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# **Strategic Energy Management Plan**

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School District No. 72 (Ca	ampbell River)
Partnering with: BChydro @ powersmart	Senior Management Support: Name: Kevin Patrick, CGA Position: Secretary-Treasurer Signature: Original Signed by Kevin Patrick

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### 1. BC HYDRO: ENERGY MANAGER 4<sup>TH</sup> QUARTER ASSESSMENT FORM - SEMP SELF-EVALUATION

File Number		
Quarter		
PSE Signature: SEMP Completed		ngh la kad mini a nemci
	PS Program Incentive	kWh
Projects that used PS	PSP	
incentives:	PSP Express	the part and a self-survey
	New Construction	un descerenzi ardan
	Total	
	Behavioural Program (2%)	24 10 22 - 25 mit 23
	Turn around time for 4 <sup>th</sup> Q review:	days

### Energy Manager: Please complete appropriate year below

• Note: All areas (in your contract Year) must be covered in order to receive 4<sup>th</sup> quarter payment

### Year 1: Plan requirements

<b>5</b> Critical Element must be included in the Strategic Energy Management Plan	Page number where the element is addressed in the SEMP	Energy Manager evaluation	PSE Agrees
<ul> <li>1) A purpose statement which answers the following questions:</li> <li>a) What are you trying to do?</li> <li>b) What is the Key Performance Indicator for your organization?</li> </ul>		D An analysis of An and an	
<ul> <li>c) Who do you need to engage to make you plan successful?</li> <li>2) A table that compares all your buildings in your portfolio</li> </ul>		0	
<ul> <li>a) BEPI</li> <li>3) Explain what the opportunities are to become more efficient.</li> </ul>			
a) Project List			
<ul> <li>4) Outline the budget to implement projects</li> <li>a) No Budget? Can't forecast your budget? You must explain why not and what you intend to do about getting a budget.</li> </ul>			
<ul> <li>5) Conclusion: How is your plan doing?</li> <li>a) Outlined kWh saved</li> <li>b) Actual total dollars saved to the organisation</li> </ul>			
<ul> <li>c) Outlined avoided cost</li> <li>d) Total dollars saved = Actual + Avoided Cost</li> </ul>			170

BO HYDRO: ENERGY MANAGER 41" OUARTER ASSESSMENT FORM - LEMP SELE

# Year 2 +: Strategic Energy Management Plan requirements

<b>6</b> Critical Elements must be included in the Strategic Energy Management Plan	Page number where the element is addressed in the SEMP	<u>Energy</u> <u>Manager</u> evaluation	PSE Agrees
1) A purpose statement which answers the following questions:	TANGA SULTA		
a) What is your kWh reduction target?	p15-16, sect 5.2	House Hand	2.444
b) What is the Key Performance Indicator for your organization?	p8, sect 2.3	970,002,990 97	
□ c) Who do you need to engage to make you plan successful?	p25, sect 6	1.	
2) A table that compares all your building in your portfolio	obstances		noise t <mark>h</mark> readen
a) BEPI- updated to the current year	p12-14, sect 4.2	in makini ili	
b) Explanation of Top 10 worst performing buildings	p12, sect 4.2	n Ela	
<ol><li>Explain what the opportunities are to become more efficient.</li></ol>	9 9 9 1 9 1 9 1 9 1 9 1 9 1 9 1 9 1 9 1		nel est ( et <b>D</b> . <u>) p</u> ara ( f.
□ a) Project List	p23, sect 5.5 (separate spreadsheet)	ittji Glovebra u n	
b) Initiative List: Behavioural and Organisational	p23, sect 5.5 (separate spreadsheet)		
□ c) Studies: Outline which buildings have had studies completed.	p23-24, Sect 5.5; p29, sect 6.5		
() Outline the budget to implement projects			
a) If No Budget? Can't forecast your budget? You must explain why not and what you intend to do about			
getting a budget.	p6, Sect 2.1	The second second	
5) Conclusion: How is your plan doing?			
<ul> <li>a) Outlined kWh saved</li> <li>b) Outlined GHG tons saved</li> </ul>	p17-22, sect 5.3 p23, sect 5.4		
<ul> <li>c) Outlined total dollars saved to the organisation</li> </ul>	p17, sect 5.3.1; p20, sect 5.3.2	11 C	
	p17, sect 5.3.1; p20, sect 5.3.2		
d) Outlined avoided cost	p17, sect 5.3.1; p20,		
e) Outlined total dollars saved	sect 5.3.2		
6) Senior Management Support	page 1	0	
a) Approval of the SEMP : Signature on the SEMP			

#### 2. OUR ORGANIZATION

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	2 <sup>nd</sup> Q Draft SEMP Submitted Date	Date PSE Coaching Comments Returned to EM	4 <sup>th</sup> Q SEMP submitted date	Reviewed and Coaching comments returned to EM: Date	If EM needed to resubmit :date	If PSE reviewed: Date
Energy Manager	2013-11-22		2014-03-07		69 EL	
PSE				) (51		
	-161	8 to redittubl		Number of		To receive i Respondences

