

Local Government Energy Audit: Energy Audit Report





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Mancuso Hall

Union County Vocational-Technical Schools 1776 Raritan Road Scotch Plains, NJ 07076

January 23, 2018 Final Report by: TRC Energy Services

Disclaimer

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

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

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

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





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I EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The New Jersey Board of Public Utilities (NJBPU) has sponsored this Local Government Energy Audit (LGEA) Report for Union County Vocational- Technical Schools (UCVTS) - Mancuso Hall. The goal of an LGEA report is to provide you with information on how your facility uses energy, identify energy conservation measures (ECMs) that can reduce your energy use, and provide information and assistance to help facilities implement ECMs. The LGEA report also contains valuable information on financial incentives from New Jersey's Clean Energy Program (NJCEP) for implementing ECMs.

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

I.I Facility Summary

UCVTS - Mancuso Hall is a 47,308 square foot facility comprised of various space types within one (1) building. The facility was originally built in 1964 as part of the original campus and then updated in 2007.

The building shell of Mancuso Hall consists of a concrete reinforced brick faced, a rolled rubber roof, and double hung single pane windows. The building envelope system was observed to be in good condition.

Lighting at UCVTS - Mancuso Hall consists of predominantly linier fluorescent T8 technologies. The system was updated in 2007 as part of a renovation.

The mechanical systems at Mancuso Hall are tied to the boiler plant in West Hall for hot water heating. Domestic hot water is supplied by a domestic hot water heat exchanger located in the 1st floor mechanical room. The cooling system at Mancuso Hall is predominantly chilled water pipped from the West Hall Chiller plant. Built up air handling units with hot and chilled water coils are the main source of fresh and conditioned for Mancuso Hall. These air handling units vary in size and fan horse power. There is some small direct expansion cooling utilized at Mancuso Hall, with condensers located on the roof.

Energy Conservation Measures

TRC evaluated five (5) measures which together represent an opportunity for UCVTS - Mancuso Hall to reduce annual energy costs by \$26,042 and annual greenhouse gas emissions by 232,385 lbs CO₂e. We estimate that if all measures were implemented as recommended, the project would pay for itself in 2.9 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 UCVTS - Mancuso Hall's annual energy use by 21%.





Figure 1 – Previous 12 Month Utility Costs





A detailed description of UCVTS - Mancuso Hall's existing energy use can be found in Section 3.

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

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 ₂ e Emissions Reduction (Ibs)
Lighting Upgrades		164,698	13.3	0.0	\$18,585.71	\$57,498.44	\$500.00	\$56,998.44	3.1	165,850
ECM 1 Retrofit Fluorescent Fixtures with LED Lamps and Drivers	Yes	159,148	12.9	0.0	\$17,959.38	\$55,207.00	\$320.00	\$54,887.00	3.1	160,260
ECM 2 Retrofit Fixtures with LED Lamps	Yes	5,550	0.4	0.0	\$626.33	\$2,291.44	\$180.00	\$2,111.44	3.4	5,589
Lighting Control Measures		40,737	3.3	0.0	\$4,597.01	\$3,866.00	\$655.00	\$3,211.00	0.7	41,021
ECM 3 Install Occupancy Sensor Lighting Controls	Yes	40,737	3.3	0.0	\$4,597.01	\$3,866.00	\$655.00	\$3,211.00	0.7	41,021
Motor Upgrades		25,337	3.1	0.0	\$2,859.22	\$14,104.89	\$0.00	\$14,104.89	4.9	25,514
ECM 4 Premium Efficiency Motors	Yes	25,337	3.1	0.0	\$2,859.22	\$14,104.89	\$0.00	\$14,104.89	4.9	25,514
Plug Load Equipment Control - Vending Machine		0	0.0	0.0	\$0.00	\$460.00	\$0.00	\$460.00	0.0	0
ECM 5 Vending Machine Control	Yes	0	0.0	0.0	\$0.00	\$460.00	\$0.00	\$460.00	0.0	0
TOTALS		230,772	19.7	0.0	\$26,041.93	\$75,929.33	\$1,155.00	\$74,774.33	2.9	232,385

Figure 3 – Summary of Energy Reduction Opportunities

* - 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 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.

Motor Upgrades generally involve replacing older standard efficiency motors with high efficiency standard (NEMA Premium). Motors replacements generally assume the same size motors, just higher efficiency. Although occasionally additional savings can be achieved by downsizing motors to better meet current load requirements. This measure saves energy by reducing the power used by the motors, due to improved electrical efficiency.





