



Local Government Energy Audit: Energy Audit Report



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**Information Technology
Building (#23)**

Ocean County College

**1 College Drive
Toms River, New Jersey 08754**

October 18, 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 Energy Services (TRC) and New Jersey Board of Public Utilities (NJBPU) shall in no event be liable should the actual energy savings vary.

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

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

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I EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The New Jersey Board of Public Utilities (NJBP) has sponsored this Local Government Energy Audit (LGEA) Report for the Information Technology Building (#23).

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

This study was conducted by TRC Energy Services (TRC), as part of a comprehensive effort to assist New Jersey local government in controlling energy costs and protecting our environment by offering a full spectrum of energy management options.

I.1 Facility Summary

The Information Technology Building (#23) is a 27,602 square foot facility built in 2003. It is constructed of concrete block and brick masonry. Interior lighting system consists mainly of linear T8 fixtures and lamps and are controlled by occupancy sensors. Cooling and heating are provided by one packaged unit and four Liebert split system AC.

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

I.2 Your Cost Reduction Opportunities

Energy Conservation Measures

TRC evaluated six projects which represent an opportunity for the Information Technology Building (#23) to reduce annual energy costs by roughly \$6,807 and annual greenhouse gas emissions by 37,185 lbs CO₂e. The measures would pay for themselves in roughly 2.11 years. The breakdown of existing and potential utility costs is illustrated in Figure 1 and Figure 2, respectively. These projects represent an opportunity to reduce Information Technology Building (#23)’s annual energy use by 1.5%. We estimate that the building’s energy costs would be reduced by about 5.8% overall.

Figure 1 – Previous 12 Month Utility Costs

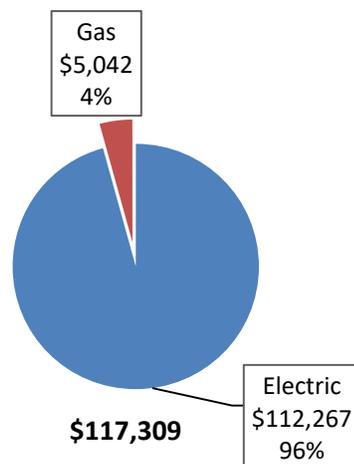
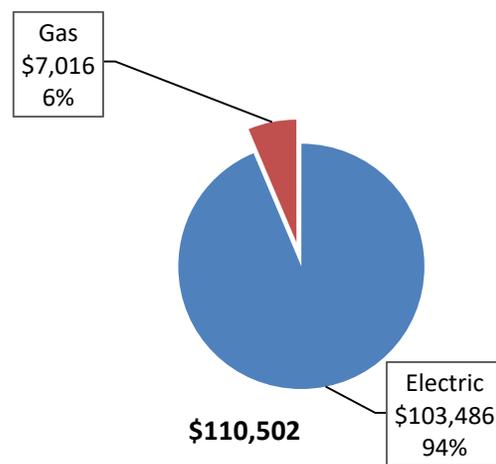


Figure 2 – Potential Post-Implementation Costs



A detailed description of the Information Technology Building (#23)'s existing energy use can be found in Section 3.

The evaluated measures have been listed and grouped into major categories as shown in Figure 3. Brief descriptions of the categories can be found below and descriptions of the individual opportunities can be found in Section 4.

Figure 3 – Summary of Energy Reduction Opportunities

Energy Conservation Measure		Recommend?	Annual Electric Savings (kWh)	Peak Demand Savings (kW)	Annual Energy Cost Savings (\$)	Estimated Install Cost (\$)	Estimated Incentive (\$)*	Estimated Net Cost (\$)	Simple Payback Period (yrs)**	CO ₂ e Emissions Reduction (lbs)
Lighting Upgrades			9,932	3.1	\$1,626.64	\$12,732.88	\$1,350.00	\$11,382.88	7.00	10,002
ECM 1	Install LED Fixtures	Yes	849	0.3	\$139.02	\$1,799.77	\$200.00	\$1,599.77	11.51	855
ECM 2	Retrofit Fluorescent Fixtures with LED Lamps and Drivers	Yes	8,984	2.8	\$1,471.29	\$10,718.00	\$1,150.00	\$9,568.00	6.50	9,047
ECM 3	Install LED Exit Signs	Yes	100	0.0	\$16.33	\$215.11	\$0.00	\$215.11	13.17	100
Lighting Control Measures			114	0.0	\$18.74	\$232.00	\$40.00	\$192.00	10.24	115
ECM 4	Install Occupancy Sensor Lighting Controls	Yes	114	0.0	\$18.74	\$232.00	\$40.00	\$192.00	10.24	115
Domestic Water Heating Upgrade			43,569	1.4	\$5,161.37	\$2,841.48	\$50.00	\$2,791.48	0.54	27,068
ECM 5	Install High Efficiency Gas Water Heater	Yes	42,066	1.4	\$4,915.23	\$2,812.80	\$50.00	\$2,762.80	0.56	25,555
ECM 6	Install Low-Flow Domestic Hot Water Devices	Yes	1,503	0.0	\$246.14	\$28.68	\$0.00	\$28.68	0.12	1,513
TOTALS			53,616	4.5	\$6,806.76	\$15,806.36	\$1,440.00	\$14,366.36	2.11	37,185

* - 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 measure save energy by reducing the power used by the lighting components due to improved electrical efficiency.

Lighting Controls measures generally involve the installation of automated controls to turn off lights or reduce light output when conditions allow. Automated control reduces reliance on occupant behavior for adjusting lights. These measures save energy by reducing the amount of time lights are on.

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

Energy Efficient Practices

TRC also identified 11 low or no cost energy efficient practices. A facility's energy performance can be significantly improved by employing certain behavioral and operational adjustments as well as performing routine maintenance on building systems. Through these practices equipment lifetime can be extended; occupant comfort, health and safety can be improved; and annual energy, operation, and maintenance costs can be reduced. Opportunities identified at the Information Technology Building (#23) include:

- Perform Proper Lighting Maintenance
- Develop a Lighting Maintenance Schedule
- Ensure Lighting Controls Are Operating Properly
- Use Fans to Reduce Cooling Load
- Ensure Economizers are Functioning Properly
- Clean Evaporator/Condenser Coils on AC Systems
- Clean and/or Replace HVAC Filters
- Check for and Seal Duct Leakage
- Perform Proper Water Heater Maintenance
- Install Plug Load Controls
- Water Conservation

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

On-Site Generation Measures

TRC evaluated the potential for installing on-site generation sources for the Information Technology Building (#23). Based on the configuration of the site and its loads there is a low potential for installing any PV and combined heat and power self-generation measures.

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

I.3 Implementation Planning

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

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

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

- SmartStart
- Direct Install
- SREC (Solar Renewable Energy Certificate) Registration Program (SRP)
- Energy Savings Improvement Program (ESIP)
- Demand Response Energy Aggregator

For facilities with capital available for implementation of selected individual measures or phasing implementation of selected measures over multiple years, incentives are available through the SmartStart program. To participate in this program you may utilize internal resources, or an outside firm or contractor, to design the ECM(s), select the equipment and apply for the incentive(s). Program pre-approval is required for some SS incentives, so only after receiving approval may the ECM(s) be installed. The incentive values listed above in Figure 3 represent the SmartStart program and will be explained further in Section 8, as well as the other programs as mentioned below.