#### Tracking:

#### PSE Coaching Comments For Improvements (Not required for sign-off)

	Date: Duration	Date: Duration	Date: Duration	Date: Duration
Energy Manager contacted PSE				ner venik H
for assistance				Sec. or Contract

#### 2. OUR ORGANIZATION

#### 2.1 Organizational Profile

PEOPL	Sector	X Educ Heal	mercia			)	46.5		
Ē	Number of Employees	600 FTE	Num Stud	ber of ents	5152 F		Number	of Sites	23
	Energy Management Issues / Obstacles	ener Func	gy effici ling and	College ar ency I resource I	mitation				ľ
	Core Business Metrics		Square ent FTE		8-1.0	a ten T	noliei		-
	Business Year			ly 1	to		June 3	0 <sup>m</sup>	- His
	Budget Cycle		Ji.	ly 1	to	_	⊫June 3	0111	
	Maintenance Cycle		Ju	ly 1=	to				
	Maintenance Budget (\$ M)	2012/13	\$2.2	2013/14	\$2.2	2014/15	52.2	2015/16	52,2
	Energy Efficiency Projects Budget (\$ K)	2012/13		2013/14	\$202	2014/15	\$50	2015/16	550
	Utilities budget (\$ M)	2012/13	S1.7	2013/14	\$11.6	2014/15	151.6	2015/16	\$1.6
	Other Ince	ntives (\$ K)		2013/14	550	2014/15	\$50	2015/16	<b>S</b> 50
	AFG Capital Budget (\$ M)	2012/13	\$1.2	2013/14	\$1.2	2014/15	\$1.1	2015/16	\$1.1

Comments:

In recent years School District No. 72 has completed a significant number of energy conservation projects. As a result, the utilities budget has been reduced despite rate increases.

#### 2.2 Facility Profile

Key Performance indicator

Facility Profile						
Site	Size m <sup>2</sup>	2013 Annual Energy Consumption GJ (e)	2013 Annual Energy Cost (\$)	2013 Energy Intensity GJ (e ) per m <sup>2</sup>	2012 Energy Intensity GJ (e ) per m <sup>2</sup>	2011 Energy Intensity GJ (e) per m <sup>2</sup>
Carihi	10,533	7,882	143,404	0.75	0.74	0.75
Cortes	1,382	1,231	41,165	0.89	1.00	0.91
Cedar	2,389	2,139	44,225	0.90	0.88	1.00
Discovery Passage	1,602	1,222	24,184	0.76	0.81	0.87
EDM	2,409	1,577	31,797	0.65	0.69	0.71
Evergreen	1,330	238	6,490	0.18	0.34	0.03
Georgia Park	3,375	2,294	48,447	0.68	0.73	0.92
Maintenance/Bus Garage (incl 3 portables)	2,031	1,417	39,911	0.70	0.66	0.68
Ocean Grove	2,525	2,196	46,071	0.87	0.87	0.85
Oyster River	2,106	2,270	48,700	1.08	1.18	1.14
Penfield	2,933	1,589	39,332	0.54	0.60	0.59
Phoenix (incl 5 portables)	8,835	5,509	97,414	0.62	0.60	0.69
Pinecrest	3,221	1,938	40,176	0.60	0.61	0.44
Quadra	2,647	868	26,511	0.33	0.46	0.49
Ripple Rock	2,725	1,858	39,747	0.68	0.68	0.65
Robron	7,154	4,793	90,375	0.67	0.67	0.65
Sandowne	3,581	3,099	63,006	0.87	0.75	0.73
Sayward	2,977	1,573	52,024	0.53	0.72	0.62
School Board Office (incl 1 portable)	1,824	1,654	41,005	0.91	0.95	1.03
Southgate	7,373	4,421	83,791	0.60	0.62	0.63
Surge Narrows (incl Community Use)	530	338	14,245	0.64	0.78	0.59
Timberline/NIC (incl 3 portables and NIC)	16,542	17,774	332,587	1.07	1.08	1.20
Willow Point	2,772	1,872	39,541	0.68	0.72	0.74
TOTAL	92,795	69,752	1,434,148	0.75	0.77	0.80

#### 2.3 Key Performance Indicators

LI Lucilli, Profile

Variable	prend state	Totals								
an say	3 years ago (2010)	2 yea (20	rs ago )11)	Last year (2012)	Current year (2013)					
Square Meters	88,086	91,	220	91,932	92,795					
Student FTE	5307	53	888	5237	5152					
18.0	100	10		1 100	610	395 2 <sup>-1</sup> Y Y				
1 110	15.1	-30	1 12 1	377	905.3					
		ii f								

### 3. OUR COMMITMENT set units all dipuonits videnticiaus and of about interactive and

#### 3.1 Energy Policy ion reansitud tertio bas biloud will ensure at at offs lia abut

In support of the School District 72 Strategic Plan (2009-2012), our organization established a long term (4 year) goal to obtain energy reduction of 5% by the year 2012 by implementing cost-effective energy management initiatives at all of our facilities. Progress towards this goal and School District No. 72 (Campbell River) is forecasting an energy reduction 13% by the end of 2012.

For 2013-2015, School District No. 72 (Campbell River) has established a new energy reduction target of an additional 5% savings relative to the average consumption from 2011-2012. The methodology used to establish this target is provided in Appendix 6.7.