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

Energy Efficient Practices

TRC Energy Services also identified 25 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 UCVTS - Mancuso Hall include:

- Reduce Air Leakage
- Close Doors and Windows
- Use Window Treatments/Coverings
- Perform Proper Lighting Maintenance
- Develop a Lighting Maintenance Schedule
- Ensure Lighting Controls Are Operating Properly
- Turn Off Unneeded Motors
- Reduce Motor Short Cycling
- Perform Routine Motor Maintenance
- Use Fans to Reduce Cooling Load
- Install Destratification Fans
- Practice Proper Use of Thermostat Schedules and Temperature Resets
- Ensure Economizers are Functioning Properly
- Assess Chillers & Request Tune-Ups
- Clean Evaporator/Condenser Coils on AC Systems
- Clean and/or Replace HVAC Filters
- Check for and Seal Duct Leakage
- Repair/Replace Steam Traps
- Perform Proper Boiler Maintenance
- Perform Proper Furnace Maintenance
- Perform Proper Water Heater Maintenance
- Perform Maintenance on Compressed Air Systems
- 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 Energy Services evaluated the potential for installing on-Site generation for UCVTS - Mancuso Hall. Based on the configuration of the site and its loads there is a low potential for installing PV and combined heat and power self-generation measures.

I.2 Implementation Planning

To realize the energy savings from the ECMs listed in this report, a project implementation plan must be developed. Available capital must be considered and decisions need to be made whether it is best to





pursue individual ECMs separately, groups of ECMs, or a comprehensive approach where all ECMs are implemented together, possibly in conjunction with other facility upgrades or improvements.

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

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

- SmartStart
- Direct Install
- Pay for Performance Existing Building (P4P)
- Energy Savings Improvement Program (ESIP)

For facilities wanting to pursue only selected individual measures (or planning to phase implementation of selected measures over multiple years), incentives are available through the SmartStart program. To participate in this program you may use 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 7.

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

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 7.4 for additional information on the ESIP Program.

The Demand Response Energy Aggregator is a (non-NJCEP) program designed to reduce electric loads at commercial facilities, when wholesale electricity prices are high or when the reliability of the electric grid is threatened due to peak power demand. Demand Response (DR) service providers (a.k.a. Curtailment Service Providers) are registered with PJM, the independent system operator (ISO) for mid-Atlantic state region that is charged with maintaining electric grid reliability. By enabling grid operators to call upon commercial facilities to reduce their electric usage during times of peak demand, the grid is made more reliable and overall transmission costs are reduced for all ratepayers. Curtailment Service Providers provider system 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 6 for additional information on this program.

Additional information on relevant incentive programs is located in Section 7 or: <u>www.njcleanenergy.com/ci.</u>





2 FACILITY INFORMATION AND EXISTING CONDITIONS

2.1 Project Contacts

Figure 4 – Project Contacts

Name	Role E-Mail		Phone #
Customer			
Jim Ferris	Consultant	jferris@jfpconsulting.net	(908) 347-3784
Mark Leary	Facilities Director	mleary@uc <i>v</i> ts.org	
TRC Energy Services			
BD, SS, IB	Auditor	bdattellas@trcsolutions.com	(732) 855-0033

2.2 General Site Information

On January 1, 2017, TRC performed an energy audit at UCVTS - Mancuso Hall located in Scotch Plains, New Jersey. TRCs' team met with Mark Leary, Facilities Director to review the facility operations and help focus our investigation on specific energy-using systems.

UCVTS - Mancuso Hall is a 47,308 square foot facility comprised of various space types within one building. The facility was originally built in 1964 as part of the original campus and then updated in 2007.

Mancuso Hall utilizes hot water for heating supplied by the hybrid condensing and non-condensing boiler plant located in West Hall.

Lighting at UCVTS - Mancuso Hall consists of predominantly linier fluorescent T8 technologies. The system was updated in 2007 as part of a renovation.

The mechanical systems at Mancuso Hall are tied to the boiler plant in West Hall for hot water heating. Domestic hot water is supplied by a domestic hot water heat exchanger located in the 1st floor mechanical room. The cooling system at Mancuso Hall is predominantly chilled water pipped from the West Hall Chiller plant. Built up air handling units with hot and chilled water coils are the main source of fresh and conditioned for Mancuso Hall. These air handling units vary in size and fan horse power.

The building shell of Mancuso Hall consists of a steel reinforced brick faced, a rolled rubber roof, and double hung single and double pane windows. The building envelope system was observed to be in good condition.

2.3 Building Occupancy

The school building is open Monday through Friday from 7 am - 10 pm, and from 9 am - 6 pm on weekends. The typical schedule is presented in the table below. The entire facility is used year round by the community and camps are run throughout the summer. During a typical day, the facility is occupied by approximately 325 staff and students.

Building Occupancy Schedule								
Building Name	Weekday/Weekend	Operating Schedule						
Mancuso Hall	Weekday	7:00 AM - 10:00 PM						
Mancuso Hall	Weekend	9:00 AM - 6:00 PM						

Figure	5 -	Building	Schedule
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2.4 Building Envelope

The building shell of Mancuso Hall consists of a steel reinforced brick faced, a rolled rubber roof, and double hung single and double pane windows. The building envelope system was observed to be in good condition.

