

Energy Management Conservation Procedures

Responsibilities:

- Every person is expected to be an “energy saver” as well as an “energy consumer.”
- The staff member is responsible for implementing the guidelines during the time that he/she is present in the classroom or office.
- The custodian is responsible for control of common areas, i.e. halls, cafeteria, etc.
- Since the custodian is typically the last person to leave a building in the evening, he/she is responsible for verification of the nighttime shutdown.
- The building administrator is responsible for the total energy usage of his/her building.
- The Energy Educator/Manager performs routine audits of all facilities and communicates the audit results to the Superintendent or designee and the Facilities Director.
- The Energy Educator/Manager is responsible for making recommendations to the Facilities Department for adjustments to the organization’s Energy Management System (EMS), including temperature settings and run times for Heating, Ventilation and Air Conditioning (HVAC) and other controlled equipment.
- The Energy Educator/Manager provides monthly reports to the building administrator indicating performance with regards to energy savings.
- The organization is committed to and responsible for maintenance of the learning environment.
- To complement the organization’s energy management program, the organization shall maintain its current facilities and systems, including HVAC and building envelope to normal operating condition.

General:

1. Classroom doors shall remain closed when HVAC is operating. Ensure doors between conditioned space and non-conditioned space remain closed at all times (i.e. between hallways and gym, vestibule doors).
2. Proper and thorough utilization of data loggers will be initiated and maintained to monitor relative humidity, temperature, and light levels throughout the organization’s buildings to ensure compliance with organization guidelines.
3. All exhaust fans should be turned off daily where practical.
4. All office machines (copy machines, laminating equipment, etc.) shall be switched off each night and during unoccupied times. Fax machines should remain on.
5. All computers should be turned off each night. This includes the monitor, local printer, and speakers. Network equipment is excluded.
6. All capable PC’s should be programmed for the “energy saver” mode using the power management feature. If network constraints restrict this for the PC, ensure the monitor “sleeps” after 10-minutes of inactivity.

Cooling season Occupied Set Points: 72°F - 76°F
Unoccupied Set Point: 85°F
Heating Season Occupied Set Points: 68°F - 72°F
Unoccupied Set Point: 55°F
Gymnasiums and Hallways Occupied Set Point: 65°F - 69°F

Air Conditioning Equipment

1. Occupied temperature settings shall not be set below 72°F.
2. During unoccupied times, the air conditioning equipment shall be off. The unoccupied period begins when students leave the area at the end of the day. It is anticipated that the temperature of the classroom will be maintained long enough to afford comfort for the period the staff remains in the classroom after the students have left.
3. Ensure outside air dampers are closed during unoccupied times.
4. Ceiling fans should be operated in all areas that have them.
5. Air conditioning should not be utilized in facilities during the summer months unless the facilities are being used for summer school or year-round school. Air conditioning may be used by exception only or in those facilities that are involved in team-cleaning.
6. In all areas which have evaporative coolers such as shops, kitchen and gymnasiums, the doors leading to halls which have air conditioned classrooms or dining areas should be kept closed as much as possible.
7. Where cross-ventilation is available during periods of mild weather, shut down of HVAC equipment and adjust temperature with windows and doors. Cross-ventilation is defined as having windows and/or doors to the outside - one each side of a room.
8. Ensure dry food storage areas are maintained within code requirements. Typically, this is 55°F-75°F temperature and 35%-60% relative humidity. The organization will utilize loggers to verify.

Heating Equipment:

1. Occupied temperature settings shall NOT be above 72°F.
2. The unoccupied temperature setting shall be 55°F (i.e. setback). This may be adjusted to a 60°F setting during extreme weather or during instances where the unoccupied temperature setback will not ensure classroom comfort when instruction begins.
3. The unoccupied time shall begin when the students leave the area.
4. During the spring and fall when there is no threat of freezing or extreme weather, all team and forced air heating systems should be switched off during unoccupied times. Hot water heating systems should be switched off during unoccupied times. Hot water heating systems should be switched off using the appropriate loop pumps.
5. Ensure all domestic hot water systems are set not higher than 120°F or 140°F for cafeteria service (with dishwasher booster).
6. Ensure all domestic hot water-re-circulating pumps are switched off during unoccupied times where practical.
7. For heat pumps, ensure a 6° dead-band between heating and cooling modes.
8. Propane levels should be physically observed at least on the following intervals: 1) recurring scheduled monthly date, 2) immediately before new delivery, 3) immediately after delivery.

Lighting:

1. All unnecessary lighting in unoccupied areas will be turned off. Staff should make certain that lights are turned off when leaving the classroom or office when empty. Utilize natural lighting where appropriate.
2. All outside lighting shall be turned off during daylight hours.
3. Gym lights should not be left on unless the gym is being utilized.
4. All lights will be turned off when students and staff leave for the day. Custodians will turn on lights only in the areas in which they are working.
5. Refrain from turning lights on unless definitely needed. Remember that lights not only consume electricity, but also give off heat that places an additional load on the air conditioning equipment and thereby increases the use of electricity necessary to cool the room.

Water:

1. Ensure all plumbing and/or intrusion (i.e. roof) leaks are reported and repaired immediately.
2. When spray irrigating, sprinklers will be adjusted to ensure the water does not directly hit the building.
3. Consider installing water sub-meters on irrigation and cooling tower supply lines to eliminate sewer
4. charges.

Adopted: 2.09