#### 3.2 Environment Responsibility Policy

School District No. 72 (Campbell River) adopted the following Environment Responsibility Policy B-15 on June 23, 2009.

The Board of Education has a responsibility towards sustainable environmental states and stewardship.

The Board of Education is committed to raising environmental awareness of all staff, students, trustees and the community by delivering effective environmental education and modeling environmentally responsible practices (with respect to wise water use, energyuse reduction and waste minimization). The Board will endeavour to:

- Provide teachers with environmental education resources
- Align what is taught in the classrooms with school operations (curriculum, transportation and facilities)
- Reduce its impact on the environment
- Recognize successful environmental initiatives and programs.

The Board of Education expects that:

- The School district will consistently consider the impact of the environment of decisions that are made in the delivery of curriculum and in daily operations
- Schools will integrate environmental education and environmentally responsible action within the school setting.

The Board of Education authorizes the establishment of an Environmental Awareness Focus Group, which will set goals in relations to

- Environmental education
- Effective implementation of sustainable environmental practices
- Ongoing measurement and evaluation of environmental performance.

#### Definitions

"Environment" is the surroundings in which an organization operates including air, water, land, natural resources, flora, fauna, humans and their inter-relations.

"Environmental Education" refers to organized efforts to teach about how natural environments function and, particularly, how human beings can manage their behaviour and ecosystems in order to live sustainably. Although the term is often used to imply education within the school system, from primary to post-secondary, it is sometimes used more broadly to include all efforts to educate the public and other audiences, including the use of print materials, websites, media campaigns, etc. Related disciplines include outdoor education and experiential education.

"Impacts on the environment" are any changes to the environment whether adverse or beneficial, wholly or partially resulting from an organization's products or services.

"Sustainable means practices that serve to meet the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.

"Stewardship" is the act of caring for something that one doesn't own.

# 3.2.1 Environment Responsibility Regulation

#### Background

The District is committed to fostering policies, practices and educational programs which will protect and preserve the environment.

#### Procedures dista lis to each mark to adopt to the consist of both mode a mode obel for the diant

- 1. The District will endeavour to purchase "environmentally friendly" products which will provide the highest possible level of performance.
- 2 The efficient use of energy and water will be guiding principles in all renovations, new construction and operations.
- 3. The District encourages and supports initiatives to reduce, recycle and recover waste materials in all schools and departments.
- 4. The District supports staff development initiatives designed to advance environmental awareness, environmental education and care for the environment within annual budget allocations for training and development.
- 5. Environmental education will continue to be incorporated into the content and methodology of the instructional program.

#### 3.3 Why Energy Management is Important to Us?

In addition to the financial benefits of an effective energy management program, energy conservation awareness is considered an integral component of sustainable environmental practices and education curriculum. Therefore, energy management is an extension of our core organizational raison d'être.

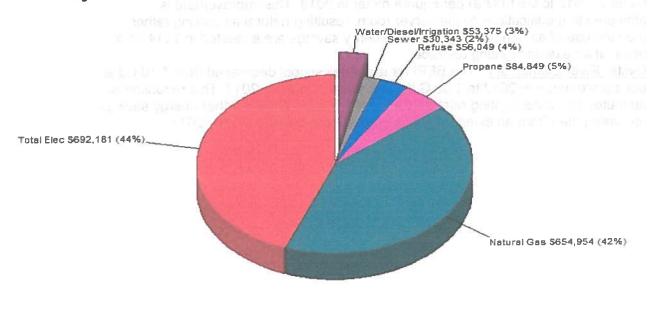
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#### 4. UNDERSTANDING OUR SITUATION

### 4.1 Energy Consumption and Costs

Utility	Normalized Consumption	Normalize	Normalized Costs		
2013 Calendar Year	GJ	\$	%		
Electricity	27,026	692,182	45.7		
Natural Gastel Jonal anny	40,367	654,954	43.2		
Propane	2,416	84,849	5.6		
Diesel (marked)	340	14,245	0.9		
Water, incl irrigation	72632 m3	39,126	2.6		
Sewage envillage cross	30101 m3	30,344	2.0		
Total entry enady seta o	70,149 GJ	\$1,515,700	100		

Utility Cost Breakdown for School District 72, Campbell River



\$1,571,752 — Total Utility Bill for Year Ending 12/2013

#### 4. UNDERSTANDING OUR SITUATION

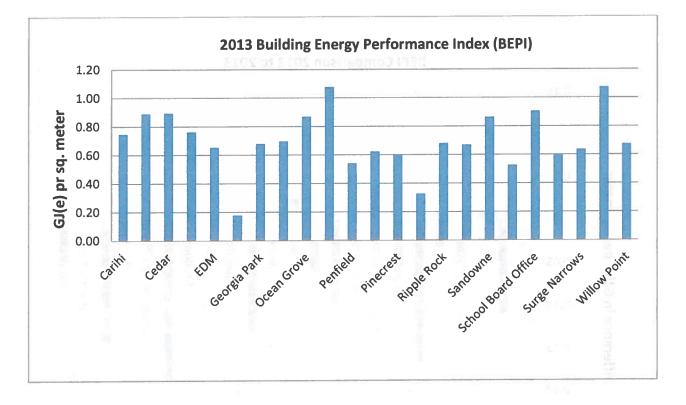
#### 4.2 Savings Opportunity Assessment - Energy Consumption Intensity

According to Natural Resources Canada, the Building Energy Performance Index (BEPI) for the Educational Sector is an average of 1.8 equivalent Gigajoules (GJ (e)) per square meter. The School District No. 72 BEPI baseline, representing the 2005-2008 four-year average, is 0.93 GJ (e) per square meter. Relative to this BEPI baseline, the 4-year target was to achieve a 5% reduction in energy intensity by the end of 2012.