2.5 On-Site Generation

The site has a large approximately 60 kW rooftop solar array that was installed in 2012. Based on data provided the solar array supplies approximately 15-20% of the annual usage at UCVTS -Mancuso Hall. The array is in good condition, appears to be operating at maximum efficiency for its age, and is providing significant benefit to the school.

2.6 Energy-Using Systems

Lighting System

Lighting at the facility is provided mostly by 32-watt, linear fluorescent T8 lamps with electronic ballasts as well as some compact fluorescent lamps (CFL). Most of the fixtures are 2-lamp or 3-lamp, 4-foot long troffers with diffusers. Mr. Mark Leary, the facility's maintenance technician, indicated that the building had a comprehensive T8 retrofit 10 years ago. Lighting control in most spaces is provided by wall switch.

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

Chilled Water or Condenser Water System

Chilled water is provided by two (2) rooftop mounted electric air-cooled chillers. One (1) chiller is a McQuay MDX Series 220 ton chiller with screw compressor technology. The other chiller is a Carrier 250 ton model also with screw compressor technology. The chillers were observed to be in good condition, but are approaching the end of their useful lives.

The chillers are turned off, or unloaded during peak hours (10 pm-4 pm) during cooling season. An ice storage system is brought online during this time period to accommodate the cooling load. The ice storage functions until the ice has melted and then the chillers are brought back on line.

A variety of piping infrastructure is in place to distribute chilled water throughout Mancuso Hall, and the campus. A heat exchanger is also used to temper water from the condensate to increase the efficiency of the system.

Hot Water (or Steam) Heating System and Related Airside Systems

The heating hot water is provided by a hybrid condensing and non-condensing gas-fired boiler plant. Six (6) 3500 MBH Benchmark 2.0 condensing hot water boilers are the primary source of hot water and domestic hot water for the campus and UCTECH-West Hall. These boilers operate in sequence as needed. During peak heating demand months, a large Cleaver Brooks fourteen thousand MBH 400 HP gas-fired boiler is available to be brought on line and for redundancy as needed.

Similar to the chilled water distribution, but more expansive, an intricate piping infrastructure with two (2) heat exchangers is in place to provide heating hot water and domestic hot water to UCTECH-West Hall, as well as a large portion of the campus. All air handlers in Mancuso have hot water coils. In some cases there are two (2) pipe coils and there are also four (4) pipe coils allowing for simultaneous heating and cooling. The indoor air handlers in Mancuso are in reasonable condition and could be upgraded.





Unfortunately, air handler upgrades are more of a capital improvement rather than an energy efficiency project. However, the replacement of the motors in some of these units have been recommended.



Figure 1 West Hall Boiler Plant Operation

Building Energy Management System (BMS)

The majority of the Mancuso Halls' mechanical systems are controlled with a Honeywell Building Energy Management System (BEMS). Site staff is effectively utilizing the BMS for control and monitoring.

At some point UCTVS may want to consider merging all controls systems to gain some energy and operational efficiency. This could come at a significant cost, so at this time because of the current systems coupled with the experienced staff led by Mark Leary's controlled with a comprehensive building energy management system.

Building Plug Load

There are roughly 100 computer work stations observed throughout the facility. Approximately 60% of the computers are desktop units with LCD monitors or Apple monitors located in labs, classrooms, and the library. There is no centralized PC power management software installed.

There are also a standard educational plug load equipment such as projectors, televisions, and printers located throughout Mancuso Hall.

2.7 Water-Using Systems

There are eight (8) restrooms at this facility. A sampling of restrooms found that faucets are rated for 2.0 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.





3 SITE ENERGY USE AND COSTS

Utility data for electricity was analyzed to identify opportunities for savings. In addition, data for electricity 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 3.3 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.

Utility Summary for UCVTS - Mancuso Hall						
Fuel Usage Cost						
Electricity	1,101,038 kWh	\$124,249				
Total	\$124,249					

Figure 6 - Utility Summary

The current annual energy cost for this facility is \$124,249 as shown in the chart below.



Figure 7 - Energy Cost Breakdown





3.2 Electricity Usage

Electricity is provided by PSE&G. The average electric cost over the past 12 months was \$0.113/kWh, which is the blended rate that includes energy supply, distribution, and other charges. This rate is used throughout the analyses in this report to assess energy costs and savings. The monthly electricity consumption and peak demand are shown in the chart below.



