restrooms found that the faucets are rated for 2.0 gallons per minute (gpm) or higher. Additionally, there are kitchen sink fixtures located in some classrooms and lounges. Replacement of sink aerators with low flow devices is recommended.

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

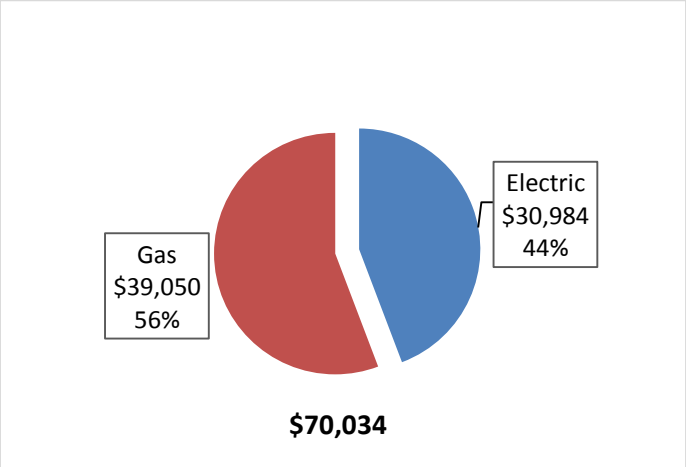
The following energy consumption and cost data is based on the last 12-month period of utility billing data that was provided for each utility. A profile of the annual energy consumption and energy cost of the facility was developed from this information.

Figure 6 - Utility Summary

Utility Summary for Mill Pond Elementary School		
Fuel	**Usage**	**Cost**
Electricity	562,189 kWh	$30,984
Natural Gas	38,445 Therms	$39,050
Total		**$70,034**

The current annual energy cost for this facility is $70,034 as shown in the chart below.

Figure 7 - Energy Cost Breakdown



3.2 Electricity Usage

Electricity is provided by JCP&L and supplemented by on-site generation. The average electric cost over the past 12 months was $0.055/kWh, which is the blended rate that includes energy supply, distribution, and other charges. Solar production accounts for over 60% of the facility total electricity use. Costs are not tabulated for the energy produced by the solar panels, which reduces the site's overall cost of electricity. This rate is used throughout the analyses in this report to assess energy costs and savings. The monthly electricity consumption and peak demand are shown in the chart below.

The summer electricity use is unusually high for a site that does not have summer school. The use profile indicates that lighting and HVAC equipment are operating during summer vacation much in the same way that they operate at the beginning and end of the school year. Low usage in April and June reflected in the graph below coincide with excess solar production relative to campus requirements.

Figure 8 -Electric Usage & Demand

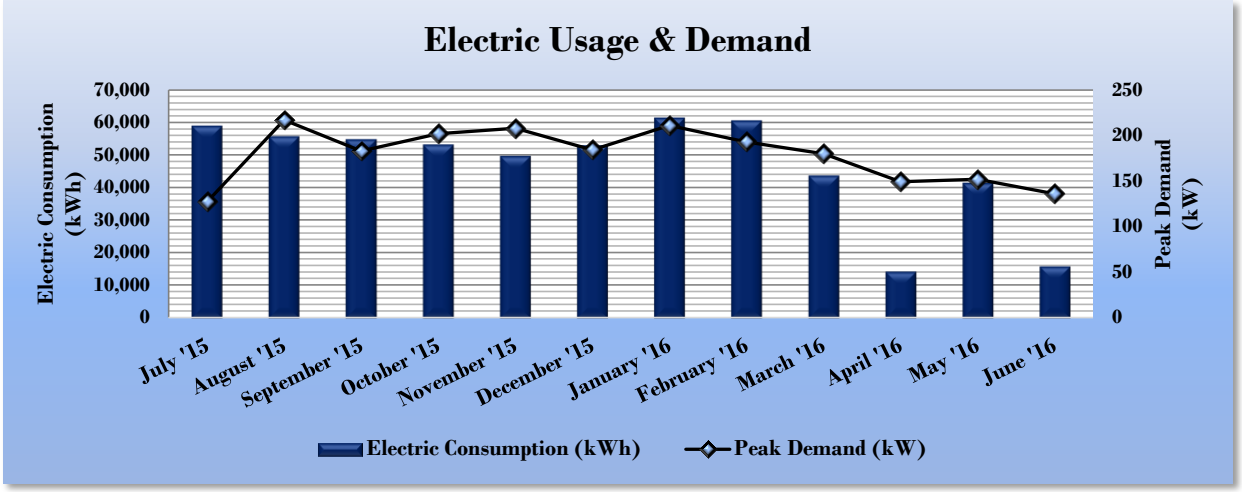


Figure 9 -Electric Usage & Demand

Summary Electric Billing Data for Mill Pond Elementary School					
Period Ending	Days in Period	Electric Usage (kWh)	Demand (kW)	Demand Cost	Total Electric Cost
7/24/15	30	58,702	127	$690	$1,259
8/25/15	32	55,548	217	$593	$723
9/24/15	30	54,565	183	$866	$1,115
10/23/15	29	52,994	202	$1,068	$2,956
11/24/15	32	49,553	208	$1,101	$4,043
12/26/15	32	52,769	184	$866	$4,457
1/26/16	31	61,181	211	$1,119	$5,334
2/23/16	28	60,350	193	$1,017	$3,836
3/24/16	30	43,559	180	$951	$3,188
4/22/16	29	14,262	149	$777	$899
5/20/16	28	41,322	152	$799	$2,195
6/22/16	33	15,844	136	$771	$894
Totals	**364**	**560,649**	**217**	**$10,618**	**$30,899**
Annual	**365**	**562,189**	**217**	**$10,647**	**$30,984**

3.3 Natural Gas Usage

Natural gas is provided by New Jersey Natural Gas. The average gas cost for the past 12 months is $1.016/therm, which is the blended rate used throughout the analyses in this report. The monthly gas consumption is shown in the chart below. The gas use indicates seasonal variation due to winter heating. The low baseline gas use corresponds to domestic hot water heating, a year round activity.

Figure 10 -Natural Gas Usage

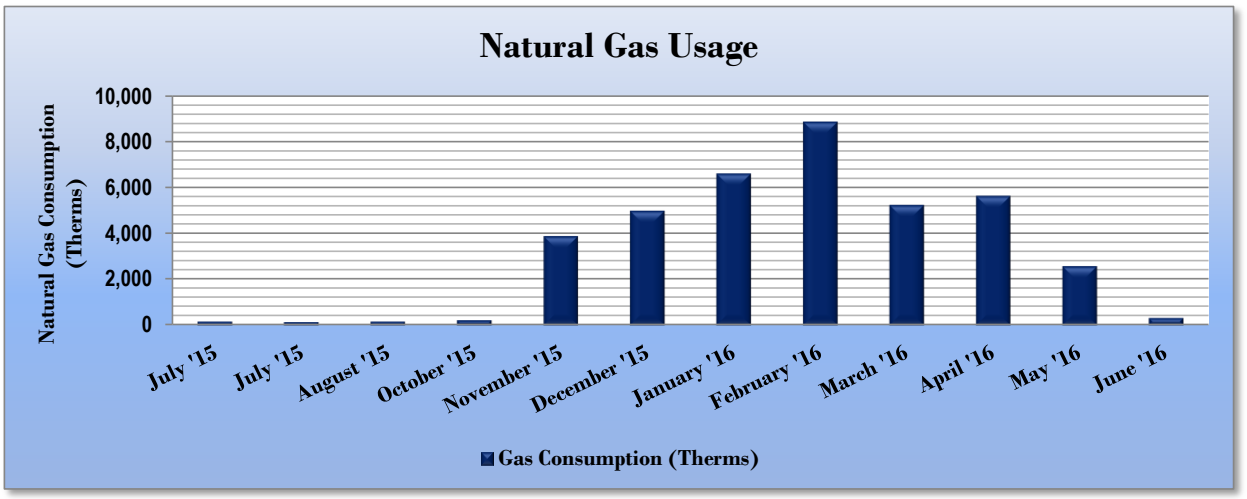


Figure 11 -Natural Gas Usage

Summary Gas Billing Data for Mill Pond Elementary School			
Period Ending	Days in Period	Natural Gas Usage (Therms)	Natural Gas Cost
7/17/15	30	167	$841
8/13/15	27	151	$828
9/15/15	33	175	$847
10/16/15	31	226	$885
11/16/15	31	3,894	$3,782
12/18/15	32	4,988	$4,689
1/18/16	31	6,611	$5,985
2/18/16	31	8,866	$7,786
3/17/16	28	5,238	$4,889
4/19/16	33	5,645	$5,213
5/19/16	30	2,575	$2,763
6/20/16	32	330	$970
Totals	**369**	**38,866**	**$39,478**
Annual	**365**	**38,445**	**$39,050**

3.4 Benchmarking

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

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

Figure 12 - Energy Use Intensity Comparison – Existing Conditions

Energy Use Intensity Comparison - Existing Conditions		
	Mill Pond Elementary School	National Median Building Type: School (K-12)
Source Energy Use Intensity (kBtu/ft^2)	100.3	141.4
Site Energy Use Intensity (kBtu/ft^2)	57.5	58.2

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

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

Energy Use Intensity Comparison - Following Installation of Recommended Measures		
	Mill Pond Elementary School	National Median Building Type: School (K-12)
Source Energy Use Intensity (kBtu/ft^2)	77.0	141.4
Site Energy Use Intensity (kBtu/ft^2)	48.5	58.2

Many types of commercial buildings are also eligible to receive an ENERGY STAR® score. This score is a percentile ranking from 1 to 100. It compares your building's energy performance to similar buildings nationwide. A score of 50 represents median energy performance, while a score of 75 means your building performs better than 75 percent of all similar buildings nationwide and may be eligible for ENERGY STAR® certification. This facility has a current score of 88.