School District No. 72 surpassed the 2009-2012 (4-year) energy savings target. For 2012, the energy intensity was 0.77 GJ (e) per square meter, compared to the target of 0.88 GJ (e) square meter. This represents an actual reduction of 26.7% since 2009, when School District No. 72 enrolled in the BC Hydro Energy Manager program.

For 2013, three buildings in School District No. 72 with the highest BEPI are:

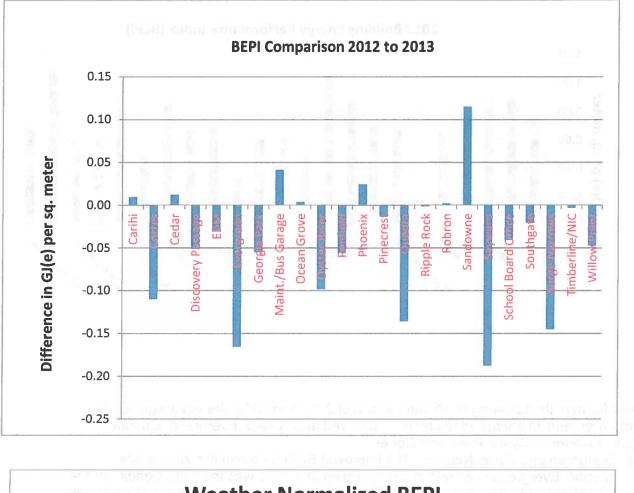
- a. <u>Timberline/North Island College</u>. The BEPI for this facility decreased from 1.08 GJ(e) per square meter in 2012 to 1.07 GJ(e) per square meter in 2013. Facility is jointly shared, with many educational programs that are not found elsewhere in the school district. Another unique feature (not found in School District No. 72 schools) is the air conditioning system. North Island College does not have an energy management program. The improved energy performance in 2013 is attributed to heating boiler and building control upgrades completed in late 2011/early 2012 and domestic hot water boiler and interior lighting upgrades in 2013. Additional energy savings opportunities include exterior lighting upgrades and replacement of the HVAC chiller with a heat pump.
- b. <u>School Board Office</u>. The BEPI for this site decreased from 0.95 GJ(e) per square meter in 2012 to 0.91 GJ(e) per square meter in 2013. This improvement is attributed to modifications to the server room, resulting natural air cooling rather than the use of air conditioning. Further energy savings are expected in 2014 as a result of an exterior lighting upgrade.
- c. <u>Oyster River Elementary</u>. The BEPI for is a small school decreased from 1.18 GJ(e) per square meter in 2012 to 1.08 GJ(e) per square meter in 2013. This reduction is attributed to interior lighting retrofits completed in early 2013. Further energy savings are anticipated from an exterior lighting upgrade scheduled for early 2014.

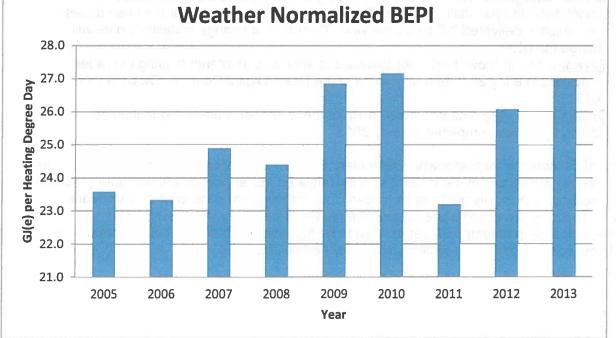


As shown in the following BEPI comparison of 2012 and 2013, the most significant improvements in energy intensity were achieved at Sayward, Evergreen, Quadra, Surge Narrows, Oyster River and Cortes.

- a. <u>Evergreen and Surge Narrows</u>. The improved BEPI for these two sites is site specific. Evergreen is an unoccupied building and 2013 was the first calendar for the school district to pay utility invoices. Surge Narrows' electrical generators use diesel fuel, which is delivered 2-3 times per year. Therefore, a change in delivery date will change the BEPI.
- <u>Sayward</u>. The improved BEPI for Sayward is attributed to interior lighting upgrades completed in early 2013 and upgrading of the Direct Digital Controls (DDC) in mid-2013.
- c. <u>Quadra and Cortes</u>. The improved BEPI for these school is attributed to interior lighting upgrades completed in early 2013.