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

For facilities without capital available to implement ECMs, project financing may be available through the Energy Savings Improvement Program (ESIP). Supported directly by the NJBPU, ESIP provides government agencies with external project development, design, and implementation services as well as financing for implementing ECMs. This LGEA report is the first step for participating in ESIP and should help you determine next steps. Refer to Section 8.4 for additional information on the ESIP Program.

The Demand Response Energy Aggregator is a program (non-NJCEP) designed to reduce consumer electric load when wholesale electricity prices are high or when the reliability of the electric grid is threatened due to peak 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 locally. By enabling grid operators to call upon Curtailment Service Providers and energy consumers to reduce electric usage during times of peak demand, the grid is made more reliable and overall transmission costs are reduced for all ratepayers. Curtailment Service Providers provide regular payments to medium and large consumers of electric power for their participation in DR programs. Program participation is voluntary and participants will receive payments whether or not their facility is called upon to curtail their load. Refer to Section 7 for additional information on this program.

Additional descriptions of all relevant incentive programs are located in Section 8. You may also check the following website for further information on available rebates and incentives: www.njcleanenergy.com/ci.

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

2 FACILITY INFORMATION AND EXISTING CONDITIONS

2.1 Project Contacts

Figure 4 – Project Contacts

Name	Role	E-Mail	Phone #
Customer			
James CALAMIA	Director of Facilities	jcalamia@ocean.edu	732-255-0400 Ext.2066
Designated Representative			
John Jack	Maintenance Technician		732-255-0400
TRC Energy Services			
Moussa Traore	Auditor	mtraore@trcsolutions.com	732-855-2879

2.2 General Site Information

On June 13, 2016, TRC performed an energy audit at the Information Technology Building (#23) located in Toms River, New Jersey. TRC's auditor met with John Jack to review the facility operations and focus the investigation on specific energy-using systems.



Located west of the Television Studio building, the Information Technology Building (#23) houses the computer-related equipment as well as staff that service the college's administrative functions. It is a 27,602 square foot single floor facility constructed in 2003, and comprised of the campus main computer server, and IT help desk offices. The building has a flat roof and exterior walls are finished with brick masonry and concrete block. Exterior doors are constructed of metal. Interior lighting is provided mainly by linear T8 fixtures and lamps with electronic ballasts, and are controlled mainly by occupancy sensors. Cooling and heating are provided by one packaged unit and four Liebert split system AC.

2.3 Building Occupancy

The building is staffed year-round by approximately 20 staff on weekdays from 7:00 AM to 6:00 PM and from 9:00 AM to 6:00 PM on weekends. The typical schedule is presented in the table below.

Figure 5 - Building Schedule

Building Occupancy Schedule		
Building Name	Weekday/Weekend	Operating Schedule
Information technology Building #23	Weekday	7:00:00 AM - 6:00:00 PM
Information technology Building #23	Weekend	9:00 AM - 6:00 PM

2.4 Building Envelope



The foundation consists of conventional, reinforced concrete foundation. Exterior walls are constructed of brick masonry and concrete block. The building has a flat roof covered with a multi-ply bituminous membrane that is in good condition. It has a small number of windows that are double paned, and exterior doors are constructed of metal. All door and window seals appeared to be tight. No signs of outside air infiltration were noted.

2.5 On-site Generation

The campus has a 1.1 MW Waukesha reciprocating engine combined heat and power (CHP) power plant at the Central Plant. The CHP plant generates a significant portion of the power used by the Information Technology and other central campus buildings.

As the main college server center, the facility has a 150 kW diesel backup generator.

2.6 Energy-Using Systems

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

Lighting System

Lighting at the facility is provided predominately by 32-Watt linear fluorescent T8 lamps with electronic ballasts. Most of the building tenant spaces use 2-lamp and 3-lamp, 4-foot long troffers with diffusers. Lighting control in most spaces is provided by occupancy sensors. Only a few small areas have manual wall switches as lighting control system. The building very limited exterior light which consists of two 150-Watt metal halide lamps and are controlled with photocells.

Air Conditioning (DX)

The facility contains electronic equipment that must be protected from both internal condensation and static electricity discharge. Also maintaining the correct humidity level in the room is just as important as maintaining proper temperature.

There are four Liebert deluxe systems, one Sanyo split system AC, and one 12.5-ton York packaged system with electric resistance for heating that are used to condition the facility. The Liebert units include:

- one 20-ton deluxe system 2,
- one 20-ton deluxe system 3,
- one 3-ton propeller fan condensing unit, and
- one 5-ton condenser with surge protective device.
- one 20-ton deluxe system 2,
- one 20-ton deluxe system 3,
- one 3-ton propeller fan condensing unit, and
- one 5-ton condenser with surge protective device.

The Liebert deluxe systems are designed to provide greater air volumes than ordinary air conditioning can provide. They have electric reheat that is capable to maintain the room dry-bulb condition and are also equipped with high efficient fan motors which make them more energy efficient. The units are equipped with fan speed control that provides an infinite number of speed variations on specially designed permanent split-capacitor motors. The control module varies the air quantity passing over the condenser coil by monitoring refrigerant pressure.



Domestic Hot Water

The building has a minimal demand for domestic hot water. Domestic hot water is provided by one 40-gallon electric Bradford White hot water heater located in the custodial closet. It is six years old and appeared to be in good condition. No domestic hot water upgrades are recommended at this time as the building has no gas service for a gas-fired water heater.

Plug load & Vending Machines

The building has approximately 25 computers that are mostly computers with LCD monitors. Also there are servers and other control equipment that are all recent model. The facility has no beverage vending machine.

2.7 Water-Using Systems

There are two restrooms at this facility. A sampling of restrooms found that faucets are rated for 2.2 gallons per minute (gpm) or higher, the toilets are rated at 2.5 gallons per flush (gpf) and the urinals are rated at 2 gpf. There are two restrooms with showers that bicycle commuters use in the morning. The showerheads are rated at 5 gpm.

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/ft² and energy use/ft². These energy use indices are indicative of the relative energy effectiveness of this building. There are a number of factors that could cause the energy use of this building to vary from the “typical” energy use for other facilities identified as: Higher Education - Public. Specific local climate conditions, daily occupancy hours of the facility, seasonal fluctuations in occupancy, daily operating hours of energy use systems, and the behavior of the occupants with regard to operating systems that impact energy use such as turning off appliances and leaving windows open. Please refer to the Benchmarking section within Section 3.4 for additional information.