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

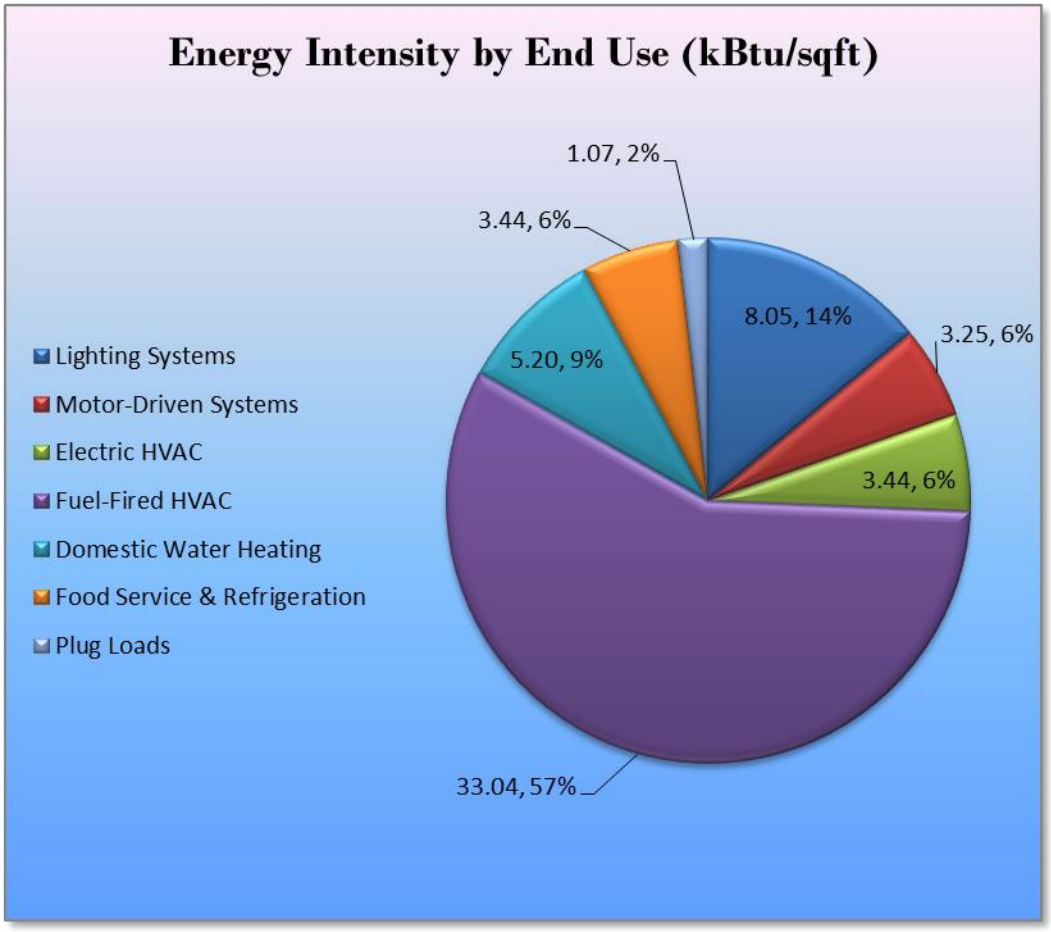
For more information on ENERGY STAR® certification go to: https://www.energystar.gov/buildings/facility-owners-and-managers/existing-buildings/earn-recognition/energy-star-certification/how-app-1.

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

3.5 Energy End-Use Breakdown

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

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

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		**161,489**	**40.3**	**0.0**	**$8,900.08**	**$140,227.41**	**$5,930.00**	**$134,297.41**	**15.1**	**162,618**
ECM 1	Install LED Fixtures	40,921	5.3	0.0	$2,255.24	$68,846.27	$60.00	$68,786.27	30.5	41,207
ECM 2	Retrofit Fixtures with LED Lamps	120,568	34.9	0.0	$6,644.84	$71,381.13	$5,870.00	$65,511.13	9.9	121,411
Lighting Control Measures		**24,611**	**7.3**	**0.0**	**$1,356.40**	**$23,500.00**	**$2,660.00**	**$20,840.00**	**15.4**	**24,784**
ECM 3	Install Occupancy Sensor Lighting Controls	20,981	6.2	0.0	$1,156.31	$20,100.00	$2,660.00	$17,440.00	15.1	21,128
ECM 4	Install High/Low Lighitng Controls	3,631	1.1	0.0	$200.09	$3,400.00	$0.00	$3,400.00	17.0	3,656
HVAC System Improvements		**7,524**	**0.0**	**200.0**	**$2,446.16**	**$21,111.68**	**$0.00**	**$21,111.68**	**8.6**	**30,994**
ECM 5	Install Programmable Thermostats	7,524	0.0	200.0	$2,446.16	$21,111.68	$0.00	$21,111.68	8.6	30,994
Domestic Water Heating Upgrade		**0**	**0.0**	**35.0**	**$356.00**	**$329.82**	**$0.00**	**$329.82**	**0.9**	**4,104**
ECM 6	Install Low-Flow Domestic Hot Water Devices	0	0.0	35.0	$356.00	$329.82	$0.00	$329.82	0.9	4,104
Plug Load Equipment Control - Vending Machine		**1,612**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**$88.83**	**$230.00**	**$0.00**	**$230.00**	**2.6**	**1,623**
ECM 7	Vending Machine Control	1,612	0.0	0.0	$88.83	$230.00	$0.00	$230.00	2.6	1,623
TOTALS		**195,236**	**47.6**	**235.0**	**$13,147.48**	**$185,398.91**	**$8,590.00**	**$176,808.91**	**13.4**	**224,122**

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

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

4.1.1 Lighting Upgrades

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		**161,489**	**40.3**	**0.0**	**$8,900.08**	**$140,227.41**	**$5,930.00**	**$134,297.41**	**15.1**	**162,618**
ECM 1	Install LED Fixtures	40,921	5.3	0.0	$2,255.24	$68,846.27	$60.00	$68,786.27	30.5	41,207
ECM 2	Retrofit Fixtures with LED Lamps	120,568	34.9	0.0	$6,644.84	$71,381.13	$5,870.00	$65,511.13	9.9	121,411

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

ECM 1: Install LED Fixtures

Summary of Measure Economics

Interior/ Exterior	Annual Electric Savings (kWh)	Peak Demand Savings (kW)	Annual Fuel Savings (MMBtu)	Annual Energy Cost Savings ($)	Estimated Install Cost ($)	Estimated Incentive ($)	Estimated Net Cost ($)	Simple Payback Period (yrs)	CO_2e Emissions Reduction (lbs)
Interior	0	0.0	0.0	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	0.0	0
Exterior	40,921	5.3	0.0	$2,255.24	$68,846.27	$60.00	$68,786.27	30.5	41,207

Measure Description

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

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

ECM 2: Retrofit Fixtures with LED Lamps

Summary of Measure Economics

Interior/ Exterior	Annual Electric Savings (kWh)	Peak Demand Savings (kW)	Annual Fuel Savings (MMBtu)	Annual Energy Cost Savings ($)	Estimated Install Cost ($)	Estimated Incentive ($)	Estimated Net Cost ($)	Simple Payback Period (yrs)	CO_2e Emissions Reduction (lbs)
Interior	115,259	34.3	0.0	$6,352.24	$70,467.33	$5,785.00	$64,682.33	10.2	116,065
Exterior	5,309	0.7	0.0	$292.59	$913.80	$85.00	$828.80	2.8	5,346

Measure Description

We recommend retrofitting existing fluorescent fixtures 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 many incandescent lamps. This measure saves energy by installing LEDs which use less power than other lighting technologies yet provide equivalent lighting output for the space.

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

4.1.2 Lighting Control Measures

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		**24,611**	**7.3**	**0.0**	**$1,356.40**	**$23,500.00**	**$2,660.00**	**$20,840.00**	**15.4**	**24,784**
ECM 3	Install Occupancy Sensor Lighting Controls	20,981	6.2	0.0	$1,156.31	$20,100.00	$2,660.00	$17,440.00	15.1	21,128
ECM 4	Install High/Low Lighitng Controls	3,631	1.1	0.0	$200.09	$3,400.00	$0.00	$3,400.00	17.0	3,656

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

ECM 3: Install Occupancy Sensor Lighting Controls

Summary of Measure Economics

Annual Electric Savings (kWh)	Peak Demand Savings (kW)	Annual Fuel Savings (MMBtu)	Annual Energy Cost Savings ($)	Estimated Install Cost ($)	Estimated Incentive ($)	Estimated Net Cost ($)	Simple Payback Period (yrs)	CO_2e Emissions Reduction (lbs)
20,981	6.2	0.0	$1,156.31	$20,100.00	$2,660.00	$17,440.00	15.1	21,128

Measure Description

We recommend installing occupancy sensors to control lighting fixtures that are currently controlled by manual switches in classrooms, offices areas, and similar spaces. 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 4: Install High/Low Lighting Controls

Summary of Measure Economics

Annual Electric Savings (kWh)	Peak Demand Savings (kW)	Annual Fuel Savings (MMBtu)	Annual Energy Cost Savings ($)	Estimated Install Cost ($)	Estimated Incentive ($)	Estimated Net Cost ($)	Simple Payback Period (yrs)	CO_2e Emissions Reduction (lbs)
3,631	1.1	0.0	$200.09	$3,400.00	$0.00	$3,400.00	17.0	3,656

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.

4.1.3 HVAC System Upgrades

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

Figure 18 - Summary of HVAC System Improvement ECMs

Energy Conservation Measure		Annual Electric Savings (kWh)	Peak Demand Savings (kW)	Annual Fuel Savings (MMBtu)	Annual Energy Cost Savings ($)	Estimated Install Cost ($)	Estimated Incentive ($)	Estimated Net Cost ($)	Simple Payback Period (yrs)	CO_2e Emissions Reduction (lbs)
HVAC System Improvements		**7,524**	**0.0**	**200.0**	**$2,446.16**	**$21,111.68**	**$0.00**	**$21,111.68**	**8.6**	**30,994**
ECM 5	Install Programmable Thermostats	7,524	0.0	200.0	$2,446.16	$21,111.68	$0.00	$21,111.68	8.6	30,994

ECM 5: Install Programmable Thermostats or Building Management System

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)
7,524	0.0	200.0	$2,446.16	$21,111.68	$0.00	$21,111.68	8.6	30,994

Measure Description

We recommend replacing manual thermostats with programmable thermostats or a building management system.

Manual thermostats are generally adjusted to a single heating and cooling setpoint and left at that setting regardless of occupancy in the area served by the HVAC equipment. As a result, the same level of heating and cooling is provided regardless of the occupancy in the space. Programmable thermostats can be set to maintain different temperature settings for different times of day and for different days of the week. By reducing heating temperature setpoints and raising cooling temperature setpoints when space are unoccupied, the operation of the HVAC equipment is reduced while still maintaining reasonable space temperatures for building usage at all times. Programmable thermostats provide energy savings by reducing heating and cooling energy usage when a room is unoccupied.

Building management systems afford additional control capabilities, including system optimization and other control algorithms. They also provide monitoring capabilities such as status and temperature), which are available through a standard computer interface. The district has installed such systems at other District school sites.

4.1.4 Domestic Hot Water Heating System Upgrades

Our recommendations for domestic water heating system improvements are summarized in Figure 19 below.