The BEPI increase for Sandowne Elementary, from 0.75 GJ(e) per square meter in 2012 to 0.87 GJ(e) per square meter in 2013 was investigated.. Energy consumption data indicates the increase is primarily attributable to fossil fuel (natural gas) consumption. Occupant demand for higher temperatures during the heating season combined with DDC communication problems was determined to be the underlying cause. This problem is being addressed through a DDC system upgrade scheduled for 2014.





#### 5. OUR ACTIONS looned will be accuse you may not and the approximation been victorized attraction

#### 5.1 Energy Manager Program Results 2009-2012 and the substantian as a construction of the factor

In 2009, our organization established a long term goal to obtain a reduction of 5% in energy per square meter by the year 2012 (4 years) by implementing cost-effective energy management initiatives at all of our facilities. The baseline used to establish the 2012 target is a four-year average, from 2005-2008. The 2012 target year coincides with the School District No. 72 Strategic Plan, which includes a focus on environmental and energy conservation and awareness.

The following tables demonstrate that School District No. 72 exceeded its 2012 energy reduction target. For 2012, the actual reduction was 17.7% compared to the baseline.

Ene	ergy Intensity T			
2012 Target	2009 Actual	2010 Actual	2011 Actual	2012 Actual
0.88	1.05	0.84	0.80	0.77

Electricity Consumption (KwHr)											
2009 Actual	2010 Actual	2011 Actual	2012 Actual								
9,326,287	8,768,978	7,902,166	7,735,920								

Fossil Fuel Consumption (GJ)											
2009 Actual	2010 Actual	2011 Actual	ctual 2012 Actua								
50,105	43,533	45,858	43,161								

Despite a significant reduction in energy consumption since enrolling in the Energy Manager program in April 2009, overall energy cost savings remained elusive because of rate increases. Nevertheless, cost avoidance is significant (the amount School District No. 72 would have paid without any reductions in energy consumption). For the period April, 2009 to December, 2012, total year-to-year cost avoidance is \$192,895. Of this amount, \$137,847 (or 71%) is attributable to electricity conservation.

#### 5.2 Energy Conservation Target 2013-2015

The significant energy conservation achievements from 2009-2012 lowered the energy consumption baseline. To retain a meaningful target, therefore, a new energy baseline has been adopted. This baseline is summarized in the follow table and reflects the average energy consumption of 2011 and 2012.

Metric	Annual Baseline Energy Consumption
Total Energy	
Total Consumption	72,658 GJ
Energy Intensity (based on Oct 2012 building area)	0.87 GJe per sq m
Energy Intensity (based on Oct 2012 student FTE)	13.61 GJe per student FTE
Fuel Type	
Electrical Consumption	7,819,043 KwHr (or 28,148 GJe)
Fossil Fuel Consumption	44,510 GJ

Given that electricity and natural gas are the two primary sources of the School District 72 carbon footprint, a secondary metric is available by using the LiveSmartBC SmartTool carbon footprint information. The information is normalized for weather and building area each year, therefore the most recent reporting period (2012) is an appropriate baseline. Using the 2012 SmartTool report, the baseline carbon footprint is 2151 tCO2<sub>e</sub>; the equivalent of 25.62 kg CO2<sub>e</sub> per square meter or 403 kg CO2<sub>e</sub> per student FTE.

Based on anticipated energy savings opportunities, School District 72 Energy Consumption targets are summarized in the following table. Note that these targets are not normalized for future changes such as weather, building use, hours of operation, etc.

ierosi ierosi	Baseline (2011-2012 Ave)	2013	2014	2015
Energy				
Electricity (KwHr)	7,819,043	7,771,943	7,621,943	7,621,943
Fossil Fuel (GJ)	44,510	44,255	43,855	43,455
Totals (GJ <sub>e</sub> )	72,658	70,706	69,766	69,366
Energy Intensity	ne lantsi	1105 July	化闪动转载	11-15X-0515
Energy (GJeper sq m)	0.87	0.84	0.83	0.83
Energy (GJ <sub>e</sub> per Student FTE)	13.61	13.23	13.05	12.98

Based on carbon footprint information available from LiveSmartBC, the energy conservation targets can be expressed as CO2<sub>e</sub> emissions targets<sup>1</sup>.

Metric	Baseline (2012)	2012	2013	2014
Building GHG (tCO2e)	2151	2004	1971	1954
Energy Intensity	in Victoria subi	age what have	i Aflan ar Ha	esve cous
Weather Normalized Building KgCO₂e per sq m	25.62	24.57	24.34	24.22
Weather Normalized Building kgCO₂e per Student FTE	403	375	369	366

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> LiveSmartBC data is published approximately 6-8 months after the end of the reporting period. Therefore, reporting progress towards reducing carbon footprint in 2015 is not possible within the 3-year target setting timeframe of the SEMP.

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#### 5.3 Energy Savings 2013-15

The following tables demonstrate strong early achievement towards the 2015 energy savings target. Going forward, the challenge for School District 72 will be maintaining momentum for even greater savings.