3.1 Total Cost of Energy

The following energy consumption and cost data is based on the last 12-month period of utility billing data that was provided for each utility. Sub-meter data was not available for a full 12-month period. So, we had to use our best estimate of consumption for each building to divide up the energy purchases through the master electric and gas accounts. Annual electric usage for each building on the main account was estimated from the partial year submeter data that was available. Thermal load for each building on the central heating and cooling loops was apportioned according to building square footage. These estimates were complicated by the fact that the amount of electricity produced by the Central Plant’s CHP system could not be determined precisely for the billing period for which we had utility bills. So, our usage estimates may vary from current actual energy usage for some buildings that are supplied by master metered electric and gas accounts.

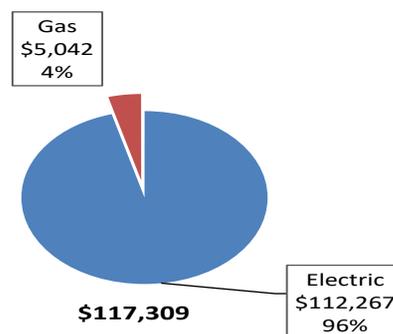
The Information Technology Building (#23) receives all electric and thermal energy from the campus’ master electric and gas accounts. Below is our estimate of the portion of energy consumptions and costs that can be attributed to the Library building.

Figure 6 - Utility Summary

Utility Summary for Information Technology Building		
Fuel	Usage	Cost
Electricity	685,504 kWh	\$112,267
Natural Gas	3,666 Therms	\$5,042
Total		\$117,309

The current utility cost for this site is \$117,309 as shown in the chart below.

Figure 7 - Energy Cost Breakdown



3.2 Electricity Usage

Electricity is provided by JCP&L. The average electric cost (combined for commodity, transmission and distribution) for the past 12 months is \$0.164/kWh, which is the blended rate used throughout the analyses in this report. The monthly electricity consumption and peak demand is represented graphically in the chart below.

Figure 8 - Electric Usage & Demand

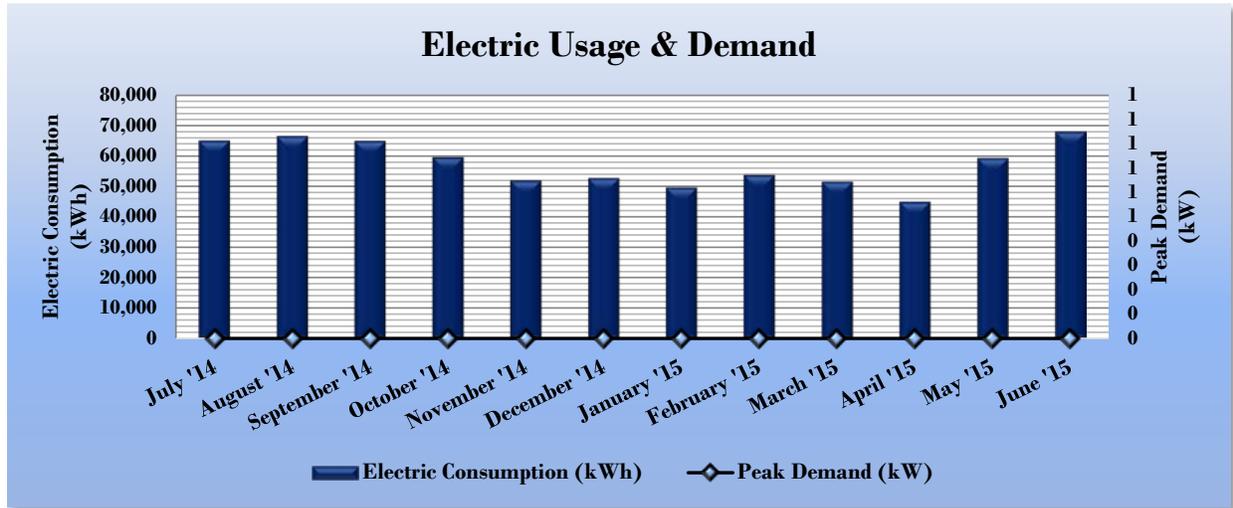


Figure 9 - Electric Usage & Demand

Electric Billing Data for Information Technology Building						
Period Ending	Days in Period	Electric Usage (kWh)	Demand (kW)	Demand Cost	Total Electric Cost	TRC Estimated Usage?
8/1/14	31	65,091			\$7,525	Yes
9/1/14	29	66,580			\$10,276	Yes
10/1/14	29	65,031			\$10,540	Yes
11/1/14	32	59,680			\$10,193	Yes
12/1/14	31	52,093			\$9,149	Yes
1/1/15	32	52,837			\$8,752	Yes
2/1/15	30	49,789			\$9,136	Yes
3/1/15	29	53,948			\$12,592	Yes
4/1/15	32	51,652			\$8,166	Yes
5/1/15	30	45,068			\$7,505	Yes
6/1/15	32	59,409			\$9,558	Yes
7/1/15	30	68,081			\$9,489	Yes
Totals	367	689,260	0	\$0	\$112,882	12
Annual	365	685,504	0	\$0	\$112,267	

3.3 Natural Gas Usage

Natural gas is provided by NJ Natural Gas. It is supplied to the boilers at the Central Plant. The gas fires the main boilers there and distributes hot water to 10 campus buildings, including the Instructional Technology Building (#23). The gas is also used to generate a portion of the campus' electric and chilled water demand via the Plant's CHP and absorption chiller equipment. This makes it difficult to assign a final end-use gas consumption for each building. From the main gas account, we determined the average gas cost for the most recent 12-month billing period to be \$1.375/therm. This is the blended rate used throughout the analyses in this report. Estimated monthly gas consumption for the building is shown in the chart below.