Figure 19 - Summary of Domestic Water Heating ECMs

Energy Conservation Measure		Annual Electric Savings (kWh)	Peak Demand Savings (kW)	Annual Fuel Savings (MMBtu)	Annual Energy Cost Savings ($)	Estimated Install Cost ($)	Estimated Incentive ($)	Estimated Net Cost ($)	Simple Payback Period (yrs)	CO_2e Emissions Reduction (lbs)
Domestic Water Heating Upgrade		**0**	**0.0**	**35.0**	**$356.00**	**$329.82**	**$0.00**	**$329.82**	**0.9**	**4,104**
ECM 7	Install Low-Flow Domestic Hot Water Devices	0	0.0	35.0	$356.00	$329.82	$0.00	$329.82	0.9	4,104

ECM 6: Install Low-Flow DHW Devices

Summary of Measure Economics

Annual Electric Savings (kWh)	Peak Demand Savings (kW)	Annual Fuel Savings (MMBtu)	Annual Energy Cost Savings ($)	Estimated Install Cost ($)	Estimated Incentive ($)	Estimated Net Cost ($)	Simple Payback Period (yrs)	CO_2e Emissions Reduction (lbs)
0	0.0	35.0	$356.00	$329.82	$0.00	$329.82	0.9	4,104

Measure Description

We recommend installing low-flow domestic hot water devices to reduce overall hot water demand. Energy demand from domestic hot water heating systems can be reduced by reducing water usage in general. Faucet aerators can reduce hot water usage, relative to standard aerators, which saves energy. Pre-rinse spray valves (PRSVs)—often used in commercial and institutional kitchens—are designed to remove food waste from dishes prior to dishwashing. Replacing standard pre-rinse spray valves with low flow PRSVs will reduce hot water usage and save energy.

Low-flow devices reduce the overall water flow from the fixture, while still adequate pressure for washing. This reduces the amount of water used per day resulting in energy and water savings.

4.1.5 Plug Load Equipment Control - Vending Machines

ECM 7: Vending Machine Control

Summary of Measure Economics

Annual Electric Savings (kWh)	Peak Demand Savings (kW)	Annual Fuel Savings (MMBtu)	Annual Energy Cost Savings ($)	Estimated Install Cost ($)	Estimated Incentive ($)	Estimated Net Cost ($)	Simple Payback Period (yrs)	CO_2e Emissions Reduction (lbs)
1,612	0.0	0.0	$88.83	$230.00	$0.00	$230.00	2.6	1,623

Measure Description

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

4.2 ECMs Evaluated But Not Recommended

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

Figure 20 – Summary of Measures Evaluated, But Not Recommended

Energy Conservation Measure	Annual Electric Savings (kWh)	Peak Demand Savings (kW)	Annual Fuel Savings (MMBtu)	Annual Energy Cost Savings ($)	Estimated Install Cost ($)	Estimated Incentive ($)*	Estimated Net Cost ($)	Simple Payback Period (yrs)**	CO_2e Emissions Reduction (lbs)
Gas Heating (HVAC/Process) Replacement	**0**	**0.0**	**265.0**	**$2,692.19**	**$178,515.26**	**$15,000.00**	**$163,515.26**	**60.7**	**31,033**
Install High Efficiency Hot Water Boilers	0	0.0	265.0	$2,692.19	$178,515.26	$15,000.00	$163,515.26	60.7	31,033
TOTALS	**0**	**0.0**	**265.0**	**$2,692.19**	**$178,515.26**	**$15,000.00**	**$163,515.26**	**60.7**	**31,033**

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

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

Install High Efficiency Hot Water Boilers

Summary of Measure Economics

Annual Electric Savings (kWh)	Peak Demand Savings (kW)	Annual Fuel Savings (MMBtu)	Annual Energy Cost Savings ($)	Estimated Install Cost ($)	Estimated Incentive ($)	Estimated Net Cost ($)	Simple Payback Period (yrs)	CO_2e Emissions Reduction (lbs)
0	0.0	265.0	$2,692.19	$178,515.26	$15,000.00	$163,515.26	60.7	31,033

Measure Description

We evaluated replacing older inefficient hot water boilers with high efficiency hot water boilers. Significant improvements have been made in combustion technology resulting in increased overall boiler efficiency. Energy savings results from improved combustion efficiency and reduced standby losses at low loads.

A boiler system design study is warranted for this measure. The existing heating distribution consists of several hot water loops and the boilers appear to be greatly oversized. A system of dedicated modular boilers should be investigated.

The most notable efficiency improvement for boiler replacement is to use condensing hydronic boilers, which can achieve over 90% efficiency under the proper conditions. Condensing hydronic boilers typically operate at efficiencies between 85% and 87% (comparable to other high efficiency boilers) when the return water temperature is above 130 °F. The boiler efficiency increases as the return water temperature drops below 130 °F. Therefore, condensing hydronic boilers were only evaluated when the return water temperature is less than 130 °F during most of the operating hours. The hot water system distribution at the school would likely need to be modified in order to achieve return water temperatures below 130 °F.

Reasons for not Recommending

The measure payback is calculated to be in excess of 60 years, which is not justifiable solely on the basis of energy economics. However, the district is encouraged to plan for re-capitalization of the Mill Pond boiler plant as this boiler system (and others in the District) approach the end of their useful lives.

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.

Use Window Treatments/Coverings

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

Perform Proper Lighting Maintenance

In order to sustain optimal lighting levels, lighting fixtures should undergo routine maintenance. Light levels decrease over time due to lamp aging, lamp and ballast failure, and buildup of dirt and dust on lamps, fixtures and reflective surfaces. Together, these factors can reduce total illumination by 20% - 60% or more, while operating fixtures continue drawing full power. To limit this reduction, lamps, reflectors and diffusers should be thoroughly cleaned of dirt, dust, oil, and smoke film buildup approximately every 6 – 12 months.

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.

Practice Proper Use of Thermostat Schedules and Temperature Resets

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

Clean Evaporator/Condenser Coils on AC Systems

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

Clean and/or Replace HVAC Filters

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

Check for and Seal Duct Leakage

Duct leakage in commercial buildings typically accounts for 5 to 25 percent of the supply airflow. In the case of rooftop air handlers, duct leakage can occur to the outside of the building, significantly increasing cooling and heating costs. By sealing sources of leakage, cooling, heating, and ventilation energy use can be reduced significantly, depending on the severity of air leakage.

Perform Proper Boiler Maintenance

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

Perform Proper Water Heater Maintenance

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

components on the tank. For water heaters over three (3) to four (4) years old have a technician inspect the sacrificial anode annually.

Plug Load Controls

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

Replace Computer Monitors

Replacing old computer monitors or displays with efficient monitors will reduce energy use. ENERGY STAR® rated monitors have specific requirements for on mode power consumption as well as idle and sleep mode power. According to the ENERGY STAR® website monitors that have earned the ENERGY STAR® label are 25% more efficient than standard monitors.

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).

Refer to Section 4.1.4 for any low-flow ECM recommendations.

6 On-Site Generation Measures

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

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

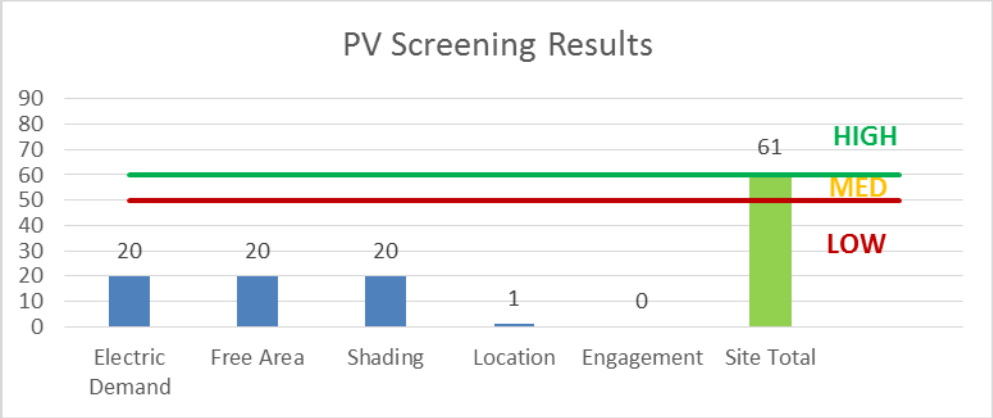
Preliminary screenings were performed to determine the potential that a generation project could provide a cost-effective solution for your facility. Before making a decision to implement, a feasibility study should be conducted that would take a detailed look at existing energy profiles, siting, interconnection,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

6.1 Photovoltaic

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

The District installed a PV array at this site in 2009, using much of the available roof area for this self-generation measure. The existing PV array currently produces over 60% of the total electricity used at the site and the school is often exporting electricity to the grid. Based on the remaining available roof space, we do not believe that this building meets the criteria for **additional, cost-effective** PV installation.

Figure 21 - PV Screening Results



6.2 Combined Heat and Power

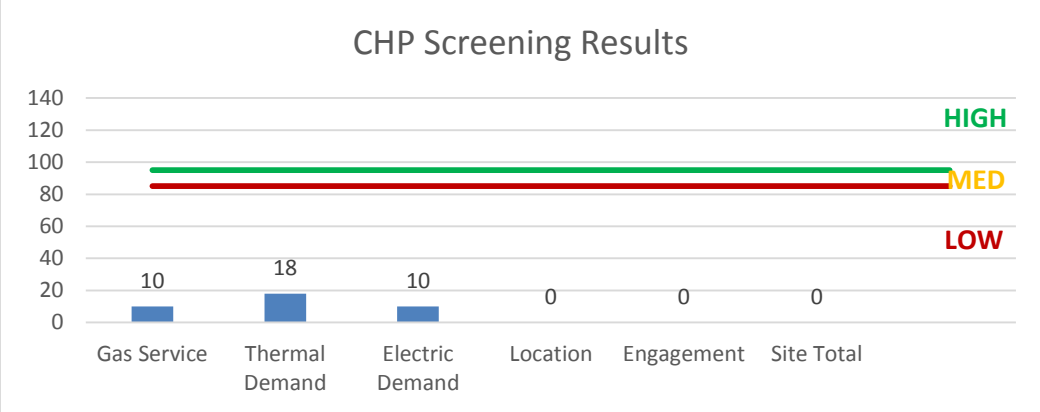
Combined heat and power (CHP) is the on-site generation of electricity along with the recovery of heat energy, which is put to beneficial use. Common technologies for CHP include reciprocating engines, microturbines, fuel cells, backpressure steam turbines, and (at large facilities) gas turbines. Electric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

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

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

Low, infrequent thermal load, and lack of space near the existing boilers are the most significant factors contributing to the potential for CHP at the site. In our opinion, the facility does not appear to meet the minimum requirements for a cost-effective CHP installation.

Figure 22 - Combined Heat and Power Screening



7 DEMAND RESPONSE

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Mill Pond Elementary School has a low electrical load. In our opinion, the facility does not appear to meet the minimum requirements for participation in a DR program.