Energy In	tensity Targets	[GJ(e) per squa	re meters]
2015 Target	2013 Actual	2014 Actual	2015 Actual
0.83	0.75		8 8

Electricity Consumption (KwHr)										
2015 Target	2013 Actual	2014 Actual	2015 Actual							
7,621,943	7,507,152									

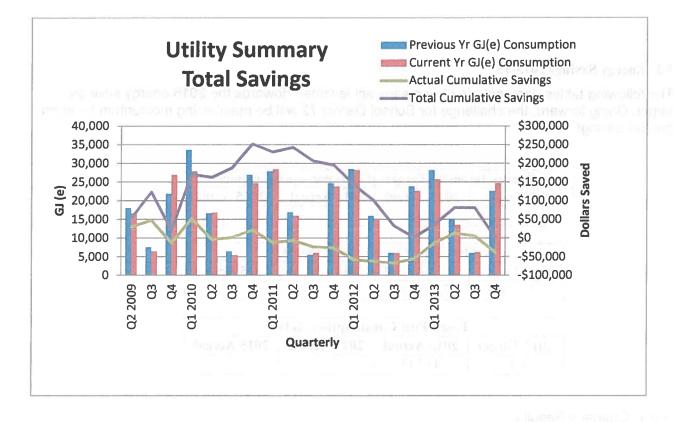
Fossil Fuel Consumption (GJ)											
2015 Target	2015 Target 2013 Actual 2014 Actual 2015 Actual										
43,455	43,117										

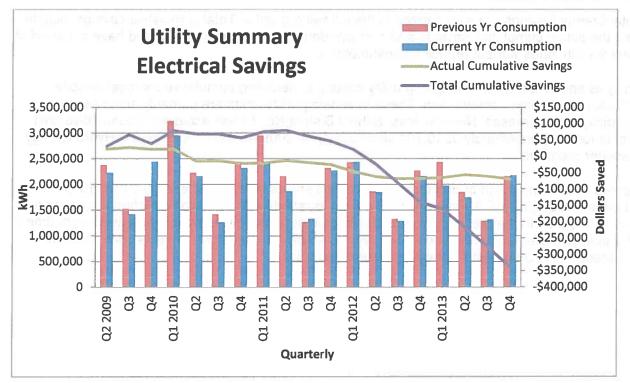
#### 5.3.1 Quarterly Results

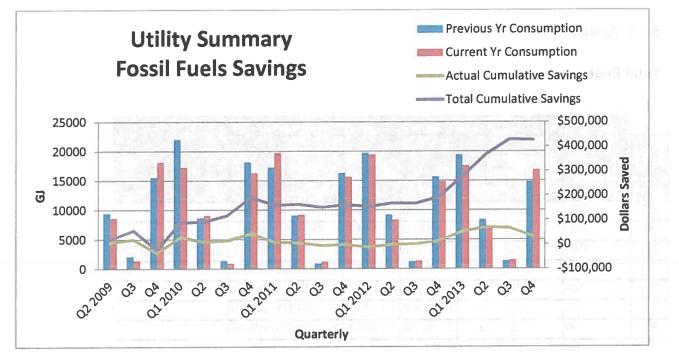
Total Energy Savings are summarized in the following graphs. Total cumulative savings includes both the actual cumulative savings and cost avoidance (the expense that would have occurred at current utility rates without reducing consumption).

Analysis shows a trend of increasing utility costs (i.e. declining cumulative savings) despite reductions in energy consumption. These increasing utility costs are primarily attributed to electricity rate increases. Nevertheless, School District No. 72 has achieved a cumulative cost avoidance of approximately \$210,704 since the April, 2009 (enrollment in the BC Hydro Energy Manager program).

Year-to-year comparison of quarterly consumption shows less overall energy use in 13 of 19 quarters since April, 2009. Over this time period, quarterly electricity consumption increased five times compared to the previous year and quarterly fossil fuel consumption increased eight times. This indicates greater priority should be given to energy conservation projects such as boiler replacements and domestic hot water system upgrades.







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### 5.3.2 Annual management and mean

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Utility Summary Fossil Fuels Savings

Total Energy

			Actual Savings								ngs	
	Total GJ(e)	GJ(e) Comparison savings from	GJ(e) %	N.S. S.S.S.		0	Actual Cumulative \$			(	Total Cumulative	
Quarter	Consumption	previous year	Reduction		\$		Savings	A١	voided Costs		Savings	Notes
2007	76,315	(2,742)	-3.7%	\$	(82,976.00)	\$	(82,976.00)	\$	(43,876.00)	\$	(126,852.00)	
2008	82,051	(5,737)	-7.5%	\$	(124,718.00)	\$	(207,694.00)	\$	(94,093.00)	\$	(301,787.00)	图 题 题 一
2009	83,679	(1,628)	-2.0%	\$	(74,711.00)	\$	(282,405.00)	\$	(27,633.00)	\$	(310,038.00)	Start EM Program April 2009
2010	75,101	8,578	10.3%	\$	34,810.00	\$	(247,595.00)	\$	160,107.00	\$	(87,488.00)	
2011	74,306	795	1.1%	\$	(37,122.00)	\$	(284,717.00)	\$	11,758.00	\$	(272,959.00)	6 6 8 8 8
2012	71,775	2,531	3.4%	\$	(19,504.00)	\$	(304,221.00)	\$	49,033.00	\$	(255,188.00)	10
2013	70,143	1,632	2.3%	\$	16,115.00	\$	(288,106.00)	\$	33,099.00	\$	(255,007.00)	