Figure 8 - Electric Usage & Demand

Figure 9 - Electric Usage & Den	nand
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Electric Billing Data for UCVTS - Mancuso Hall								
Period Ending	Days in Period	Electric Usage (kWh)	Demand (kW)	Demand Cost	Total Electric Cost			
5/15/15	30	84,699	256		\$10,349			
6/15/15	31	89,500	271		\$10,949			
7/15/15	30	105,664	264		\$15,343			
8/15/15	31	110,972	256		\$12,671			
9/15/15	31	97,899	258		\$12,974			
10/15/15	30	95,808	255		\$12,623			
11/15/15	31	97,093	272		\$9,915			
12/15/15	30	82,756	241		\$8,664			
1/15/16	30	84,170	247		\$7,829			
2/15/16	31	88,879	212		\$8,088			
3/15/16	29	87,728	239		\$8,147			
4/15/16	31	75,870	214		\$6,696			
Totals	365	1,101,038	272.2423707	\$0	\$124,249			
Annual	365	1,101,038	272.2423707	\$0	\$124,249			





3.3 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.

Energy Use Intensity Comparison - Existing Conditions					
		National Median			
	ocvio - Malicuso Hall	Building Type: School (K-12)			
Source Energy Use Intensity (kBtu/ft ²)	249.3	141.4			
Site Energy Use Intensity (kBtu/ft²)	79.4	58.2			

Figure	10 -	Energy	Use	Intensity	Comparison –	Existing	Conditions
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Implementation of all recommended measures in this report would improve the building's estimated EUI significantly, as shown in the table below:

Figure	II - Energy	Use Intensity	Comparison –	Following	Installation	of Recom	mended Measures

Energy Use Intensity C	omparison - Following Installation	of Recommended Measures
	IICVTS - Mancuso Hall	National Median
	bovis - Maricuso Harr	Building Type: School (K-12)
Source Energy Use Intensity (kBtu/ft ²)	197.1	141.4
Site Energy Use Intensity (kBtu/ft²)	62.8	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.

Your building is not is one of the building categories that are eligible to receive a score. This building type does not currently qualify to receive a score due to the shared mechanical systems with West Hall.

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

A Portfolio Manager account has been created online for your facilities 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: <u>https://www.energystar.gov/buildings/training.</u>





3.4 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 12 - 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 UCVTS - Mancuso Hall 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 7.

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.

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 (Ibs)
Lighting Upgrades	164,698	13.3	0.0	\$18,585.71	\$57,498.44	\$500.00	\$56,998.44	3.1	165,850
ECM 1 Retrofit Fluorescent Fixtures with LED Lamps and Drivers	159,148	12.9	0.0	\$17,959.38	\$55,207.00	\$320.00	\$54,887.00	3.1	160,260
ECM 2 Retrofit Fixtures with LED Lamps	5,550	0.4	0.0	\$626.33	\$2,291.44	\$180.00	\$2,111.44	3.4	5,589
Lighting Control Measures	40,737	3.3	0.0	\$4,597.01	\$3,866.00	\$655.00	\$3,211.00	0.7	41,021
ECM 3 Install Occupancy Sensor Lighting Controls	40,737	3.3	0.0	\$4,597.01	\$3,866.00	\$655.00	\$3,211.00	0.7	41,021
Motor Upgrades	25,337	3.1	0.0	\$2,859.22	\$14,104.89	\$0.00	\$14,104.89	4.9	25,514
ECM 4 Premium Efficiency Motors	25,337	3.1	0.0	\$2,859.22	\$14,104.89	\$0.00	\$14,104.89	4.9	25,514
Plug Load Equipment Control - Vending Machine	0	0.0	0.0	\$0.00	\$460.00	\$0.00	\$460.00	0.0	0
ECM 5 Vending Machine Control	0	0.0	0.0	\$0.00	\$460.00	\$0.00	\$460.00	0.0	0
TOTALS	230,772	19.7	0.0	\$26,041.93	\$75,929.33	\$1,155.00	\$74,774.33	2.9	232,385

Figure 13 – Summary of Recommended ECMs

* - 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 14 below.

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 (Ibs)
	Lighting Upgrades	164,698	13.3	0.0	\$18,585.71	\$57,498.44	\$500.00	\$56,998.44	3.1	165,850
ECM 1	Retrofit Fluorescent Fixtures with LED Lamps and Drivers	159,148	12.9	0.0	\$17,959.38	\$55,207.00	\$320.00	\$54,887.00	3.1	160,260
ECM 2	Retrofit Fixtures with LED Lamps	5.550	0.4	0.0	\$626.33	\$2.291.44	\$180.00	\$2,111.44	3.4	5,589

Figure 14 – Summary of Lighting Upgrade ECMs

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 I: Retrofit Fluorescent Fixtures with LED Lamps and Drivers

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 (Ibs)
Interior	159,148	12.9	0.0	\$17,959.38	\$55,207.00	\$320.00	\$54,887.00	3.1	160,260
Exterior	0	0.0	0.0	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	0.0	0

Summary of Measure Economics

Measure Description

We recommend retrofitting existing fluorescent fixtures by removing fluorescent tubes and ballasts and replacing them with LEDs and LED drivers (if necessary), which are designed to be used retrofitted fluorescent fixtures. The measure uses the existing fixture housing but replaces the rest of the components with more efficient lighting technology. This measure saves energy by installing LEDs which use less power than other lighting technologies yet provide equivalent lighting output for the space.