Figure 10 - Natural Gas Usage

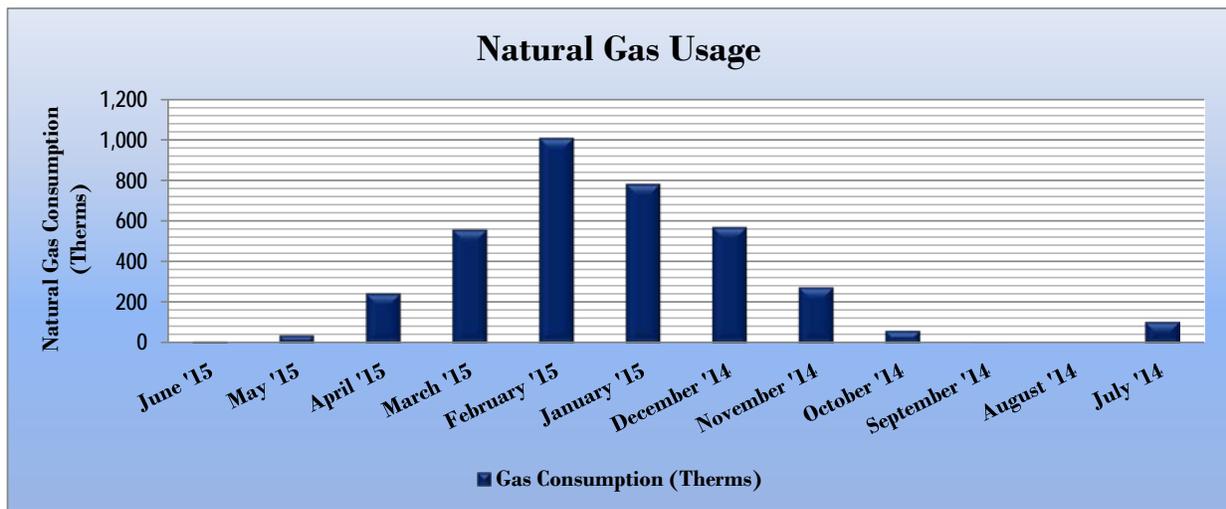


Figure 11 - Natural Gas Usage

Gas Billing Data for Information Technology Building				
Period Ending	Days in Period	Natural Gas Usage (Therms)	Natural Gas Cost	TRC Estimated Usage?
6/24/15	29	6	\$127	Yes
5/26/15	34	40	\$161	Yes
4/22/15	30	246	\$372	Yes
3/23/15	25	561	\$694	Yes
2/26/15	31	1,012	\$1,155	Yes
1/26/15	34	786	\$924	Yes
12/23/14	35	573	\$731	Yes
11/18/14	26	275	\$335	Yes
10/23/14	34	61	\$176	Yes
9/19/14	30	1	\$106	Yes
8/20/14	28	0	\$105	Yes
7/23/14	29	106	\$157	Yes
Totals	365	3,666	\$5,042	12
Annual	365	3,666	\$5,042	

3.4 Benchmarking

This facility was benchmarked through Portfolio Manager®, an online tool created and managed by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) through the ENERGY STAR® program. Portfolio Manager® analyzes your building’s consumption data, cost information, and operational use details and compares its performance against a yearly baseline, national medians, or similar buildings in your portfolio. Metrics used in this comparison are the energy use intensity (EUI) and ENERGY STAR® score.

The EUI is a measure of a facility’s energy consumption per square foot, and it is the standard metric for comparing buildings’ energy performance. Comparing the EUI of a building with the national median EUI for that building type illustrates whether that building uses more energy than similar buildings on a square foot basis or if that building performs better than the median. EUI is presented in both 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 is the raw fuel consumed to generate the energy consumed at the site, factoring in energy production and distribution losses.

Figure 12 - Energy Use Intensity Comparison – Existing Conditions

Energy Use Intensity Comparison - Existing Conditions		
	Information Technology Building	National Median Building Type: Higher Education - Public
Source Energy Use Intensity (kBtu/ft ²)	280.0	262.6
Site Energy Use Intensity (kBtu/ft ²)	98.0	130.7

By implementing all recommended measures covered in this reporting, the project’s estimated post-implementation EUI improves as shown in the table below:

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

Energy Use Intensity Comparison - Following Installation of Recommended Measures		
	Information Technology Building	National Median Building Type: Higher Education - Public
Source Energy Use Intensity (kBtu/ft ²)	264.7	262.6
Site Energy Use Intensity (kBtu/ft ²)	96.6	130.7

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

Because final end-usage of energy could not be precisely apportioned for each building, we have provided a combined benchmarking score for the whole campus. While this does not qualify for an ENERGY STAR® score, it may be useful to compare this average campus score to EUI scores available for similar college campuses.

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>.

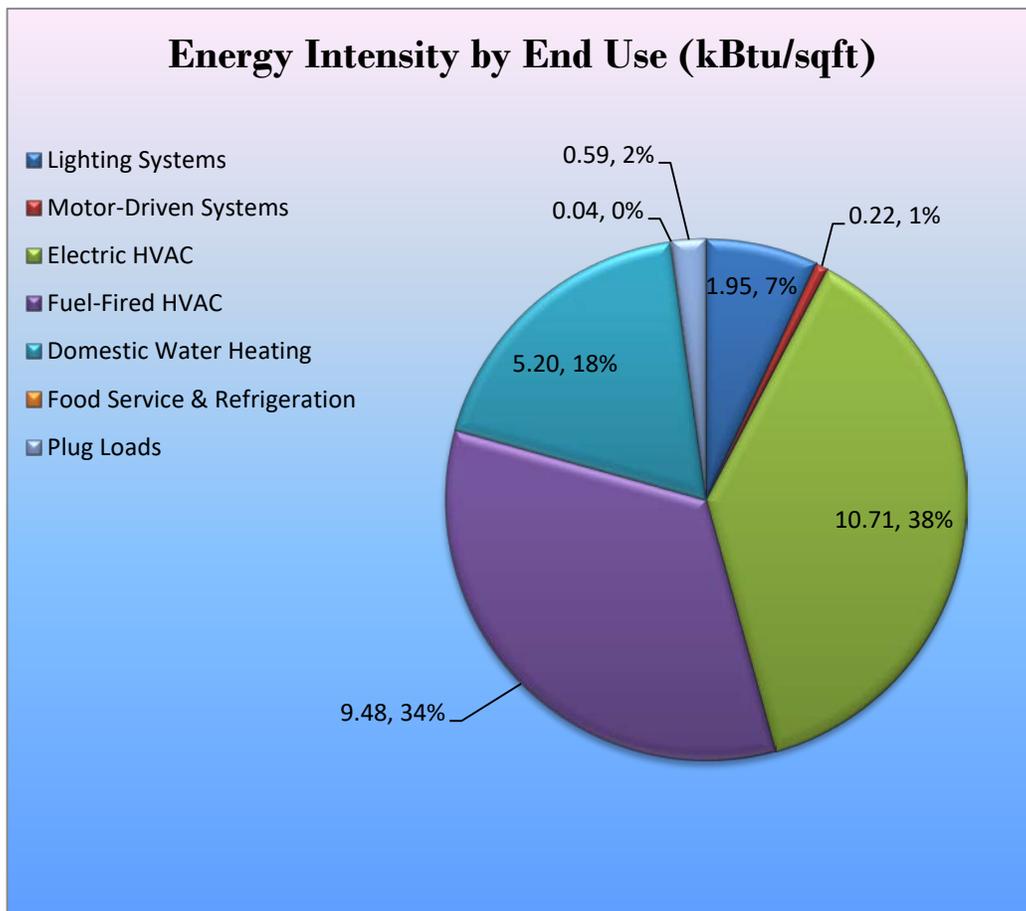
3.5 Energy End-Use Breakdown

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

This breakdown of energy usage is based on both our estimates of the Information Technology Building (#23)'s shares of the total electric and gas loads as well as number and sizes of energy-using equipment on site.

TRC recommends installing electric submeters for all buildings and also metering the hot and chilled water flow to each building to better sharpen the view of relative energy demand between one campus building and another.