#### Electricity

			Actual Savings								igs	
Quarter	Total KwHr Consumption	KwHr Comparison savings from previous year	KwHr % Reduction	No. Contra	\$	Cur	Actual mulative \$ Savings	A	woided Costs	Tot	al Cumulative Savings	Notes
2007	8,567,852	(68,527)	-0.8%	\$	(16,675.00)	5	(16,675.00)	\$	(4,654.00)	\$	(21,329.00)	
2008	9,496,898	(929,046)	-10.8%	\$	(30,531.00)	\$	(47,206.00)	\$	(59,913.00)	\$	(107,119.00)	
2009	9,326,287	170,611	1.8%	\$	12,867.00	\$	(34,339.00)	5	10,968.00	\$	(23,371.00)	Start EM Program April 2009
2010	8,768,978	557,309	6.0%	\$	(43,119.00)	\$	(77,458.00)	\$	44,981.00	\$	(32,477.00)	
2011	7,902,166	866,812	9.9%	\$	(3,666.00)	\$	(81,124.00)	\$	66,884.00	\$	(14,240.00)	
2012	7,735,920	166,246	2.1%	\$	(43,330.00)	\$	(124,454.00)	\$	58,435.00	\$	(66,019.00)	
2013	7,507,152	228,768	3.0%	\$	(2,488.00)	\$	(126,942.00)	\$	53,965.00	\$	(72,977.00)	

#### **Fossil Fuels**

			Actual Savings								igs	
Quarter	Total GJ Consumption	GJ Comparison savings from previous year	GJ % Reduction		5	The second	Actual umulative \$ Savings	A	voided Costs	Tol	al Cumulative Savings	Notes
2007	45,471	(2,496)	-5.8%	\$	(66,302.00)	\$	(66,302.00)	\$	(35,080.00)	\$	(101,382.00)	
2008	47,863	(2,392)	-5.3%	\$	(94,185.00)	\$	(160,487.00)	\$	(36,652.00)	\$	(197,139.00)	
2009	50,105	(2,242)	-4.7%	\$	(87,579.00)	\$	(248,066.00)	\$	(36,735.00)	\$	(284,801.00)	Start EM Program April 2009
2010	43,533	6,572	13.1%	\$	77,929.00	\$	(170,137.00)	\$	115,137.00	\$	(55,000.00)	
2011	45,858	(2,325)	-5.3%	\$	(53,456.00)	\$	(223,593.00)	\$	(39,992.00)	\$	(263,585.00)	
2012	43,926	1,932	4.2%	\$	23,825.00	\$	(199,768.00)	\$	30,786.00	\$	(168,982.00)	
2013	43,117	809	1.8%	\$	18,605.00	\$	(181,163.00)	\$	13,558.00	\$	(167,605.00)	

#### 5.3.3 Annual Electricity by Key Performance Indicators

Analysis shows that electrical consumption was increasing significantly in the years immediately prior to School District No. 72 adopting the BC Hydro Energy Manager Program in April 2009. This trend has now been reversed.

#### Energy Intensity by Student Enrollment

Prior to the 2009 enrollment in the BC Hydro Energy Manager Program, energy intensity by student enrollment was increasing. This trend has been reversed, resulting in no overall change in energy intensity since 2006. The significant increase in the number of computer workstations and labs since 2006 (approximately doubled), highlights the contribution of Green IT initiatives to managing energy intensity by student enrollment.

Year	Annual Normalized Electricity Consumption (kWh(e))	# FTE Students (as of Sep 30 <sup>th</sup> )	Energy Intensity (KWh(e)/ FTE Students)	Percent Change in Energy Intensity (%)
2006	8,499,325	5927	1434	
2007	8,567,852	5714	1499	+4.5
2008	9,496,898	5538	1714	+14.3
2009	9,326,287	5440	1701	-0.8
2010	8,768,978	5278	1661	-2.4
2011	7,902,166	5312	1488	-10.4
2012	7,735,920	5338	1449	-2.6
2013	7,507,152	5230	1435	-1.0
otal (Curre	ent Year to 3 years prior	to Energy Manag	ger Program)	0.0

#### 1.3.3 Annual Electricity by Key Performance Indicato

#### Energy Intensity by Heating Degree Days (HDD)

Only two elementary schools rely on electric heat. Therefore, with the exception of occupant use of portable electric heaters, weather has relatively has relatively little impact on electrical consumption. Prior to enrolling in the BC Hydro Energy Manager Program in 2009, energy intensity was steadily increasing. Since 2009, energy intensity has remained relatively static.

Year	Annual Normalized Electricity Consumption (kWh(e))	HDD	Energy Intensity (kWh(e)/HDD)	Percent Change in Energy Intensity (%)
2006	8,499,325	3153	2696	
2007	8,567,852	3066	2794	+3.6
2008	9,496,898	3363	2824	+10.7
2009	9,326,287	3116	2993	+6.0
2010	8,768,978	2761	3176	+6.1
2011	7,902,166	3192	2476	-22.0
2012	7,735,920	2723	2841	+14.7
2013	7,507,152	2584	2905	+2.3
tal (Curren	t Year to 3 years prior to I	Energy Mana	ger Program)	+7.8

#### Energy Intensity by Building Area

Decreasing electrical consumption combined with increased building area have resulted in a significant decrease in energy intensity by building areas. Underlying factors for these trends include: disposal of obsolete portables; new portables, modular buildings and building additions that incorporate energy saving technologies; and completion of various energy saving projects.