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.

Figure 23 - ECM Incentive Program Eligibility

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

SmartStart is generally well-suited for implementation of individual measures or small group of measures. It provides flexibility to install measures at your own pace using in-house staff or a preferred contractor. Direct Install (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 SmartStart program is utilized because it provides a consistent basis for comparison of available incentives for various measures, though in many cases incentive amounts may be higher through participation in other programs.

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

8.1 SmartStart

Overview

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

Equipment with Prescriptive Incentives Currently Available:

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

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

Incentives

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

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

How to Participate

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

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

8.2 Pay for Performance - Existing Buildings

Overview

The Pay for Performance – Existing Buildings (P4P EB) program is designed for larger customers with a peak demand over 200 kW in any of the preceding 12 months. Under this program 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. P4P is a generally a good option for medium to large sized facilities looking to implement as many measures as possible under a single project in order to achieve deep energy savings. This program has an added benefit of evaluating a broad spectrum of measures that may not otherwise qualify under other programs. Many facilities pursuing an Energy Savings Improvement Program (ESIP) loan also utilize the P4P program.

Incentives

Incentives are calculated based on estimated and achieved energy savings ranging from $0.18-$0.22/kWh and $1.80-$2.50/therm, capped at the lesser of 50% total project cost, or $1 million per electric account and $1 million per natural gas account, per fiscal year, not to exceed $2 million per project. An incentive of $0.15/square foot is also available to offset the cost of developing the Energy Reduction Plan (see below) contingent on the project moving forward with measure installation.

How to Participate

To participate in the P4B EB program you will need to contact one of the pre-approved consultants and contractors ("Partners"). Under direct contract to you, the Partner will help further evaluate the measures identified in this report through development of the Energy Reduction Plan (ERP), assist you in implementing selected measures, and verify actual savings one year after the installation. At each of these three milestones your Partner will also facilitate securing program incentives.

Approval of the final scope of work is required by the program prior to installation completion. Although installation can be accomplished by a contractor of your choice (some P4P Partners are also contractors) or by internal personnel, the Partner must remain involved to ensure compliance with the program guidelines and requirements.

Detailed program descriptions, instructions for applying, applications and list of Partners can be found at: www.njcleanenergy.com/P4P.

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
Receiving	12	Linear Fluorescent - T12: 4' T12 (40W) - 1L	Wall Switch	46	1,920	Relamp	Yes	12	LED - Linear Tubes: (1) 4' Lamp	Occupancy Sensor	15	1,344	0.28	950	0.0	$52.35	$700.80	$35.00	12.72
Receiving	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
Boiler	12	Linear Fluorescent - T12: 4' T12 (40W) - 1L	Wall Switch	46	1,920	Relamp	No	12	LED - Linear Tubes: (1) 4' Lamp	Wall Switch	15	1,920	0.25	835	0.0	$46.00	$430.80	$0.00	9.37
Boiler	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
CR29A	12	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	62	1,920	Relamp	Yes	12	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	29	1,344	0.33	1,105	0.0	$60.89	$972.00	$155.00	13.42
Hallway	5	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 4L	Wall Switch	114	1,920	Relamp	Yes	5	LED - Linear Tubes: (4) 4' Lamps	High/Low Control	58	1,344	0.24	810	0.0	$44.66	$675.67	$100.00	12.89
Hallway	1	Exit Signs: LED - 2 W Lamp	None	6	8,760	None	No	1	Exit Signs: LED - 2 W Lamp	None	6	8,760	0.00	0	0.0	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	0.00
Café	28	U-Bend Fluorescent - T8: U T8 (32W) - 3L	Wall Switch	92	1,920	Relamp	Yes	28	LED - Linear Tubes: (3) U-Lamp	Occupancy Sensor	50	1,344	1.05	3,546	0.0	$195.41	$2,777.20	$70.00	13.85
Café	8	Compact Fluorescent: Lamps	Wall Switch	18	1,920	None	No	8	Compact Fluorescent: Lamps	Wall Switch	18	1,920	0.00	0	0.0	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	0.00
Café	4	Exit Signs: LED - 2 W Lamp	None	6	8,760	None	No	4	Exit Signs: LED - 2 W Lamp	None	6	8,760	0.00	0	0.0	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	0.00
Kitchen	18	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 4L	Wall Switch	114	1,920	Relamp	Yes	18	LED - Linear Tubes: (4) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	58	1,344	0.87	2,917	0.0	$160.78	$2,252.40	$430.00	11.34
Kitchen	1	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 2' T8 (17W) - 2L	Wall Switch	33	1,920	Relamp	Yes	1	LED - Linear Tubes: (4) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	58	1,344	0.00	-17	0.0	-$0.92	$95.13	$20.00	-81.24
Kitchen	3	Linear Fluorescent - T12: 4' T12 (40W) - 1L	Wall Switch	46	1,920	Relamp	Yes	3	LED - Linear Tubes: (4) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	58	1,344	0.01	36	0.0	$1.97	$285.40	$0.00	144.77
Kitchen	1	Exit Signs: LED - 2 W Lamp	None	6	8,760	None	No	1	Exit Signs: LED - 2 W Lamp	None	6	8,760	0.00	0	0.0	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	0.00
Lav	6	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	62	1,920	Relamp	No	6	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Wall Switch	29	1,920	0.13	437	0.0	$24.09	$351.00	$60.00	12.08
Lav	1	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 2' T8 (17W) - 1L	Wall Switch	22	1,920	Relamp	No	1	LED - Linear Tubes: (1) 2' Lamp	Wall Switch	9	1,920	0.01	30	0.0	$1.64	$31.90	$5.00	16.37
Stage	18	Linear Fluorescent - T12: 4' T12 (40W) - 1L	Wall Switch	46	1,920	Relamp	Yes	18	LED - Linear Tubes: (1) 4' Lamp	Occupancy Sensor	15	1,344	0.42	1,425	0.0	$78.53	$1,186.20	$70.00	14.21
Backstage	6	Linear Fluorescent - T12: 4' T12 (40W) - 1L	Wall Switch	46	1,920	Relamp	Yes	6	LED - Linear Tubes: (1) 4' Lamp	Occupancy Sensor	15	1,344	0.14	475	0.0	$26.18	$485.40	$35.00	17.21
Gym	24	Linear Fluorescent - T5HO: 4' T5HO (54W) - 4L	Wall Switch	234	1,920	None	Yes	24	Linear Fluorescent - T5HO: 4' T5HO (54W) - 4L	Occupancy Sensor	234	1,344	1.10	3,720	0.0	$205.02	$540.00	$70.00	2.29
Gym	4	Exit Signs: LED - 2 W Lamp	None	6	8,760	None	No	4	Exit Signs: LED - 2 W Lamp	None	6	8,760	0.00	0	0.0	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	0.00
Ofc Gym Lav (2)	4	Linear Fluorescent - T12: 4' T12 (40W) - 2L	Wall Switch	88	1,920	Relamp	No	4	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Wall Switch	29	1,920	0.15	521	0.0	$28.72	$234.00	$0.00	8.15
Ofc Gym Lav (2)	2	Linear Fluorescent - T12: 4' T12 (40W) - 1L	Wall Switch	46	1,920	Relamp	No	2	LED - Linear Tubes: (1) 4' Lamp	Wall Switch	15	1,920	0.04	139	0.0	$7.67	$71.80	$0.00	9.37
Locker (2)	19	Linear Fluorescent - T12: 4' T12 (40W) - 2L	Wall Switch	88	1,920	Relamp	Yes	19	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	29	1,344	0.84	2,840	0.0	$156.53	$1,651.50	$70.00	10.10
Locker (2)	4	Linear Fluorescent - T12: 4' T12 (40W) - 1L	Wall Switch	46	1,920	Relamp	Yes	4	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	29	1,344	0.07	227	0.0	$12.51	$234.00	$0.00	18.71
Locker (2)	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