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



4 ENERGY CONSERVATION MEASURES

Level of Analysis

The goal of this audit report is to identify potential energy efficiency opportunities, help prioritize specific measures for implementation, and provide information to the Information Technology Building (#23) regarding financial incentives for which they may qualify to implement the recommended measures. For this audit report, most measures have received only a preliminary analysis of feasibility which identifies expected ranges of savings and costs. This level of analysis is usually considered sufficient to demonstrate project cost-effectiveness and help prioritize energy measures. Savings are based on the New Jersey Clean Energy Program Protocols to Measure Resource Savings dated June 29, 2016, approved by the New Jersey Board of Public Utilities. Further analysis or investigation may be required to calculate more precise savings based on specific circumstances. A higher level of investigation may be necessary to support any custom SmartStart or Pay for Performance, or Direct Install incentive applications. Financial incentives for the ECMs identified in this report have been calculated based the NJCEP prescriptive SmartStart program. Some measures and proposed upgrade projects may be eligible for higher incentives than those shown below through other NJCEP programs as described in Section 8.

The following sections describe the evaluated measures.

4.1 Recommended ECMs

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

Figure 15 – Summary of Recommended ECMs

Energy Conservation Measure		Annual Electric Savings (kWh)	Peak Demand Savings (kW)	Annual Fuel Savings (MMBtu)	Annual Energy Cost Savings (\$)	Estimated Install Cost (\$)	Estimated Incentive (\$)*	Estimated Net Cost (\$)	Simple Payback Period (yrs)**	CO ₂ e Reduction (lbs)
Lighting Upgrades		9,932	3.1	0.0	\$1,626.64	\$12,732.88	\$1,350.00	\$11,382.88	7.00	10,002
ECM 1	Install LED Fixtures	849	0.3	0.0	\$139.02	\$1,799.77	\$200.00	\$1,599.77	11.51	855
ECM 2	Retrofit Fluorescent Fixtures with LED Lamps and Drivers	8,984	2.8	0.0	\$1,471.29	\$10,718.00	\$1,150.00	\$9,568.00	6.50	9,047
ECM 3	Install LED Exit Signs	100	0.0	0.0	\$16.33	\$215.11	\$0.00	\$215.11	13.17	100
Lighting Control Measures		114	0.0	0.0	\$18.74	\$232.00	\$40.00	\$192.00	10.24	115
ECM 4	Install Occupancy Sensor Lighting Controls	114	0.0	0.0	\$18.74	\$232.00	\$40.00	\$192.00	10.24	115
Domestic Water Heating Upgrade		43,569	1.4	-143.5	\$5,161.37	\$2,841.48	\$50.00	\$2,791.48	0.54	27,068
ECM 5	Install High Efficiency Gas Water Heater	42,066	1.4	-143.5	\$4,915.23	\$2,812.80	\$50.00	\$2,762.80	0.56	25,555
ECM 6	Install Low-Flow Domestic Hot Water Devices	1,503	0.0	0.0	\$246.14	\$28.68	\$0.00	\$28.68	0.12	1,513
TOTALS		53,616	4.5	-143.5	\$6,806.76	\$15,806.36	\$1,440.00	\$14,366.36	2.11	37,185

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

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

4.1.1 Lighting Upgrades

Our recommendations for lighting upgrades are summarized in Figure 16 below.

Figure 16 – Summary of Lighting Upgrade ECMs

Energy Conservation Measure		Annual Electric Savings (kWh)	Peak Demand Savings (kW)	Annual Fuel Savings (MMBtu)	Annual Energy Cost Savings (\$)	Estimated Install Cost (\$)	Estimated Incentive (\$)	Estimated Net Cost (\$)	Simple Payback Period (yrs)	CO ₂ e Emissions Reduction (lbs)
Lighting Upgrades		9,932	3.1	0.0	\$1,626.64	\$12,732.88	\$1,350.00	\$11,382.88	7.00	10,002
ECM 1	Install LED Fixtures	849	0.3	0.0	\$139.02	\$1,799.77	\$200.00	\$1,599.77	11.51	855
ECM 2	Retrofit Fluorescent Fixtures with LED Lamps and Drivers	8,984	2.8	0.0	\$1,471.29	\$10,718.00	\$1,150.00	\$9,568.00	6.50	9,047
ECM 3	Install LED Exit Signs	100	0.0	0.0	\$16.33	\$215.11	\$0.00	\$215.11	13.17	100

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 ₂ e Emissions Reduction (lbs)
Interior	268	0.1	0.0	\$43.88	\$891.11	\$0.00	\$891.11	20.31	270
Exterior	581	0.3	0.0	\$95.14	\$908.66	\$200.00	\$708.66	7.45	585

Measure Description

This measure evaluates replacing existing fixtures containing fluorescent and HID lamps with new high performance LED light fixtures. This measure saves energy by installing LED sources which use less power than other technologies with a comparable light output.

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

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

ECM 2: Retrofit Fluorescent Fixtures with LED Lamps and Drivers

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 ₂ e Emissions Reduction (lbs)
Interior	8,984	2.8	0.0	\$1,471.29	\$10,718.00	\$1,150.00	\$9,568.00	6.50	9,047
Exterior	0	0.0	0.0	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	0.00	0

Measure Description

This measure evaluates replacing linear fluorescent lamps, ballasts, and reflectors with LED tube lamps, reflectors, and drivers specifically designed for existing linear fluorescent fixtures. The retrofit uses the existing fixture housing but replaces the rest of the components with an efficient source and reflectors designed for LEDs. This measure saves energy by installing LED sources which use less power than other technologies with a comparable light output and efficiently projects the light into the space.

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

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

ECM 3: Install LED Exit Signs

Summary of Measure Economics

Interior/ Exterior	Annual Electric Savings (kWh)	Peak Demand Savings (kW)	Annual Fuel Savings (MMBtu)	Annual Energy Cost Savings (\$)	Estimated Install Cost (\$)	Estimated Incentive (\$)	Estimated Net Cost (\$)	Simple Payback Period (yrs)	CO ₂ e Emissions Reduction (lbs)
Interior	100	0.0	0.0	\$16.33	\$215.11	\$0.00	\$215.11	13.17	100
Exterior	0	0.0	0.0	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	0.00	0

Measure Description

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

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

4.2 Lighting Control Measures

Our recommendations for lighting control measures are summarized in Figure 17 below.

Figure 17 – Summary of Lighting Control ECMs

Energy Conservation Measure		Annual Electric Savings (kWh)	Peak Demand Savings (kW)	Annual Fuel Savings (MMBtu)	Annual Energy Cost Savings (\$)	Estimated Install Cost (\$)	Estimated Incentive (\$)	Estimated Net Cost (\$)	Simple Payback Period (yrs)	CO ₂ e Emissions Reduction (lbs)
Lighting Control Measures		114	0.0	0.0	\$18.74	\$232.00	\$40.00	\$192.00	10.24	115
ECM 4	Install Occupancy Sensor Lighting Controls	114	0.0	0.0	\$18.74	\$232.00	\$40.00	\$192.00	10.24	115

ECM 4: Install Occupancy Sensor Lighting Controls

Summary of Measure Economics

Annual Electric Savings (kWh)	Peak Demand Savings (kW)	Annual Fuel Savings (MMBtu)	Annual Energy Cost Savings (\$)	Estimated Install Cost (\$)	Estimated Incentive (\$)	Estimated Net Cost (\$)	Simple Payback Period (yrs)	CO ₂ e Emissions Reduction (lbs)
114	0.0	0.0	\$18.74	\$232.00	\$40.00	\$192.00	10.24	115

Measure Description

This measure evaluates installing occupancy sensors to control light fixtures that are currently manually controlled in private offices. Sensors detect occupancy using ultrasonic and/or infrared wave technologies. Lighting systems are enabled when an occupant is detected. Fixtures are automatically turned off after an area has been vacant for a preset period. Occupants will also be able to manually turn off fixtures. Energy savings result from only operating lighting systems when they are required.