Additional savings from lighting maintenance can be anticipated since LEDs have lifetimes which are more than twice that of a fluorescent tubes and more than ten (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 ₂ e Emissions Reduction (Ibs)
Interior	5,550	0.4	0.0	\$626.33	\$2,291.44	\$180.00	\$2,111.44	3.4	5,589
Exterior	0	0.0	0.0	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	0.0	0

Measure Description

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

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

4.1.2 Lighting Control Measures

Figure	15 –	- Summary	of	Lighting	Control	ECMs
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	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 (Ibs)
	Lighting Control Measures	40,737	3.3	0.0	\$4,597.01	\$3,866.00	\$655.00	\$3,211.00	0.7	41,021
ECM 3	Install Occupancy Sensor Lighting Controls	40,737	3.3	0.0	\$4,597.01	\$3,866.00	\$655.00	\$3,211.00	0.7	41,021

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 N	Measure	Economics
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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)
40,737	3.3	0.0	\$4,597.01	\$3,866.00	\$655.00	\$3,211.00	0.7	41,021

Measure Description

We recommend installing occupancy sensors to control lighting fixtures that are currently controlled by manual switches. 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.

4.1.3 Motor Upgrades

ECM 4: Premium Efficiency Motors

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 (Ibs)

Summary of Measure Economics

Measure Description

We recommend replacing standard efficiency motors with NEMA Premium[™] efficiency motors. Our evaluation assumes that existing motors will be replaced with motors of equivalent size and type. Although occasionally additional savings can be achieved by downsizing motors to better meet the motor's current load requirements. The base case motor efficiencies are estimated from nameplate information and our best estimates of motor run hours. Efficiencies of proposed motor upgrades are obtained from the New Jersey's Clean Energy Program Protocols to Measure Resource Savings (2016).





Savings are based on the difference between baseline and proposed efficiencies and the assumed annual operating hours.

4.1.4 Plug Load Equipment Control - Vending Machines

ECM 5: 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 ₂ e Emissions Reduction (Ibs)
0	0.0	0.0	\$0.00	\$460.00	\$0.00	\$460.00	0.0	0

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.





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.





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 set points and sensitivity are appropriately configured.

Turn Off Unneeded Motors

Electric motors often run unnecessarily, and this is an overlooked opportunity to save energy. These motors should be identified and turned off when appropriate. For example, exhaust fans often run unnecessarily when ventilation requirements are already met. Reducing run hours for these motors can result in significant energy savings. Whenever possible, use automatic devices such as twist timers or occupancy sensors to ensure that motors are turned off when not needed.

Reduce Motor Short Cycling

Frequent stopping and starting of motors subjects rotors and other parts to substantial stress. This can result in component wear, reducing efficiency, and increasing maintenance costs. Adjust the load on the motor to limit the amount of unnecessary stopping and starting to improve motor performance.

Perform Routine Motor Maintenance

Motors consist of many moving parts whose collective degradation can contribute to a significant loss of motor efficiency. In order to prevent damage to motor components, routine maintenance should be performed. This maintenance consists of cleaning surfaces and ventilation openings on motors to prevent overheating, lubricating moving parts to reduce friction, inspecting belts and pulleys for wear and to ensure they are at proper alignment and tension, and cleaning and lubricating bearings. Consult a licensed technician to assess these and other motor maintenance strategies.

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.

Install Destratification Fans

Allowing air to thermally stratify in spaces with high ceilings results in additional energy consumption by requiring the heating system to heat a volume of space much larger than the actual occupied space. Additional inefficiencies also occur because there are higher temperatures at the ceiling level than at the floor level. Higher temperatures at the ceiling accelerate heat loss through the roof, requiring additional energy consumption by the heating equipment in order to compensate for the accelerated heat transfer.

Destratification fans are specially designed to deliver a columnar, laminar flow of air balancing the air temperature from floor to ceiling. In addition to fuel savings, the use of destratification fans will reduce the recovery time necessary to warm the space after nightly temperature setbacks and will increase the comfort level of the occupants.





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 set points and increase cooling set points). Cooling load can be reduced further by increasing the facility's occupied set point temperature. In general, during the cooling season, thermostats should be set as high as possible without sacrificing occupant comfort.

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.

Assess Chillers & Request Tune-Ups

Chillers are responsible for a substantial portion of a commercial building's overall energy usage. When components of a chiller are not optimized, this can quickly result in a noticeable increase in energy bills. Chiller diagnostics can produce a 5% to 10% cost avoidance potential from discovery and implementation of low/no cost optimization strategies.