	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
Hallway Courage	19	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 4L	Wall Switch	114	1,920	Relamp	Yes	19	LED - Linear Tubes: (4) 4' Lamps	High/Low Control	58	1,344	0.91	3,079	0.0	$169.71	$2,407.53	$380.00	11.95
Hallway Courage	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
G RR	2	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 4L	Wall Switch	114	1,920	Relamp	No	2	LED - Linear Tubes: (4) 4' Lamps	Wall Switch	58	1,920	0.07	247	0.0	$13.63	$190.27	$40.00	11.03
G RR	1	Linear Fluorescent - T12: 4' T12 (40W) - 1L	Wall Switch	46	1,920	Relamp	No	1	LED - Linear Tubes: (1) 4' Lamp	Wall Switch	15	1,920	0.02	70	0.0	$3.83	$35.90	$0.00	9.37
Cust Closet	2	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	62	1,920	Relamp	No	2	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Wall Switch	29	1,920	0.04	146	0.0	$8.03	$117.00	$20.00	12.08
Cust Closet	1	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 2' T8 (17W) - 2L	Wall Switch	33	1,920	Relamp	No	1	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 2' Lamps	Wall Switch	17	1,920	0.01	35	0.0	$1.95	$48.20	$10.00	19.62
B RR	4	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 1L	Wall Switch	32	1,920	Relamp	No	4	LED - Linear Tubes: (1) 4' Lamp	Wall Switch	15	1,920	0.05	155	0.0	$8.52	$143.60	$20.00	14.51
B RR	2	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	62	1,920	Relamp	No	2	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Wall Switch	29	1,920	0.04	146	0.0	$8.03	$117.00	$20.00	12.08
CR 28	12	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 3L	Wall Switch	93	1,920	Relamp	Yes	12	LED - Linear Tubes: (3) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	44	1,344	0.49	1,657	0.0	$91.34	$1,172.40	$215.00	10.48
CR 26, 27	32	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 3L	Wall Switch	93	1,920	Relamp	Yes	32	LED - Linear Tubes: (3) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	44	1,344	1.31	4,420	0.0	$243.57	$2,946.40	$550.00	9.84
CR 25	18	Linear Fluorescent - T12: 4' T12 (40W) - 1L	Wall Switch	46	1,920	Relamp	Yes	18	LED - Linear Tubes: (1) 4' Lamp	Occupancy Sensor	15	1,344	0.42	1,425	0.0	$78.53	$916.20	$35.00	11.22
Office	4	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	62	1,920	Relamp	Yes	4	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	29	1,344	0.11	368	0.0	$20.30	$350.00	$60.00	14.29
Storage	2	Linear Fluorescent - T12: 4' T12 (40W) - 1L	Wall Switch	46	1,920	Relamp	No	2	LED - Linear Tubes: (1) 4' Lamp	Wall Switch	15	1,920	0.04	139	0.0	$7.67	$71.80	$0.00	9.37
Hall	5	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 4L	Wall Switch	114	1,920	Relamp	Yes	5	LED - Linear Tubes: (4) 4' Lamps	High/Low Control	58	1,344	0.24	810	0.0	$44.66	$675.67	$100.00	12.89
Fac RR (2)	4	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 2' T8 (17W) - 2L	Wall Switch	33	1,920	Relamp	No	4	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 2' Lamps	Wall Switch	17	1,920	0.04	141	0.0	$7.79	$192.80	$40.00	19.62
Hallway Responsible	21	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 4L	Wall Switch	114	1,920	Relamp	Yes	21	LED - Linear Tubes: (4) 4' Lamps	High/Low Control	58	1,344	1.01	3,403	0.0	$187.57	$2,597.80	$420.00	11.61
Hallway Responsible	3	Exit Signs: LED - 2 W Lamp	None	6	8,760	None	No	3	Exit Signs: LED - 2 W Lamp	None	6	8,760	0.00	0	0.0	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	0.00
CR (20,21,22,24)	72	Linear Fluorescent - T12: 4' T12 (40W) - 1L	Wall Switch	46	1,920	Relamp	Yes	72	LED - Linear Tubes: (1) 4' Lamp	Occupancy Sensor	15	1,344	1.69	5,699	0.0	$314.10	$3,664.80	$140.00	11.22
CR 23	12	Linear Fluorescent - T12: 4' T12 (40W) - 1L	Wall Switch	46	1,920	Relamp	Yes	12	LED - Linear Tubes: (1) 4' Lamp	Occupancy Sensor	15	1,344	0.28	950	0.0	$52.35	$700.80	$35.00	12.72
CR 17, 19	36	Linear Fluorescent - T12: 4' T12 (40W) - 1L	Wall Switch	46	1,920	Relamp	Yes	36	LED - Linear Tubes: (1) 4' Lamp	Occupancy Sensor	15	1,344	0.85	2,850	0.0	$157.05	$1,832.40	$70.00	11.22
CR 18	20	Linear Fluorescent - T12: 4' T12 (40W) - 1L	Wall Switch	46	1,920	Relamp	Yes	20	LED - Linear Tubes: (1) 4' Lamp	Occupancy Sensor	15	1,344	0.47	1,583	0.0	$87.25	$988.00	$35.00	10.92
CR 16	9	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	62	1,920	Relamp	Yes	9	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	29	1,344	0.25	829	0.0	$45.67	$796.50	$125.00	14.70
CR (11,12,14,15)	72	Linear Fluorescent - T12: 4' T12 (40W) - 1L	Wall Switch	46	1,920	Relamp	Yes	72	LED - Linear Tubes: (1) 4' Lamp	Occupancy Sensor	15	1,344	1.69	5,699	0.0	$314.10	$3,664.80	$140.00	11.22
CR 13	12	Linear Fluorescent - T12: 4' T12 (40W) - 1L	Wall Switch	46	1,920	Relamp	Yes	12	LED - Linear Tubes: (1) 4' Lamp	Occupancy Sensor	15	1,344	0.28	950	0.0	$52.35	$700.80	$35.00	12.72
CR 7, 9, 10	54	Linear Fluorescent - T12: 4' T12 (40W) - 1L	Wall Switch	46	1,920	Relamp	Yes	54	LED - Linear Tubes: (1) 4' Lamp	Occupancy Sensor	15	1,344	1.27	4,274	0.0	$235.58	$2,748.60	$105.00	11.22

	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
BRR	4	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 1L	Wall Switch	32	1,920	Relamp	No	4	LED - Linear Tubes: (1) 4' Lamp	Wall Switch	15	1,920	0.05	155	0.0	$8.52	$143.60	$20.00	14.51
BRR	4	Linear Fluorescent - T12: 4' T12 (40W) - 1L	Wall Switch	46	1,920	Relamp	No	4	LED - Linear Tubes: (1) 4' Lamp	Wall Switch	15	1,920	0.08	278	0.0	$15.33	$143.60	$0.00	9.37
GRR	4	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 1L	Occupancy Sensor	32	1,344	Relamp	No	4	LED - Linear Tubes: (1) 4' Lamp	Occupancy Sensor	15	1,344	0.05	108	0.0	$5.96	$143.60	$20.00	20.73
GRR	4	Linear Fluorescent - T12: 4' T12 (40W) - 1L	Occupancy Sensor	46	1,344	Relamp	No	4	LED - Linear Tubes: (1) 4' Lamp	Occupancy Sensor	15	1,344	0.08	195	0.0	$10.73	$143.60	$0.00	13.38
Closet	1	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 2' T8 (17W) - 2L	Wall Switch	33	1,920	Relamp	No	1	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 2' Lamps	Wall Switch	17	1,920	0.01	35	0.0	$1.95	$48.20	$10.00	19.62
CR7A	16	Linear Fluorescent - T12: 4' T12 (40W) - 1L	Wall Switch	46	1,920	Relamp	Yes	16	LED - Linear Tubes: (1) 4' Lamp	Occupancy Sensor	15	1,344	0.38	1,267	0.0	$69.80	$844.40	$35.00	11.60
Office 7B	10	Linear Fluorescent - T12: 4' T12 (40W) - 1L	Wall Switch	46	1,920	Relamp	Yes	10	LED - Linear Tubes: (1) 4' Lamp	Occupancy Sensor	15	1,344	0.23	792	0.0	$43.63	$629.00	$35.00	13.62
Exit	2	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 2' T8 (17W) - 3L	Wall Switch	53	1,920	Relamp	No	2	LED - Linear Tubes: (3) 2' Lamps	Wall Switch	26	1,920	0.04	121	0.0	$6.69	$123.40	$30.00	13.96
Fac Lounge	6	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	62	1,920	Relamp	Yes	6	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	29	1,344	0.16	552	0.0	$30.45	$467.00	$80.00	12.71
CR 6	18	Linear Fluorescent - T12: 4' T12 (40W) - 1L	Wall Switch	46	1,920	Relamp	Yes	18	LED - Linear Tubes: (1) 4' Lamp	Occupancy Sensor	15	1,344	0.42	1,425	0.0	$78.53	$916.20	$35.00	11.22
Fac RR (2)	3	U-Bend Fluorescent - T8: U T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	62	1,920	Relamp	No	3	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) U-Lamp	Wall Switch	33	1,920	0.06	192	0.0	$10.59	$189.60	$0.00	17.91
CR 5	4	Linear Fluorescent - T12: 4' T12 (40W) - 1L	Wall Switch	46	1,920	Relamp	Yes	4	LED - Linear Tubes: (1) 4' Lamp	Occupancy Sensor	15	1,344	0.09	317	0.0	$17.45	$259.60	$20.00	13.73
CR 4, 5	36	Linear Fluorescent - T12: 4' T12 (40W) - 1L	Wall Switch	46	1,920	Relamp	Yes	36	LED - Linear Tubes: (1) 4' Lamp	Occupancy Sensor	15	1,344	0.85	2,850	0.0	$157.05	$1,832.40	$70.00	11.22
Nurse off	10	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	62	1,920	Relamp	Yes	10	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	29	1,344	0.27	921	0.0	$50.74	$817.00	$140.00	13.34
Nurse off	2	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 2' T8 (17W) - 4L	Wall Switch	63	1,920	Relamp	Yes	2	LED - Linear Tubes: (4) 2' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	34	1,344	0.05	173	0.0	$9.54	$153.07	$40.00	11.85
Nurse off	2	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 2' T8 (17W) - 2L	Wall Switch	33	1,920	Relamp	Yes	2	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 2' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	17	1,344	0.03	93	0.0	$5.14	$96.40	$20.00	14.88
CR 3	18	Linear Fluorescent - T12: 4' T12 (40W) - 1L	Wall Switch	46	1,920	Relamp	Yes	18	LED - Linear Tubes: (1) 4' Lamp	Occupancy Sensor	15	1,344	0.42	1,425	0.0	$78.53	$916.20	$35.00	11.22
CR 1, 2	36	Linear Fluorescent - T12: 4' T12 (40W) - 1L	Wall Switch	46	1,920	Relamp	Yes	36	LED - Linear Tubes: (1) 4' Lamp	Occupancy Sensor	15	1,344	0.85	2,850	0.0	$157.05	$1,832.40	$70.00	11.22
Caring Hall	18	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 4L	Wall Switch	114	1,920	Relamp	Yes	18	LED - Linear Tubes: (4) 4' Lamps	High/Low Control	58	1,344	0.87	2,917	0.0	$160.78	$2,312.40	$360.00	12.14
Caring Hall	3	Exit Signs: LED - 2 W Lamp	None	6	8,760	None	No	3	Exit Signs: LED - 2 W Lamp	None	6	8,760	0.00	0	0.0	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	0.00
Ofc 1	11	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	62	1,920	Relamp	Yes	11	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	29	1,344	0.30	1,013	0.0	$55.82	$759.50	$130.00	11.28
Ofc 2	2	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 1L	Wall Switch	32	1,920	Relamp	Yes	2	LED - Linear Tubes: (1) 4' Lamp	Occupancy Sensor	15	1,344	0.03	96	0.0	$5.32	$187.80	$30.00	29.67
Ofc 2	1	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 2' T8 (17W) - 1L	Wall Switch	22	1,920	Relamp	Yes	1	LED - Linear Tubes: (1) 2' Lamp	Occupancy Sensor	9	1,344	0.01	35	0.0	$1.95	$31.90	$5.00	13.77
Ofc 2	6	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	62	1,920	Relamp	Yes	6	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	29	1,344	0.16	552	0.0	$30.45	$351.00	$60.00	9.56
Ofc 3	6	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	62	1,920	Relamp	Yes	6	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	29	1,344	0.16	552	0.0	$30.45	$467.00	$80.00	12.71

