







The Energy Challenge

Margaret Strong Interim Energy Manager - Oregon Military Department

Josh MandersNorthwest Energy & Water Education Institute





In a typical Oregon Government building, how much energy is wasted?



- a) 50%
- b) 18%
- c) 24%
- d) 30%

Answer = 30%

- Every building, from the smallest school to the tallest skyscraper, uses energy most often generated by the burning of fossil fuels.
- •5 million buildings in the U.S. where we work, play, and learn are responsible for nearly 20 percent of both the nation's energy use and greenhouse gas emissions at a cost of over \$100 billion per year.



Joining the Energy Challenge will

- a) cost me money
- b) generate electricity
- c) increase awareness about our buildings energy use
- d) help you lose 10 pounds in a week

Answer = Awareness & Action

Our goal is to:

- 1. Help increase everyone's awareness of the amount of energy used within this facility and where it goes.
- 2. Take Action to Reduce Energy Waste.
 This includes providing specific actions individuals can take in addition to a whole-building operational tune up.





Name one benefit of reducing energy usage.





While there are many benefits for reducing energy waste, a vast majority of people agree.

Reducing Energy Waste:

- Decreases the cost of operating the building allows better financial flexibility and stability.
- Decreases the energy consumed within the building.
- Decreases air & water pollution that is a direct result of energy generation.



If everyone continues to significantly reduce their building energy consumption, we can reverse....?



Energy Efficiency is a Renewable Energy Resource.

When we increase our efficiency we don't need to generate additional energy by building new fossil fuel power plants.

Why? – Federal Mandates

- Energy Policy Act (EPACT) 2005
- Independence and Security Act (EISA), 2007
- EO 13423, Strengthening Federal Environmental, Energy and Transportation Management, 2007
- EO 13514: Federal Leadership in Environmental, Energy and Economic Performance, 2009
- Guiding Principals for Federal Leadership in High Performance & Sustainable Buildings, 2011

All federal agencies need to address energy performance and use resources effectively.



Energy is the ability to do work.



High Performance Buildings for High Performance People.

Q: What are some characteristics of a high performing building?

High Performance Buildings for High Performance People

Insulated Exterior, Efficient Lighting, Occupancy sensors (lights), CO2 sensors (demand ventilation), Day lighting, Air Quality, Efficient HVAC, Exterior Shading, Operable Windows, Proper Site Orientation, Smart Architecture, Automation & Controls, Non-toxic construction materials ... + more!

But it's also about...

- Enhancing everyday work lifestyles
- Accommodating changes in the use and function of space
- Reducing operating & maintenance costs
- Taking the long-term view of the building lifecycle.



We are Working as a Team.

What Actions Are We Taking?

We are benchmarking our building's energy use and improving operating performance through equipment tune-ups and or changes to operations and maintenance routines.

EXAMPLES:

- Calibrating temperature sensors for a more accurate temperature reading. (less HOT & COLD)
- Adjusting airflow so you get the air when you need it
- Locating and fixing equipment not working as designed.
- Updating daily schedules ensuring equipment shuts down when people aren't in the building.
- Improve controls to reduce energy consumption



What Can YOU Do?

- 1. Unplug entire cubicles not in regular use including PHONES! WHY?: A typical workstation consists of 2 monitors, computer and a phone using ~75-100 watts. If it glows, it's using energy!
- 2. Turn off your monitors at the end of the day. WHY?: While IT currently requires the machines to be left on for software updates and maintenance (we're looking to change this), each monitor is using ~6 watts on 'standby'. By making this small change, IT staff can supply the services everyone depends on without impacting the quality.
- 3. Turn off & UNPLUG AV equipment when not in use. WHY?: Projectors are high energy users (some upwards of 200 watts) and plasma or large LCD's can consume even more with upwards of 400 watts.
- 4. Use the laptop when possible.

 WHY?: A typical laptop can use less than half the energy of a desktop computer. Make your laptop the preferred device and save!

What Else Can YOU Do?

- 5. Don't be the last one/first one in the office.
 - WHY?: Entire sections of lights are waiting for you to turn off and go home. It means your 1 extra hour of work *could* actually cost the agency money.
- 6. Need more air? Why not open a window? WHY?: Your high performance building features beautiful windows that YOU can control. Windows are best left open when the outside air temperature is just right.
 - (not too hot/not too cold)
- 7. Wear light clothing for summer & warm clothing in winter.
 - WHY?: By dressing appropriately, you can remain comfortable without the shock of the outdoor temperature when leaving the office and help save energy.
 - (Perhaps its time to enact summer casual Fridays)

Upcoming Events

- Green Bag Lunch Seminars
- •LEED Gold Plaque Unveiling
- •Ice Cream / Dessert Social

Thank You &