Occupancy sensors may be mounted on the wall at existing switch locations, mounted on the ceiling, or in remote locations. Ceiling-mounted or remote-mounted sensors require the use of low voltage switching relays or a wireless signal to the switch. In general, use wall switch replacement sensors for single occupant offices and other small rooms. Install ceiling-mounted or remote mounted sensors in locations without local switching, in situations where the existing wall switches are not in the line-of-sight of the main work area, and in large spaces. We recommend a holistic design approach that considers both the technology of the lighting sources and how they are controlled.

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

4.2.1 Domestic Water Heating Upgrade

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

Figure 18 - Summary of Domestic Water Heating ECMs

Energy Conservation Measure		Annual Electric Savings (kWh)	Peak Demand Savings (kW)	Annual Fuel Savings (MMBtu)	Annual Energy Cost Savings (\$)	Estimated Install Cost (\$)	Estimated Incentive (\$)	Estimated Net Cost (\$)	Simple Payback Period (yrs)	CO ₂ e Emissions Reduction (lbs)
Domestic Water Heating Upgrade		43,569	1.4	-143.5	\$5,161.37	\$2,841.48	\$50.00	\$2,791.48	0.54	27,068
ECM 5	Install High Efficiency Gas Water Heater	42,066	1.4	-143.5	\$4,915.23	\$2,812.80	\$50.00	\$2,762.80	0.56	25,555
ECM 6	Install Low-Flow Domestic Hot Water Devices	1,503	0.0	0.0	\$246.14	\$28.68	\$0.00	\$28.68	0.12	1,513

ECM 5: Install High Efficiency Gas Water Heater

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 ₂ e Emissions Reduction (lbs)
42,066	1.4	-143.5	\$4,915.23	\$2,812.80	\$50.00	\$2,762.80	0.56	25,555

Measure Description

This measure evaluates the savings from replacing the existing electric tank water heater with a high efficiency gas fired tank water heater. Improvements in combustion efficiency and reductions in heat loss have improved the overall efficiency of water heaters. Savings result from less gas used during combustion and less time operating during standby to maintain the water tank temperature.

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 ₂ e Emissions Reduction (lbs)
1,503	0.0	0.0	\$246.14	\$28.68	\$0.00	\$28.68	0.12	1,513

Measure Description

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

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

5 ENERGY EFFICIENT PRACTICES

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

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.

Ensure Lighting Controls Are Operating Properly

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

Use Fans to Reduce Cooling Load

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

Ensure Economizers are Functioning Properly

Economizers, when properly configured, can be used to significantly reduce mechanical cooling. However, if the outdoor thermostat or enthalpy control is malfunctioning or the damper is stuck or improperly adjusted, benefits from the economizer may not be fully realized. As such, periodic inspection and maintenance is required to ensure proper operation. This maintenance should be scheduled with maintenance of the facility's air conditioning system and should include proper setting of the outdoor thermostat/enthalpy control, inspection of control and damper operation, lubrication of damper connections and adjustment of minimum damper position. A malfunctioning economizer can significantly increase the amount of heating and mechanical cooling required by introducing excess amounts of cold or hot outside air.

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% 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 Water Heater Maintenance

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

Plug Load Controls

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

Water Conservation

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

Installing dual flush or low flow toilets and low flow or waterless urinals are additional ways to reduce the sites water use, however, these devices do not provide energy savings at the site level. Any reduction in water use does however ultimately reduce grid level electricity use since a significant amount of electricity is used to deliver water from reservoirs to end users. The EPA WaterSense™ ratings for urinals is 0.5 per 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 4.2.1 for any low-flow ECM recommendations.

6 ON-SITE GENERATION MEASURES

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

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

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

6.1 Photovoltaic

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

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

TRC analyzed the potentially available rooftop areas for each of the central campus buildings, in order to determine the potential cost and energy savings for installing a campus-wide solar PV array at Ocean County College. Based on our analysis, we estimate that Ocean County College has about 106,687 square feet of available unshaded roof space for all buildings combined. We estimate that the Information Technology Building (#23)'s has approximately 3,070 square feet of unshaded roof space available, representing about 2.8% of the total array. See rooftop image below.

We estimate that the available rooftop space could support up to 1,487 kW of solar generating capacity (~4,956 PV panels @300-WDC each). The combined PV array could generate nearly 2 million kWh on an annual basis. This could potentially offset \$326,719 of annual electric purchases from the grid. In addition, our estimate was based on the National Renewable Energy Lab's PVWatts® Online Calculator (<http://pvwatts.nrel.gov/>), plus TRC's analysis of current market conditions for commercial solar power development in New Jersey.

Ocean County College could receive during the first 15 years of the solar project's lifetime, up \$795,309 per year in Solar Renewable Energy Certificate (SREC) income (@ \$235/MWh). We estimate that installed cost of such an array would be about \$5.2 million. Based on these numbers, we estimate that such an investment would have a simple payback period of about 6.5 years.



Figure 19 - Photovoltaic Screening

Total Installed Cost	\$5,203,450	\$
Value of Electric Generation per Year	\$326,719	\$
Annual Income from SRECS	\$468,590	\$
Total Economic Value per Year	\$795,309	\$
Simple Payback Period	6.54	years

Rebates are not available for solar projects, but owners of solar projects MUST register their projects in the SREC Registration Program (SRP) prior to the start of construction in order to establish the project’s eligibility to earn SRECs. Registration of the intent to participate in New Jersey’s solar marketplace provides market participants with information about the pipeline of anticipated new solar capacity and insight into future SREC pricing. Refer to Section 8.3 for additional information.

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

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

7 DEMAND RESPONSE

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

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

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

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

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

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

Curtailment Service Providers typically offer free assessments to determine a facility's eligibility to participate in a DR program. They will provide details regarding the program rules and requirements for metering and controls, a facility's ability to temporarily reduce electric load, as well as the payments involved in participating in the program. Also, these providers usually offer multiple options for DR to larger facilities and may also install controls or remote monitoring equipment to help ensure compliance of all terms and conditions of a DR contract.