	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
Ofc 4	1	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 1L	Wall Switch	32	1,920	Relamp	Yes	1	LED - Linear Tubes: (1) 4' Lamp	Occupancy Sensor	15	1,344	0.01	48	0.0	$2.66	$151.90	$25.00	47.73
Child Study 1	9	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	62	1,920	Relamp	Yes	9	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	29	1,344	0.25	829	0.0	$45.67	$642.50	$110.00	11.66
Child Study 1	2	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 4L	Wall Switch	114	1,920	Relamp	Yes	2	LED - Linear Tubes: (4) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	58	1,344	0.10	324	0.0	$17.86	$190.27	$40.00	8.41
Child Study 2	4	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	62	1,920	Relamp	Yes	4	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	29	1,344	0.11	368	0.0	$20.30	$350.00	$60.00	14.29
Child Study 3	4	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	62	1,920	Relamp	Yes	4	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	29	1,344	0.11	368	0.0	$20.30	$350.00	$60.00	14.29
Main Ent	2	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	62	1,920	Relamp	No	2	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Wall Switch	29	1,920	0.04	146	0.0	$8.03	$117.00	$20.00	12.08
Main Ent	4	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 4L	Wall Switch	114	1,920	Relamp	No	4	LED - Linear Tubes: (4) 4' Lamps	Wall Switch	58	1,920	0.15	495	0.0	$27.26	$380.53	$80.00	11.03
Respect Hallway	11	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	62	1,920	Relamp	Yes	11	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	High/Low Control	29	1,344	0.30	1,013	0.0	$55.82	$1,043.50	$110.00	16.72
Media Center	2	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 2' T8 (17W) - 2L	Wall Switch	33	1,920	Relamp	Yes	2	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 2' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	17	1,344	0.03	93	0.0	$5.14	$96.40	$20.00	14.88
Media Center	73	Linear Fluorescent - T12: 4' T12 (40W) - 2L	Wall Switch	88	1,920	Relamp	Yes	73	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	29	1,344	3.24	10,912	0.0	$601.40	$5,350.50	$140.00	8.66
Media Center	5	Exit Signs: LED - 2 W Lamp	None	6	8,760	None	No	5	Exit Signs: LED - 2 W Lamp	None	6	8,760	0.00	0	0.0	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	0.00
Respect Hallway	8	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 4L	Wall Switch	114	1,920	Relamp	Yes	8	LED - Linear Tubes: (4) 4' Lamps	High/Low Control	58	1,344	0.38	1,297	0.0	$71.46	$961.07	$160.00	11.21
Music Rm	32	Linear Fluorescent - T12: 4' T12 (40W) - 1L	Wall Switch	46	1,920	Relamp	No	32	LED - Linear Tubes: (1) 4' Lamp	Wall Switch	15	1,920	0.66	2,226	0.0	$122.66	$1,148.80	$0.00	9.37
B RR	4	Linear Fluorescent - T12: 4' T12 (40W) - 1L	Wall Switch	46	1,920	Relamp	No	4	LED - Linear Tubes: (1) 4' Lamp	Wall Switch	15	1,920	0.08	278	0.0	$15.33	$143.60	$0.00	9.37
G RR	1	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 4L	Wall Switch	114	1,920	Relamp	No	1	LED - Linear Tubes: (4) 4' Lamps	Wall Switch	58	1,920	0.04	124	0.0	$6.81	$95.13	$20.00	11.03
G RR	2	Linear Fluorescent - T12: 4' T12 (40W) - 1L	Wall Switch	46	1,920	Relamp	No	2	LED - Linear Tubes: (1) 4' Lamp	Wall Switch	15	1,920	0.04	139	0.0	$7.67	$71.80	$0.00	9.37
Cust Closet	1	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 2' T8 (17W) - 2L	Wall Switch	33	1,920	Relamp	No	1	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 2' Lamps	Wall Switch	17	1,920	0.01	35	0.0	$1.95	$48.20	$10.00	19.62
32 Art	68	Linear Fluorescent - T12: 4' T12 (40W) - 1L	Wall Switch	46	1,920	Relamp	Yes	68	LED - Linear Tubes: (1) 4' Lamp	Occupancy Sensor	15	1,344	1.60	5,383	0.0	$296.65	$2,711.20	$35.00	9.02
30 A	12	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	62	1,920	Relamp	Yes	12	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	29	1,344	0.33	1,105	0.0	$60.89	$972.00	$155.00	13.42
Band	32	Linear Fluorescent - T12: 4' T12 (40W) - 1L	Wall Switch	46	1,920	Relamp	Yes	32	LED - Linear Tubes: (1) 4' Lamp	Occupancy Sensor	15	1,344	0.75	2,533	0.0	$139.60	$1,418.80	$35.00	9.91
S7	2	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	62	1,920	Relamp	Yes	2	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	29	1,344	0.05	184	0.0	$10.15	$233.00	$20.00	20.99
CR 30	15	Linear Fluorescent - T12: 4' T12 (40W) - 2L	Wall Switch	88	1,920	Relamp	Yes	15	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	29	1,344	0.67	2,242	0.0	$123.58	$1,147.50	$35.00	9.00
CR 29	15	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 4L	Wall Switch	114	1,920	Relamp	Yes	15	LED - Linear Tubes: (4) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	58	1,344	0.72	2,431	0.0	$133.98	$1,697.00	$335.00	10.17
Citizen Hallway	4	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 4L	Wall Switch	114	1,920	Relamp	Yes	4	LED - Linear Tubes: (4) 4' Lamps	High/Low Control	58	1,344	0.19	648	0.0	$35.73	$580.53	$80.00	14.01
Citizen Hallway	1	Exit Signs: LED - 2 W Lamp	None	6	8,760	None	No	1	Exit Signs: LED - 2 W Lamp	None	6	8,760	0.00	0	0.0	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	0.00

	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
CR 34, 36, 37	54	Linear Fluorescent - T12: 4' T12 (40W) - 1L	Wall Switch	46	1,920	Relamp	Yes	54	LED - Linear Tubes: (1) 4' Lamp	Occupancy Sensor	15	1,344	1.27	4,274	0.0	$235.58	$2,748.60	$105.00	11.22
CR 38	36	Linear Fluorescent - T12: 4' T12 (40W) - 1L	Wall Switch	46	1,920	Relamp	Yes	36	LED - Linear Tubes: (1) 4' Lamp	Occupancy Sensor	15	1,344	0.85	2,850	0.0	$157.05	$1,562.40	$35.00	9.73
CR 37A	6	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 4L	Wall Switch	114	1,920	Relamp	Yes	6	LED - Linear Tubes: (4) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	58	1,344	0.29	972	0.0	$53.59	$840.80	$155.00	12.80
CR 39	18	Linear Fluorescent - T12: 4' T12 (40W) - 1L	Wall Switch	46	1,920	Relamp	Yes	18	LED - Linear Tubes: (1) 4' Lamp	Occupancy Sensor	15	1,344	0.42	1,425	0.0	$78.53	$916.20	$35.00	11.22
CR 40	36	Linear Fluorescent - T12: 4' T12 (40W) - 1L	Wall Switch	46	1,920	Relamp	Yes	36	LED - Linear Tubes: (1) 4' Lamp	Occupancy Sensor	15	1,344	0.85	2,850	0.0	$157.05	$1,562.40	$35.00	9.73
CR 41/42	36	Linear Fluorescent - T12: 4' T12 (40W) - 1L	Wall Switch	46	1,920	Relamp	Yes	36	LED - Linear Tubes: (1) 4' Lamp	Occupancy Sensor	15	1,344	0.85	2,850	0.0	$157.05	$1,562.40	$35.00	9.73
Storage	1	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 2' T8 (17W) - 2L	Wall Switch	33	1,920	Relamp	No	1	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 2' Lamps	Wall Switch	17	1,920	0.01	35	0.0	$1.95	$48.20	$10.00	19.62
G RR	2	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 1L	Wall Switch	32	1,920	Relamp	No	2	LED - Linear Tubes: (1) 4' Lamp	Wall Switch	15	1,920	0.02	77	0.0	$4.26	$71.80	$10.00	14.51
G RR	3	Linear Fluorescent - T12: 4' T12 (40W) - 1L	Wall Switch	46	1,920	Relamp	No	3	LED - Linear Tubes: (1) 4' Lamp	Wall Switch	15	1,920	0.06	209	0.0	$11.50	$107.70	$0.00	9.37
B RR	2	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 1L	Wall Switch	32	1,920	Relamp	No	2	LED - Linear Tubes: (1) 4' Lamp	Wall Switch	15	1,920	0.02	77	0.0	$4.26	$71.80	$10.00	14.51
B RR	2	Linear Fluorescent - T12: 4' T12 (40W) - 1L	Wall Switch	46	1,920	Relamp	No	2	LED - Linear Tubes: (1) 4' Lamp	Wall Switch	15	1,920	0.04	139	0.0	$7.67	$71.80	$0.00	9.37
Office	2	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	62	1,920	Relamp	Yes	2	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	29	1,344	0.05	184	0.0	$10.15	$233.00	$40.00	19.02
Supervisor	6	Linear Fluorescent - T12: 4' T12 (40W) - 2L	Wall Switch	88	1,920	Relamp	Yes	6	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	29	1,344	0.27	897	0.0	$49.43	$467.00	$20.00	9.04
Hallway	9	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 4L	Wall Switch	114	1,920	Relamp	Yes	9	LED - Linear Tubes: (4) 4' Lamps	High/Low Control	58	1,344	0.43	1,459	0.0	$80.39	$1,256.20	$180.00	13.39
Hallway	3	Exit Signs: LED - 2 W Lamp	None	6	8,760	None	No	3	Exit Signs: LED - 2 W Lamp	None	6	8,760	0.00	0	0.0	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	0.00
CR 43 A/B	12	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	62	1,920	Relamp	Yes	12	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	29	1,344	0.33	1,105	0.0	$60.89	$1,242.00	$190.00	17.28
CR 43 A/B	2	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 2' T8 (17W) - 4L	Wall Switch	63	1,920	Relamp	Yes	2	LED - Linear Tubes: (4) 2' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	34	1,344	0.05	173	0.0	$9.54	$153.07	$40.00	11.85
CR 45A	6	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	62	1,920	Relamp	Yes	6	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	29	1,344	0.16	552	0.0	$30.45	$621.00	$95.00	17.28
CR 45A	1	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 2' T8 (17W) - 2L	Wall Switch	33	1,920	Relamp	Yes	1	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 2' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	17	1,344	0.01	47	0.0	$2.57	$48.20	$10.00	14.88
CR 44	20	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	62	1,920	Relamp	Yes	20	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	29	1,344	0.55	1,841	0.0	$101.49	$1,440.00	$235.00	11.87
CR 46	20	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	62	1,920	Relamp	Yes	20	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	29	1,344	0.55	1,841	0.0	$101.49	$1,440.00	$235.00	11.87
CR 45B	6	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	62	1,920	Relamp	Yes	6	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	29	1,344	0.16	552	0.0	$30.45	$621.00	$95.00	17.28
CR 45B	1	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 2' T8 (17W) - 2L	Wall Switch	33	1,920	Relamp	Yes	1	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 2' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	17	1,344	0.01	47	0.0	$2.57	$48.20	$10.00	14.88
CR 47	12	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	62	1,920	Relamp	Yes	12	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	29	1,344	0.33	1,105	0.0	$60.89	$972.00	$155.00	13.42
CR 47	3	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 2' T8 (17W) - 2L	Wall Switch	33	1,920	Relamp	Yes	3	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 2' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	17	1,344	0.04	140	0.0	$7.70	$144.60	$30.00	14.88