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 Boiler Maintenance

Many boiler problems develop slowly over time, so regular inspection and maintenance is essential to retain proper functionality and efficiency of the heating system. Fuel burning equipment should undergo





yearly tune-ups to ensure they are operating as safely and efficiently as possible from a combustion standpoint. A tune-up should include a combustion analysis to analyze the exhaust from the boilers and to ensure the boiler is operating safely. Buildup of dirt, dust, or deposits on the internal surfaces of a boiler can greatly affect its heat transfer efficiency. These deposits can accumulate on the water side or fire side of the boiler. Boilers should be cleaned regularly according to the manufacturer's instructions to remove this build up in order to sustain efficiency and equipment life.

Perform Proper Water Heater Maintenance

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

Plug Load Controls

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

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[™] (<u>http://www3.epa.gov/watersense/products</u>) labeled devices are 1.5 gpm for bathroom faucets, 2.0 gpm for showerheads, and 1.28 gpm for pre-rinse spray valves.

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





6 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. 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.





7 **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 16 for a list of the eligible programs identified for each recommended ECM.

	Energy Conservation Measure	SmartStart Prescriptive	SmartStart Custom	Direct Install	Pay For Performance Existing Buildings	Large Energy Users Program	Combined Heat & Power and Fuel Cell
ECM 1	Retrofit Fluorescent Fixtures with LED Lamps and Drivers	х			Х		
ECM 2	Retrofit Fixtures with LED Lamps	х			Х		
ECM 3	Install Occupancy Sensor Lighting Controls	х			Х		
ECM 4	Premium Efficiency Motors		х		х		
ECM 5	Vending Machine Control				Х		

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

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

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





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

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 use 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: <u>www.njcleanenergy.com/SSB.</u>





7.2 Direct Install

Overview

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

Incentives

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

How to Participate

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

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

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

7.3 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 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.

7.4 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 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.

See Section 7 for additional information.





8 ENERGY PURCHASING AND PROCUREMENT STRATEGIES

8.1 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: <u>www.state.nj.us/bpu/commercial/shopping.html</u>.