8 PROJECT FUNDING / INCENTIVES

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

Figure 20 - ECM Incentive Program Eligibility

Energy Conservation Measure		SmartStart Prescriptive	SmartStart Custom	Direct Install
ECM 1	Install LED Fixtures	X		X
ECM 2	Retrofit Fluorescent Fixtures with LED Lamps and Drivers	X		X
ECM 3	Install LED Exit Signs			X
ECM 4	Install Occupancy Sensor Lighting Controls	X		X
ECM 5	Install High Efficiency Gas Water Heater			X
ECM 6	Install Low-Flow Domestic Hot Water Devices			X

SmartStart is generally well suited for implementation of individual or small sets of measures, with the flexibility to install projects at your own pace using in-house staff or a preferred contractor. Direct Install caters to small to mid-size facilities to bundle measures and simplify participation, but requires the use of pre-approved contractors. The Pay for Performance (P4P) program is a “whole-building” energy improvement program designed for larger facilities and requires implementation of multiple measures meeting minimum savings thresholds, as well as use of pre-approved consultants. The Large Energy Users Program (LEUP) is available to New Jersey’s largest energy users giving them flexibility to install as little or as many measures, in a single facility or several facilities, with incentives capped based on the entity’s annual energy consumption; applicants can use in-house staff or preferred contractor.

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

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

8.1 SmartStart

Overview

The SmartStart program 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.

Prescriptive Equipment Incentives Available:

Electric Chillers

Electric Unitary HVAC

Gas Cooling

Gas Heating

Gas Water Heating

Ground Source Heat Pumps

Lighting

Lighting Controls

Refrigeration Doors

Refrigeration Controls

Refrigerator/Freezer Motors

Food Service Equipment

Variable Frequency Drives

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

Incentives

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

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

How to Participate

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

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

8.2 Direct Install

Overview

Direct Install is a turnkey program available to existing small to mid-sized facilities with a peak electric demand that did not exceed 200 kW in any of the preceding 12 months. You will work directly with a pre-approved contractor who will perform a free energy assessment at your facility, identify specific eligible measures, and install those measures. Energy efficiency measures may include lighting and lighting controls, refrigeration, HVAC, motors, variable speed drives and controls.

Incentives

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

How to Participate

To participate in the Direct Install program you will need to contact the participating contractor assigned to the county where your facility is located; a complete list is provided on the Direct Install website identified below. The contractor will be paid the program incentive directly which will pass on to you in the form of reduced material and implementation costs. This means up to 70% of eligible costs are covered by the program, subject to program caps mentioned above, and the remaining 30% of the cost is your responsibility to the contractor.

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

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

8.3 SREC Registration Program

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

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

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

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

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

8.4 Energy Savings Improvement Program

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

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

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

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

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

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

8.5 Demand Response Energy Aggregator

The first step toward participation in a Demand Response (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 program information.

Curtailment Service Providers typically offer free assessments to determine a facility's eligibility to participate in a DR program. They will provide details regarding the program rules and requirements for metering and controls, a facility's ability to temporarily reduce electric load, as well as the payments involved in participating in the program. Also, these providers usually offer multiple options for DR to larger facilities and may also install controls or remote monitoring equipment to help ensure compliance of all terms and conditions of a DR contract.

See Section 7 for additional information.

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

Location	Existing Conditions					Proposed Conditions							Energy Impact & Financial Analysis						
	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
Front Entrance	2	CFL Screw-In Lamps: 13W CFL 2 pin	Wall Switch	13	2,080	Fixture Replacement	No	2	LED - Fixtures: Downlight Solid State Retrofit	Wall Switch	5	2,080	0.01	38	0.0	\$6.27	\$127.30	\$0.00	20.31
Hallway	2	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 3L	Wall Switch	93	2,080	Relamp & Reballast	No	2	LED - Linear Tubes: (3) 4' Lamps	Wall Switch	44	2,080	0.07	237	0.0	\$38.78	\$263.00	\$30.00	6.01
Room 106 Data Center	4	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	62	2,080	Relamp & Reballast	No	4	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Wall Switch	29	2,080	0.10	316	0.0	\$51.71	\$468.00	\$40.00	8.28
Room 110	2	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Occupancy Sensor	62	2,080	Relamp & Reballast	No	2	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	29	2,080	0.05	158	0.0	\$25.86	\$234.00	\$20.00	8.28
Men's Bathroom	3	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Occupancy Sensor	62	1,560	Relamp & Reballast	No	3	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	29	1,560	0.07	178	0.0	\$29.09	\$351.00	\$30.00	11.04
Women's Bathroom	2	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Occupancy Sensor	62	1,560	Relamp & Reballast	No	2	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	29	1,560	0.05	118	0.0	\$19.39	\$234.00	\$20.00	11.04
Room 107	12	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 3L	Occupancy Sensor	93	2,080	Relamp & Reballast	No	12	LED - Linear Tubes: (3) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	44	2,080	0.44	1,421	0.0	\$232.70	\$1,578.00	\$180.00	6.01
Room 107	3	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Occupancy Sensor	62	2,080	Relamp & Reballast	No	3	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	29	2,080	0.07	237	0.0	\$38.78	\$351.00	\$30.00	8.28
Room 108	15	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 3L	Occupancy Sensor	93	2,080	Relamp & Reballast	No	15	LED - Linear Tubes: (3) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	44	2,080	0.55	1,776	0.0	\$290.87	\$1,972.50	\$225.00	6.01
Room 108	1	Exit Signs: Incandescent	None	14	8,760	Fixture Replacement	No	1	LED Exit Signs: 2 W Lamp	None	6	8,760	0.01	81	0.0	\$13.20	\$107.56	\$0.00	8.15
Room 113	2	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Occupancy Sensor	62	2,080	Relamp & Reballast	No	2	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	29	2,080	0.05	158	0.0	\$25.86	\$234.00	\$20.00	8.28
Room 109	2	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Occupancy Sensor	62	2,080	Relamp & Reballast	No	2	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	29	2,080	0.05	158	0.0	\$25.86	\$234.00	\$20.00	8.28
Room 117	6	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 3L	Occupancy Sensor	93	2,080	Relamp & Reballast	No	6	LED - Linear Tubes: (3) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	44	2,080	0.22	710	0.0	\$116.35	\$789.00	\$90.00	6.01
Room 114 Hallway	4	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 3L	Occupancy Sensor	93	2,080	Relamp & Reballast	No	4	LED - Linear Tubes: (3) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	44	2,080	0.15	474	0.0	\$77.57	\$526.00	\$60.00	6.01
Room 115	2	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 3L	Occupancy Sensor	93	2,080	Relamp & Reballast	No	2	LED - Linear Tubes: (3) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	44	2,080	0.07	237	0.0	\$38.78	\$263.00	\$30.00	6.01
Room 116	2	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 3L	Occupancy Sensor	93	2,080	Relamp & Reballast	No	2	LED - Linear Tubes: (3) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	44	2,080	0.07	237	0.0	\$38.78	\$263.00	\$30.00	6.01
Main Lobby	2	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 3L	Occupancy Sensor	93	2,080	Relamp & Reballast	No	2	LED - Linear Tubes: (3) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	44	2,080	0.07	237	0.0	\$38.78	\$263.00	\$30.00	6.01
Exterior light Main lobby	2	CFL Screw-In Lamps: 13W CFL 2 pin	Daylight Dimming	13	2,080	Fixture Replacement	No	2	LED - Fixtures: Downlight Solid State Retrofit	Daylight Dimming	5	2,080	0.01	38	0.0	\$6.27	\$127.30	\$0.00	20.31
Room 101	8	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 3L	Occupancy Sensor	93	2,080	Relamp & Reballast	No	8	LED - Linear Tubes: (3) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	44	2,080	0.29	947	0.0	\$155.13	\$1,052.00	\$120.00	6.01
Room 103	12	CFL Screw-In Lamps: 13W CFL 2 pin	Occupancy Sensor	13	2,080	Fixture Replacement	No	12	LED - Fixtures: Downlight Solid State Retrofit	Occupancy Sensor	5	2,080	0.07	230	0.0	\$37.61	\$763.81	\$0.00	20.31
Room 104	8	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 3L	Occupancy Sensor	93	2,080	Relamp & Reballast	No	8	LED - Linear Tubes: (3) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	44	2,080	0.29	947	0.0	\$155.13	\$1,052.00	\$120.00	6.01
Room 104	1	Exit Signs: Incandescent	None	14	2,080	Fixture Replacement	No	1	LED Exit Signs: 2 W Lamp	None	6	2,080	0.01	19	0.0	\$3.13	\$107.56	\$0.00	34.32
Room 105	2	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 1L	Wall Switch	32	2,080	Relamp & Reballast	Yes	2	LED - Linear Tubes: (1) 4' Lamp	Occupancy Sensor	15	1,456	0.03	105	0.0	\$17.12	\$312.00	\$30.00	16.47
Room 102	3	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 3L	Wall Switch	93	2,080	Relamp & Reballast	Yes	3	LED - Linear Tubes: (3) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	44	1,456	0.14	449	0.0	\$73.51	\$510.50	\$65.00	6.06
Exterior lighting	2	Metal Halide: (1) 150W Lamp	Daylight Dimming	190	1,430	Fixture Replacement	No	2	LED - Fixtures: Outdoor Wall-Mounted Area Fixture	Daylight Dimming	25	1,430	0.24	543	0.0	\$88.88	\$781.35	\$200.00	6.54