	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
Portable Rm 1	18	Linear Fluorescent - T12: 4' T12 (40W) - 1L	Wall Switch	46	1,920	Relamp	Yes	18	LED - Linear Tubes: (1) 4' Lamp	Occupancy Sensor	15	1,344	0.42	1,425	0.0	$78.53	$916.20	$35.00	11.22
Portable Lav	1	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 2' T8 (17W) - 2L	Wall Switch	33	1,920	Relamp	No	1	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 2' Lamps	Wall Switch	17	1,920	0.01	35	0.0	$1.95	$48.20	$10.00	19.62
Portable Storage	2	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 1L	Wall Switch	32	1,920	Relamp	No	2	LED - Linear Tubes: (1) 4' Lamp	Wall Switch	15	1,920	0.02	77	0.0	$4.26	$71.80	$10.00	14.51
Portable Rm 2	18	Linear Fluorescent - T12: 4' T12 (40W) - 1L	Wall Switch	46	1,920	Relamp	Yes	18	LED - Linear Tubes: (1) 4' Lamp	Occupancy Sensor	15	1,344	0.42	1,425	0.0	$78.53	$916.20	$35.00	11.22
Parking Lot	18	Metal Halide: (1) 400W Lamp	Daylight Dimming	458	4,380	Fixture Replacement	No	18	LED - Fixtures: Large Pole/Arm-Mounted Area/Roadway Fixture	Daylight Dimming	146	4,380	3.68	28,288	0.0	$1,559.02	$59,849.87	$0.00	38.39
Building Exterior	12	Metal Halide: (1) 250W Lamp	Daylight Dimming	295	4,380	Fixture Replacement	No	12	LED - Fixtures: Porch (Wall Mounted)	Daylight Dimming	86	4,380	1.64	12,633	0.0	$696.23	$8,996.40	$60.00	12.84
Building Exterior	5	LED - Fixtures: Wall Sconces	Daylight Dimming	50	4,380	None	No	5	LED - Fixtures: Wall Sconces	Daylight Dimming	50	4,380	0.00	0	0.0	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	0.00
Doorway	17	Incandescent: Ceiling mounted lamps	Daylight Dimming	75	4,380	Relamp	No	17	LED Screw-In Lamps: Ceiling mounted	Daylight Dimming	13	4,380	0.69	5,309	0.0	$292.59	$913.80	$85.00	2.83
Portable Exits	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

Motor Inventory & Recommendations

		Existing Conditions						Proposed Conditions				Energy Impact & Financial Analysis						
Location	Area(s)/System(s) Served	Motor Quantity	Motor Application	HP Per Motor	Full Load Efficiency	VFD Control?	Annual Operating Hours	Install High Efficiency Motors?	Full Load Efficiency	Install VFDs?	Number of VFDs	Total Peak kW Savings	Total Annual kWh Savings	Total Annual MMBtu Savings	Total Annual Energy Cost Savings	Total Installation Cost	Total Incentives	Simple Payback w/ Incentives in Years
Boiler Rm	Boiler 1	1	Combustion Air Fan	3.0	85.5%	No	2,745	No	85.5%	No		0.00	0	0.0	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	0.00
Boiler Rm	Boiler 2	1	Combustion Air Fan	3.0	85.5%	No	2,745	No	85.5%	No		0.00	0	0.0	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	0.00
Boiler Rm	Old Wing Distribution	2	Heating Hot Water Pump	3.0	85.5%	No	2,745	No	85.5%	No		0.00	0	0.0	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	0.00
Boiler Rm	Old Wing Distribution	1	Heating Hot Water Pump	5.0	85.5%	No	2,745	No	85.5%	No		0.00	0	0.0	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	0.00
Boiler Rm	New wing	2	Heating Hot Water Pump	1.5	85.5%	No	2,745	No	85.5%	No		0.00	0	0.0	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	0.00
Boiler Rm	DHW	1	Water Supply Pump	0.3	74.0%	No	8,760	No	74.0%	No		0.00	0	0.0	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	0.00
Roof	Restrooms	12	Exhaust Fan	0.3	87.5%	No	2,745	No	87.5%	No		0.00	0	0.0	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	0.00
Various	Heat for Rooms	30	Supply Fan	0.3	87.5%	No	2,745	No	87.5%	No		0.00	0	0.0	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	0.00
Roof	Rm 28	1	Split-System AC	0.3	70.0%	No	2,745	No	70.0%	No		0.00	0	0.0	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	0.00
Roof	Counseling	1	Split-System Air-Source HP	0.2	70.0%	No	2,745	No	70.0%	No		0.00	0	0.0	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	0.00
Roof	Comp Lab	1	Split-System Air-Source HP	0.3	70.0%	No	2,745	No	70.0%	No		0.00	0	0.0	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	0.00
Roof	Rm 44	1	Split-System Air-Source HP	0.3	70.0%	No	2,745	No	70.0%	No		0.00	0	0.0	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	0.00
Roof	Rm 16B	1	Split-System AC	0.2	70.0%	No	2,745	No	70.0%	No		0.00	0	0.0	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	0.00
Roof	Rm 18	1	Split-System AC	0.2	70.0%	No	2,745	No	70.0%	No		0.00	0	0.0	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	0.00
Roof	Ofc Mediation	1	Split-System AC	0.1	70.0%	No	2,745	No	70.0%	No		0.00	0	0.0	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	0.00
Roof	Rm 16A	1	Split-System AC	0.2	70.0%	No	2,745	No	70.0%	No		0.00	0	0.0	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	0.00
Roof	Rm 7 B	1	Split-System Air-Source HP	0.2	70.0%	No	2,745	No	70.0%	No		0.00	0	0.0	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	0.00
Roof	Fac Dining	1	Split-System AC	0.3	70.0%	No	2,745	No	70.0%	No		0.00	0	0.0	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	0.00
Roof	Main Ofc Nurse Ofc	1	Packaged AC	0.5	70.0%	No	2,745	No	70.0%	No		0.00	0	0.0	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	0.00
Roof	Rm 2	1	Split-System AC	0.3	70.0%	No	2,745	No	70.0%	No		0.00	0	0.0	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	0.00

		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
Roof	Rm 1	1	Split-System AC	0.3	70.0%	No	2,745	No	70.0%	No		0.00	0	0.0	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	0.00
Roof	Child Study	1	Packaged AC	0.5	70.0%	No	2,745	No	70.0%	No		0.00	0	0.0	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	0.00
Roof	Library Annex	2	Split-System AC	0.3	70.0%	No	2,745	No	70.0%	No		0.00	0	0.0	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	0.00
Roof	Rm 34	1	Split-System AC	0.3	70.0%	No	2,745	No	70.0%	No		0.00	0	0.0	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	0.00
Roof	Rm 36	1	Split-System Air-Source HP	0.3	70.0%	No	2,745	No	70.0%	No		0.00	0	0.0	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	0.00
Roof	Rm 38	1	Split-System Air-Source HP	0.2	70.0%	No	2,745	No	70.0%	No		0.00	0	0.0	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	0.00
Roof	Rm 37A	1	Split-System Air-Source HP	0.3	70.0%	No	2,745	No	70.0%	No		0.00	0	0.0	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	0.00
Roof	Lib Ofc	1	Split-System AC	0.2	70.0%	No	2,745	No	70.0%	No		0.00	0	0.0	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	0.00
Roof	Lib Ofc	1	Split-System AC	0.4	70.0%	No	2,745	No	70.0%	No		0.00	0	0.0	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	0.00
Roof	Lib Main	2	Split-System AC	0.4	70.0%	No	2,745	No	70.0%	No		0.00	0	0.0	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	0.00
Roof	Music/Band	2	Split-System AC	0.4	70.0%	No	2,745	No	70.0%	No		0.00	0	0.0	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	0.00
Roof	30A	1	Split-System AC	0.4	70.0%	No	2,745	No	70.0%	No		0.00	0	0.0	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	0.00
Roof	29A	1	Split-System AC	0.4	70.0%	No	2,745	No	70.0%	No		0.00	0	0.0	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	0.00
Rm 1	Rm 1	3	Packaged Terminal HP	0.1	70.0%	No	2,745	No	70.0%	No		0.00	0	0.0	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	0.00
Rm 2	Rm 2	3	Packaged Terminal HP	0.1	70.0%	No	2,745	No	70.0%	No		0.00	0	0.0	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	0.00
Roof	Café	1	Supply Fan	2.0	85.5%	No	2,745	No	85.5%	No		0.00	0	0.0	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	0.00
Roof	Kitchen	1	Supply Fan	2.0	85.5%	No	2,745	No	85.5%	No		0.00	0	0.0	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	0.00

Electric HVAC Inventory & Recommendations

		Existing Conditions				Proposed Conditions								Energy Impact & Financial Analysis						
Location	Area(s)/System(s) Served	System Quantity	System Type	Cooling Capacity per Unit (Tons)	Heating Capacity per Unit (kBtu/hr)	Install High Efficiency System?	System Quantity	System Type	Cooling Capacity per Unit (Tons)	Heating Capacity per Unit (kBtu/hr)	Cooling Mode Efficiency (SEER/EER)	Heating Mode Efficiency (COP)	Install Dual Enthalpy Economizer?	Total Peak kW Savings	Total Annual kWh Savings	Total Annual MMBtu Savings	Total Annual Energy Cost Savings	Total Installation Cost	Total Incentives	Simple Payback w/ Incentives in Years
Roof	Rm 28	1	Split-System AC	3.00		No							No	0.00	0	0.0	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	0.00
Roof	Counseling	1	Split-System Air-Source HP	2.00	2.00	No							No	0.00	0	0.0	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	0.00
Roof	Comp Lab	1	Split-System Air-Source HP	3.00	3.00	No							No	0.00	0	0.0	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	0.00
Roof	Rm 44	1	Split-System Air-Source HP	3.00	3.00	No							No	0.00	0	0.0	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	0.00
Roof	Rm 16B	1	Split-System AC	1.50		No							No	0.00	0	0.0	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	0.00
Roof	Rm 18	1	Split-System AC	2.00		No							No	0.00	0	0.0	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	0.00
Roof	Ofc Mediation	1	Split-System AC	1.00		No							No	0.00	0	0.0	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	0.00
Roof	Rm 16A	1	Split-System AC	1.50		No							No	0.00	0	0.0	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	0.00
Roof	Rm 7 B	1	Split-System Air-Source HP	1.50	1.50	No							No	0.00	0	0.0	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	0.00
Roof	Fac Dining	1	Split-System AC	3.00		No							No	0.00	0	0.0	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	0.00
Roof	Main Ofc Nurse Ofc	1	Packaged AC	5.00		No							No	0.00	0	0.0	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	0.00
Roof	Rm 2	1	Split-System AC	3.00		No							No	0.00	0	0.0	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	0.00
Roof	Rm 1	1	Split-System AC	3.00		No							No	0.00	0	0.0	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	0.00
Roof	Child Study	1	Packaged AC	5.00		No							No	0.00	0	0.0	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	0.00
Roof	Library Annex	2	Split-System AC	2.50		No							No	0.00	0	0.0	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	0.00
Roof	Rm 34	1	Split-System AC	3.00		No							No	0.00	0	0.0	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	0.00
Roof	Rm 36	1	Split-System Air-Source HP	3.00	3.00	No							No	0.00	0	0.0	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	0.00
Roof	Rm 38	1	Split-System Air-Source HP	2.00	2.00	No							No	0.00	0	0.0	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	0.00
Roof	Rm 37A	1	Split-System Air-Source HP	3.00	3.00	No							No	0.00	0	0.0	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	0.00