8.2 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 E								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		
600	17	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 3L	None	93	7,056	Relamp & Reballast	Yes	17	LED - Linear Tubes: (4) 3' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	42	4,939	0.71	8,773	0.0	\$990.04	\$2,655.67	\$35.00	2.65		
600	6	Compact Fluorescent: Recessed	None	26	7,056	Relamp	Yes	6	LED Screw-In Lamps: LED Lamp	Occupancy Sensor	7	4,939	0.08	1,027	0.0	\$115.93	\$497.91	\$50.00	3.86		
MRR	3	Linear Fluorescent - T 8: 4' T 8 (32W) - 3L	None	93	7,056	Relamp & Reballast	Yes	3	LED - Linear Tubes: (4) 3' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	42	4,939	0.13	1,548	0.0	\$174.71	\$537.00	\$20.00	2.96		
MRR	2	Linear Fluorescent - T 8: 4' T 8 (32W) - 2L	None	62	7,056	Relamp & Reballast	Yes	2	LED - Linear Tubes: (4) 3' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	42	4,939	0.04	529	0.0	\$59.70	\$396.67	\$20.00	6.31		
Exit Signs	14	Exit Signs: LED - 2 W Lamp	None	6	8,760	None	Yes	14	Exit Signs: LED - 2 W Lamp	Occupancy Sensor	6	6,132	0.02	254	0.0	\$28.65	\$116.00	\$20.00	3.35		
601	16	Linear Fluorescent - T 8: 4' T 8 (32W) - 3L	None	93	7,056	Relamp & Reballast	Yes	16	LED - Linear Tubes: (4) 3' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	42	4,939	0.67	8,257	0.0	\$931.80	\$2,361.33	\$20.00	2.51		
602	30	Linear Fluorescent - T 8: 4' T 8 (32W) - 3L	None	93	7,056	Relamp & Reballast	Yes	30	LED - Linear Tubes: (4) 3' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	42	4,939	1.25	15,482	0.0	\$1,747.13	\$4,326.00	\$20.00	2.46		
603	16	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 3L	None	93	7,056	Relamp & Reballast	Yes	16	LED - Linear Tubes: (4) 3' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	42	4,939	0.67	8,257	0.0	\$931.80	\$2,361.33	\$20.00	2.51		
604	17	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 3L	None	93	7,056	Relamp & Reballast	Yes	17	LED - Linear Tubes: (4) 3' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	42	4,939	0.71	8,773	0.0	\$990.04	\$2,501.67	\$20.00	2.51		
605	32	Linear Fluorescent - T 8: 4' T 8 (32W) - 3L	None	93	7,056	Relamp & Reballast	Yes	32	LED - Linear Tubes: (4) 3' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	42	4,939	9 1.33	16,514	0.0	\$1,863.61	\$4,606.67	\$20.00	2.46		
605A	4	Linear Fluorescent - T 8: 4' T 8 (32W) - 3L	None	93	7,056	Relamp & Reballast	Yes	4	LED - Linear Tubes: (4) 3' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	42	4,939	0.17	2,064	0.0	\$232.95	\$677.33	\$20.00	2.82		
609	4	Linear Fluorescent - T 8: 4' T 8 (32W) - 3L	None	93	7,056	Relamp & Reballast	Yes	4	LED - Linear Tubes: (4) 3' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	42	4,939	0.17	2,064	0.0	\$232.95	\$677.33	\$20.00	2.82		
607	16	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 3L	None	93	7,056	Relamp & Reballast	Yes	16	LED - Linear Tubes: (4) 3' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	42	4,939	0.67	8,257	0.0	\$931.80	\$2,361.33	\$20.00	2.51		
609	36	Linear Fluorescent - T 8: 4' T 8 (32W) - 3L	None	93	7,056	Relamp & Reballast	Yes	36	LED - Linear Tubes: (4) 3' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	42	4,939	1.50	18,579	0.0	\$2,096.56	\$5,168.00	\$20.00	2.46		
610	36	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 3L	None	93	7,056	Relamp & Reballast	Yes	36	LED - Linear Tubes: (4) 3' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	42	4,939	1.50	18,579	0.0	\$2,096.56	\$5,168.00	\$20.00	2.46		
613	16	Linear Fluorescent - T 8: 4' T 8 (32W) - 3L	None	93	7,056	Relamp & Reballast	Yes	16	LED - Linear Tubes: (4) 3' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	42	4,939	0.67	8,257	0.0	\$931.80	\$2,361.33	\$20.00	2.51		
613	6	Compact Fluorescent: Recessed	None	26	7,056	Relamp	Yes	6	LED Screw-In Lamps: LED Lamp	Occupancy Sensor	7	4,939	0.08	1,027	0.0	\$115.93	\$497.91	\$50.00	3.86		
607	6	Compact Fluorescent: Recessed	None	26	7,056	Relamp	Yes	6	LED Screw-In Lamps: LED Lamp	Occupancy Sensor	7	4,939	0.08	1,027	0.0	\$115.93	\$497.91	\$50.00	3.86		
615A	4	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 3L	None	93	7,056	Relamp & Reballast	Yes	4	LED - Linear Tubes: (4) 3' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	42	4,939	0.17	2,064	0.0	\$232.95	\$677.33	\$20.00	2.82		
610A	4	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 3L	None	93	7,056	Relamp & Reballast	Yes	4	LED - Linear Tubes: (4) 3' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	42	4,939	0.17	2,064	0.0	\$232.95	\$677.33	\$20.00	2.82		
615	30	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 3L	None	93	7,056	Relamp & Reballast	Yes	30	LED - Linear Tubes: (4) 3' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	42	4,939	1.25	15,482	0.0	\$1,747.13	\$4,326.00	\$20.00	2.46		
614	17	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 3L	None	93	7,056	Relamp & Reballast	Yes	17	LED - Linear Tubes: (4) 3' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	42	4,939	0.71	8,773	0.0	\$990.04	\$2,501.67	\$20.00	2.51		
614	6	Compact Fluorescent: Recessed	None	26	7,056	Relamp	Yes	6	LED Screw-In Lamps: LED Lamp	Occupancy Sensor	7	4,939	0.08	1,027	0.0	\$115.93	\$497.91	\$50.00	3.86		
616	17	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 3L	None	93	7,056	Relamp & Reballast	Yes	17	LED - Linear Tubes: (4) 3' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	42	4,939	0.71	8,773	0.0	\$990.04	\$2,501.67	\$20.00	2.51		
616	6	Compact Fluorescent: Recessed	None	26	7,056	Relamp	Yes	6	LED Screw-In Lamps: LED Lamp	Occupancy Sensor	7	4,939	0.08	1,027	0.0	\$115.93	\$497.91	\$50.00	3.86		