Motor Inventory & Recommendations

Location	Area(s)/System(s) Served	Existing Conditions						Proposed Conditions				Energy Impact & Financial Analysis						
		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 Top	Bathrooms	3	Exhaust Fan	0.3	65.0%	Yes	2,745	No	65.0%	No		0.00	0	0.0	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	0.00

Electric HVAC Inventory & Recommendations

Location	Area(s)/System(s) Served	Existing Conditions				Proposed Conditions							Energy Impact & Financial Analysis							
		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 Top	Building #23	1	Split-System AC	20.00		No							No	0.00	0	0.0	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	0.00
Roof Top	Data Center	3	Split-System AC	5.00		No							No	0.00	0	0.0	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	0.00
Roof Top	Building #23	1	Split-System AC	20.00		No							No	0.00	0	0.0	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	0.00
Roof Top	Building #23	1	Split-System AC	3.00		No							No	0.00	0	0.0	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	0.00
Ground Floor	Building #23	1	Split-System AC	2.00		No							No	0.00	0	0.0	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	0.00
Roof Top	Building #23	1	Packaged AC	12.50		No							No	0.00	0	0.0	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	0.00

Fuel Heating Inventory & Recommendations

Location	Area(s)/System(s) Served	Existing Conditions			Proposed Conditions						Energy Impact & Financial Analysis							
		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	
Roof Top	Building #23	1	Furnace	203.00	No							0.00	0	0.0	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	0.00

DHW Inventory & Recommendations

Location	Area(s)/System(s) Served	Existing Conditions		Proposed Conditions						Energy Impact & Financial Analysis						
		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
Custodial Closet	Building #23	1	Storage Tank Water Heater (≤ 50 Gal)	Yes	1	Storage Tank Water Heater (≤ 50 Gal)	Natural Gas	80.00%	EF	1.35	42,066	-143.5	\$4,915.23	\$2,812.80	\$50.00	0.56

Low-Flow Device Recommendations

Recommendation Inputs					Energy Impact & Financial Analysis						
Location	Device Quantity	Device Type	Existing Flow Rate (gpm)	Proposed Flow Rate (gpm)	Total Peak kW Savings	Total Annual kWh Savings	Total Annual MMBtu Savings	Total Annual Energy Cost Savings	Total Installation Cost	Total Incentives	Simple Payback w/ Incentives in Years
Men's bathroom	2	Faucet Aerator (Lavatory)	2.50	1.00	0.00	751	0.0	\$123.07	\$14.34	\$0.00	0.12
Women's Bathroom	2	Faucet Aerator (Lavatory)	2.50	1.00	0.00	751	0.0	\$123.07	\$14.34	\$0.00	0.12

Novelty Cooler Inventory & Recommendations

Existing Conditions		Proposed Conditions	Energy Impact & Financial Analysis								
Location	Quantity	Cooler Description	Install Automatic Shutoff 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	
Room110	1	Small Office Freezer	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?
Room110	1	Microwave	800.0	Yes
Room110	1	Office Coffee Maker	450.0	Yes
Room109	2	Dell Desktop with LCD Monitor	191.0	Yes
Room114	9	Dell Desktop with LCD Monitor	191.0	Yes
Room115	2	Dell Desktop with LCD Monitor	191.0	Yes
Room116	2	Dell Desktop with LCD Monitor	191.0	Yes
Room101	2	Small Office Printer	455.0	Yes
Room101	6	Dell Desktop with LCD Monitor	191.0	Yes
Room102	3	Dell Desktop with LCD Monitor	191.0	Yes

Appendix B: ENERGY STAR® Statement of Energy Performance

ENERGY STAR® Statement of Energy Performance

LEARN MORE AT energystar.gov

N/A

Ocean County College

Primary Property Type: College/University
Gross Floor Area (ft²): 526,034
Built: 1966

For Year Ending: June 30, 2015
Date Generated: June 21, 2017

ENERGY STAR®
Score¹

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 Ocean County College 1 College Drive Toms River, New Jersey 08754	Property Owner Ocean County College 1 College Drive Toms River, NJ 08754 732-255-0533	Primary Contact James Calamia 1 College Drive Toms River, NJ 08754 732-255-0533 jcalamia@ocean.edu
Property ID: 5093695		

Energy Consumption and Energy Use Intensity (EUI)			
Site EUI	Annual Energy by Fuel		National Median Comparison
173.3 kBtu/ft ²	Other: (kBtu)	4,536,360 (5%)	National Median Site EUI (kBtu/ft ²)
	Natural Gas (kBtu)	50,787,318 (56%)	National Median Source EUI (kBtu/ft ²)
	Electric - Grid (kBtu)	35,847,151 (39%)	% Diff from National Median Source EUI
			23%
Source EUI	Annual Emissions		
324 kBtu/ft ²	Greenhouse Gas Emissions (Metric Tons CO ₂ e/year)		N/A

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)