		Existing Conditions				Proposed Conditions								Energy Impact & Financial Analysis						
Location	Area(s)/System(s) Served	System Quantity	System Type	Cooling Capacity per Unit (Tons)	Heating Capacity per Unit (kBtu/hr)	Install High Efficiency System?	System Quantity	System Type	Cooling Capacity per Unit (Tons)	Heating Capacity per Unit (kBtu/hr)	Cooling Mode Efficiency (SEER/EER)	Heating Mode Efficiency (COP)	Install Dual Enthalpy Economizer?	Total Peak kW Savings	Total Annual kWh Savings	Total Annual MMBtu Savings	Total Annual Energy Cost Savings	Total Installation Cost	Total Incentives	Simple Payback w/ Incentives in Years
Roof	Lib Ofc	1	Split-System AC	2.00		No							No	0.00	0	0.0	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	0.00
Roof	Lib Ofc	1	Split-System AC	4.00		No							No	0.00	0	0.0	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	0.00
Roof	Lib Main	2	Split-System AC	4.00		No							No	0.00	0	0.0	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	0.00
Roof	Music/Band	2	Split-System AC	4.00		No							No	0.00	0	0.0	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	0.00
Roof	30A	1	Split-System AC	4.00		No							No	0.00	0	0.0	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	0.00
Roof	29A	1	Split-System AC	4.00		No							No	0.00	0	0.0	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	0.00
Rm 1	Rm 1	3	Packaged Terminal HP	1.00	1.00	No							No	0.00	0	0.0	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	0.00
Rm 2	Rm 2	3	Packaged Terminal HP	1.00	1.00	No							No	0.00	0	0.0	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	0.00

Fuel Heating Inventory & Recommendations

		Existing Conditions			Proposed Conditions					Energy Impact & Financial Analysis						
Location	Area(s)/System(s) Served	System Quantity	System Type	Output Capacity per Unit (MBh)	Install High Efficiency System?	System Quantity	System Type	Output Capacity per Unit (MBh)	Heating Efficiency	Heating Efficiency Units	Total Peak kW Savings	Total Annual kWh Savings	Total Annual MMBtu Savings	Total Annual Energy Cost Savings	Total Installation Cost	Total Incentives	Simple Payback w/ Incentives in Years
Boiler Rm	School	2	Non-Condensing Hot Water Boiler	5,020.71	Yes	4	Non-Condensing Hot Water Boiler	2,500.00	85.00%	Et	0.00	0	265.0	$2,692.19	$178,515.26	$15,000.00	60.74
Roof	Kitchen	1	Furnace	300.00	No						0.00	0	0.0	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	0.00

Programmable Thermostat Recommendations

		Recommendation Inputs				Energy Impact & Financial Analysis						
Location	Area(s)/System(s) Affected	Thermostat Quantity	Cooling Capacity of Controlled System (Tons)	Electric Heating Capacity of Controlled System (kBtu/hr)	Output Heating Capacity of Controlled System (MBh)	Total Peak kW Savings	Total Annual kWh Savings	Total Annual MMBtu Savings	Total Annual Energy Cost Savings	Total Installation Cost	Total Incentives	Simple Payback w/ Incentives in Years
School	Heated and Cooled Areas	64	75.00	19.50	10,000.00	0.00	7,524	200.0	$2,446.16	$21,111.68	$0.00	8.63

DHW Inventory & Recommendations

		Existing Conditions		Proposed Conditions						Energy Impact & Financial Analysis						
Location	Area(s)/System(s) Served	System Quantity	System Type	Replace?	System Quantity	System Type	Fuel Type	System Efficiency	Efficiency Units	Total Peak kW Savings	Total Annual kWh Savings	Total Annual MMBtu Savings	Total Annual Energy Cost Savings	Total Installation Cost	Total Incentives	Simple Payback w/ Incentives in Years
Boiler Rm	Various	1	Storage Tank Water Heater (> 50 Gal)	No						0.00	0	0.0	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	0.00

Low-Flow Device Recommendations

	Recommedation Inputs				Energy Impact & Financial Analysis						
Location	Device Quantity	Device Type	Existing Flow Rate (gpm)	Proposed Flow Rate (gpm)	Total Peak kW Savings	Total Annual kWh Savings	Total Annual MMBtu Savings	Total Annual Energy Cost Savings	Total Installation Cost	Total Incentives	Simple Payback w/ Incentives in Years
Various	33	Faucet Aerator (Lavatory)	2.00	1.00	0.00	0	30.9	$314.12	$236.61	$0.00	0.75
Various	12	Faucet Aerator (Kitchen)	2.50	2.20	0.00	0	3.4	$34.27	$86.04	$0.00	2.51
Various	1	Faucet Aerator (Kitchen)	3.00	2.20	0.00	0	0.7	$7.62	$7.17	$0.00	0.94

Reach-In Cooler/Freezer Inventory & Recommendations

	Existing Conditions		Proposed Conditions					Energy Impact & Financial Analysis						
Location	Cooler/ Freezer Quantity	Case Type/Temperature	Install EC Evaporator Fan Motors?	Install Electric Defrost Control?	Install Energy Efficient Doors?	Install Door Heater Control?	Install Aluminum Night Covers?	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
Milk Cooler	1	Cooler (35F to 55F)	No	No	No	No	No	0.00	0	0.0	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	0.00

Walk-In Cooler/Freezer Inventory & Recommendations

	Existing Conditions		Proposed Conditions			Energy Impact & Financial Analysis						
Location	Cooler/ Freezer Quantity	Case Type/Temperature	Install EC Evaporator Fan Motors?	Install Electric Defrost Control?	Install Evaporator Fan Control?	Total Peak kW Savings	Total Annual kWh Savings	Total Annual MMBtu Savings	Total Annual Energy Cost Savings	Total Installation Cost	Total Incentives	Simple Payback w/ Incentives in Years
Kitchen	1	Medium Temp Freezer (0F to 30F)	No	No	No	0.00	0	0.0	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	0.00
Kitchen	1	Cooler (35F to 55F)	No	No	No	0.00	0	0.0	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	0.00

Commercial Refrigerator/Freezer Inventory & Recommendations

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

Commercial Ice Maker Inventory & Recommendations

	Existing Conditions			Proposed Condi	Energy Impact & Financial Analysis						
Location	Quantity	Ice Maker Type	ENERGY STAR Qualified?	Install ENERGY STAR Equipment?	Total Peak kW Savings	Total Annual kWh Savings	Total Annual MMBtu Savings	Total Annual Energy Cost Savings	Total Installation Cost	Total Incentives	Simple Payback w/ Incentives in Years
Kitch	1	Self-Contained Unit (<175 lbs/day), Batch	No	No	0.00	0	0.0	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	0.00

Cooking Equipment Inventory & Recommendations

	Existing Conditions			Proposed Conditions	Energy Impact & Financial Analysis						
Location	Quantity	Equipment Type	High Efficiency Equipement?	Install High Efficiency Equipment?	Total Peak kW Savings	Total Annual kWh Savings	Total Annual MMBtu Savings	Total Annual Energy Cost Savings	Total Installation Cost	Total Incentives	Simple Payback w/ Incentives in Years
Kitchen	4	Electric Convection Oven (Full Size)	No	No	0.00	0	0.0	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	0.00
Kitchen	1	Insulated Food Holding Cabinet (Full Size)	No	No	0.00	0	0.0	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	0.00

Dishwasher Inventory & Recommendations

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

Plug Load Inventory

	Existing Conditions			
Location	Quantity	Equipment Description	Energy Rate (W)	ENERGY STAR Qualified?
School	89	Computer	75.0	Yes
School	1	Laptop	40.0	Yes
School	45	Small Copier	20.0	No
School	20	Medium Copier	268.0	Yes
School	4	Big copier	515.0	Yes
School	1	Paper Shredder	360.0	No
School	45	Projector	200.0	Yes
School	9	Microwave	1,000.0	Yes
School	7	Large Refrigerator	600.0	Yes
School	1	Medium Refrigerator	50.0	Yes
School	1	Small Refrigerator	27.6	Yes
School	4	Coffee Machine	400.0	No
School	1	Kettle	850.0	No
School	6	Toaster Oven	1,200.0	No
School	1	Clothes Washer	900.0	No
School	1	Clothes Dryer	1,600.0	No
School	45	Smart Board	7.0	
School	2	CRT TV	200.0	Yes

Vending Machine Inventory & Recommendations

	Existing Conditions		Proposed Conditions	Energy Impact & Financial Analysis						
Location	Quantity	Vending Machine Type	Install Controls?	Total Peak kW Savings	Total Annual kWh Savings	Total Annual MMBtu Savings	Total Annual Energy Cost Savings	Total Installation Cost	Total Incentives	Simple Payback w/ Incentives in Years
Faculty Rm	1	Refrigerated	Yes	0.00	1,612	0.0	$88.83	$230.00	$0.00	2.59

Appendix B: ENERGY STAR® Statement of Energy Performance

ENERGY STAR® Statement of Energy Performance

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ENERGY STAR® Score[1]

Mill Pond Elementary School

Primary Property Type: K-12 School
Gross Floor Area (ft²): 106,000
Built: 1980

For Year Ending: June 30, 2016
Date Generated: June 09, 2017

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
Mill Pond Elementary School 210 Western Boulevard Lanoka Harbor, New Jersey 08734	_____ . (___)___-_____	____ _____ . (___)___-_____ _____

Property ID: 2388312

Energy Consumption and Energy Use Intensity (EUI)

Site EUI
54 kBtu/ft²

Source EUI
83 kBtu/ft²

Annual Energy by Fuel	
Natural Gas (kBtu)	3,878,850 (68%)
Electric - Solar (kBtu)	494,308 (9%)
Electric - Grid (kBtu)	1,346,530 (24%)

National Median Comparison	
National Median Site EUI (kBtu/ft²)	83.5
National Median Source EUI (kBtu/ft²)	128.4
% Diff from National Median Source EUI	-35%
Annual Emissions	
Greenhouse Gas Emissions (Metric Tons CO2e/year)	360

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)