	Existing C	onditions				Proposed Conditio	ns						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	Control Watts per System Fixture		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
Service Lounge	7	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 3L	None	93	7,056	Relamp & Reballast	Yes	7	LED - Linear Tubes: (4) 3' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	42	4,939	0.29	3,613	0.0	\$407.66	\$1,098.33	\$20.00	2.65
618	24	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 3L	None	93	7,056	Relamp & Reballast	Yes	24	LED - Linear Tubes: (4) 3' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	42	4,939	1.00	12,386	0.0	\$1,397.71	\$3,484.00	\$20.00	2.48
619	12	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 3L	None	93	7,056	Relamp & Reballast	Yes	12	LED - Linear Tubes: (4) 3' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	42	4,939	0.50	6,193	0.0	\$698.85	\$1,800.00	\$20.00	2.55
Faculty	10	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	None	62	7,056	Relamp & Reballast	Yes	10	LED - Linear Tubes: (4) 2' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	34	4,939	0.25	3,100	0.0	\$349.79	\$1,554.33	\$220.00	3.81
620	17	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 3L	None	93	7,056	Relamp & Reballast	Yes	17	LED - Linear Tubes: (4) 3' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	42	4,939	0.71	8,773	0.0	\$990.04	\$2,501.67	\$20.00	2.51
620	6	Compact Fluorescent: Recessed	None	26	7,056	Relamp	Yes	6	LED Screw-In Lamps: LED Lamp	Occupancy Sensor	7	4,939	0.08	1,027	0.0	\$115.93	\$497.91	\$50.00	3.86
618	6	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	None	62	7,056	Relamp & Reballast	Yes	6	LED - Linear Tubes: (4) 2' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	34	4,939	0.15	1,860	0.0	\$209.88	\$979.00	\$140.00	4.00





Motor Inventory & Recommendations

		Existing	Conditions					Proposed	Conditions			Energy Impac	t & Financial A	nalysis							
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			
AHU 1	Mancuso Hall	1	Supply Fan	5.0	80.0%	No	6,000	Yes	89.5%	No		0.27	2,227	0.0	\$251.32	\$921.06	\$0.00	3.66			
AHU 2	Mancuso Hall	1	Supply Fan	10.0	80.0%	No	6,000	Yes	91.7%	No		0.66	5,354	0.0	\$604.18	\$1,567.05	\$0.00	2.59			
AHU 3	Mancuso Hall	1	Supply Fan	7.5	84.0%	No	6,000	Yes	91.7%	No		0.31	2,517	0.0	\$284.02	\$1,153.79	\$0.00	4.06			
AHU 4	Mancuso Hall	1	Supply Fan	7.5	84.0%	No	6,000	Yes	91.7%	No		0.31	2,517	0.0	\$284.02	\$1,153.79	\$0.00	4.06			
RTU 1	Mancuso Hall	1	Supply Fan	15.0	87.0%	No	6,000	Yes	92.4%	No		0.42	3,383	0.0	\$381.71	\$1,891.42	\$0.00	4.96			
RTU 2	Mancuso Hall	1	Supply Fan	15.0	87.0%	No	6,000	Yes	92.4%	No		0.42	3,383	0.0	\$381.71	\$1,891.42	\$0.00	4.96			
MAU 1	Mancuso Hall	1	Supply Fan	5.0	85.0%	No	6,000	Yes	89.5%	No		0.12	993	0.0	\$112.04	\$921.06	\$0.00	8.22			
MAU 2	Mancuso Hall	1	Supply Fan	5.0	85.0%	No	6,000	Yes	89.5%	No		0.12	993	0.0	\$112.04	\$921.06	\$0.00	8.22			
DHW Pumps	Mancuso Hall	2	Heating Hot Water Pump	1.0	80.0%	No	6,000	No	80.0%	No		0.00	0	0.0	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	0.00			
HW Pumps	Mancuso Hall	2	Heating Hot Water Pump	5.0	85.0%	No	6,000	Yes	89.5%	No		0.24	1,986	0.0	\$224.08	\$1,842.12	\$0.00	8.22			
CHW Pumps	Mancuso Hall	2	Chilled Water Pump	5.0	85.0%	No	6,000	Yes	89.5%	No		0.24	1,986	0.0	\$224.08	\$1,842.12	\$0.00	8.22			
Fume Hood AIT 614	AIT 614	2	Exhaust Fan	5.0	87.0%	Yes	2,745	No	87.0%	No		0.00	0	0.0	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	0.00			
Exhaust Roof	E1	1	Exhaust Fan	3.0	87.0%	No	2,745	No	87.0%	No		0.00	0	0.0	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	0.00			
Exhaust Roof	E2	1	Exhaust Fan	3.0	87.0%	No	2,745	No	87.0%	No		0.00	0	0.0	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	0.00			
Exhaust Roof	E3	1	Exhaust Fan	3.0	87.0%	No	2,745	No	87.0%	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?
Throughout	8	AV	300.0	No
600	2	Telavision	250.0	No
MRR	2	Telavision	250.0	No
MRR	1	Telavision	250.0	Yes
601	22	PC	150.0	No
610	22	PC	150.0	No
616	34	PC	150.0	No
Faculty	4	PC	150.0	No
Faculty	1	Printer	750.0	No
Faculty	1	Refridgerator	350.0	Yes
Faculty	1	Microwave	400.0	Yes
620	20	PC	150.0	No

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				
l	Bistochi Hall	2	Non-Refrigerated	No	0.00	0	0.0	\$0.00	\$460.00	\$0.00	0.00				