Year	Annual Normalized Electricity Consumption (kWh(e))	Sq. M	Energy Intensity (kWh(e)/Sq M.)	Percent Change in Energy Intensity (%)
2009	9,326,287	80,402	116.0	
2010	8,768,978	88,086	99.6	-14.1
2011	7,902,166	91,220	86.6	-13.1
2012	7,735,920	91,932	84.1	-2.9
2013	7,507,152	92,240	81.4	-3.2
Total (Current	Year to start of Energy	Manager Prog	ram)	-29.8

#### 5.4 Greenhouse Gas Emissions

As a public sector organization, School District No. 72 is required to report annually on steps taken to reduce Greenhouse Gas Emissions. A copy of the School District No. 72 Carbon Neutral Action Report is available from the LiveSmart BC web site (http://www.livesmartbc.ca/government/neutral action reports.html). Pursuant to the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Targets Act, School District No. 72 is carbon-neutral through the purchase of carbon offsets from the Pacific Carbon Trust at current rate of \$25 per tonne of CO2 ( e). Cost avoidance achieved through reduced greenhouse gas emissions.

For 2013, the decrease in greenhouse gas emissions is primarily due to reduced electricity consumption and an apparent change in the formula used to calculate indirect emissions from purchased electricity.

Calendar Year	Direct Emissions		Indirect Emissions		Total non- exempt	Savings
	Buildings	Fleet	Buildings	Office Supplies	Emissions	Sur ings
2008	2103	449	194	108	2853	NA
2009	2151	355	226	124	2856	(\$75)
2010	1933	450	202	75	2690	\$4150
2011	1997	465	176	41	2695	(\$125)
2012	1977	470	174	60	2300	<b>\$98</b> 75
2013	1900	517	91	45	2173	\$3175

Reportable Greenhouse Gases in Tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>(e)

#### 5.5 Planned Actions (Project List)

A listing of technical projects, organizational/behavioural initiatives, and completed studies is available at the following:

http://www2.sd72.bc.ca/downloads/SD72\_S5\_Timeline1\_14\_14.zip

Projects completed in 2012/13 resulted in reduced annual electrical consumption of approximately 520,303 KwH and \$55,914 per year in electricity costs.

Approved 2013/14 projects are expected to result in reduced annual electrical consumption of approximately 111,000 KwHr and \$15,160 per year in electricity costs.

Energy studies have been completed on all buildings in School District No. 72. Unless otherwise noted in the following table, all recommendations from energy studies have been implemented.

Site	Description	Potential Annual Savings
Southgate	Interior and Exterior Relamping	\$6000
Ripple Rock	Interior and Exterior Relamping	\$1600
Heritage Lands	Exterior Relamping	\$10000 (includes savings to North Island College)
Phoenix	Boiler Replacement	\$4300
Carihi	Mechanical System Upgrade	Previous study being updated
Southgate	Replace lower mechanical room boiler	\$2400
Southgate and	Upgrade DDC with Building Automation System	\$1600
Southgate	Replace upper mechanical room boiler	\$2000
Robron	Upgrade DDC with Building Automation System	\$1200
Oyster River	Reduce building air leakage	\$2200
Pinecrest	Reduce building air leakage	\$2100
Pinecrest	Mechanical System upgrade	\$9700
Penfield	Reduce building air leakage	\$4100
Carihi	Reduce building air leakage in Shop Building	\$1200
Cedar	Boiler Replacement	\$10000
Heritage Lands	HVAC system upgrade	\$49,200 (includes savings to North Island College)

(Hall) 다이트 그가 잘 알려주었다. <sup>1</sup> : 영문 가지 않는 것 같은 것 같이 있다.

אלובייה, שריכהן ישיאן בעריילי הקשוואים ייזינקו מפליפעיים ביה, בהופל יינסק פֿולפיר יה ווייושע האנור - ייזי בארואליי פרוניה יו אאוניים

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#### 6. APPENDIX

6.3 Baseline Energy Use: Account Histories

Number of stakeholders	septen() vpgm2 off i	Energy Manager	Steve Woods
Executive Support	Tom Longridge, Kevin Patrick, Nevenka Fair	Energy Committee	Jeanne Stoppard, Steve Woods
Energy Volunteers	0		

#### 6.1 List of Stakeholders:

Groups				
Name	Title	Organization	Contact Info	
Steve Woods	Manager of Operations	Operations	Steve.woods@sd72.bc.ca	
Jeanne Stoppard	Secretary	Operations	Jeanne.stoppard@sd72.bc.ca	
195	04,200	0.86.39	9 I 9 5 6 6	

#### 6.2 List of Energy Volunteers

Between 2009 and 2011, School District 72 had an active Environmental Awareness Focus Group (EAFG). This group met several times a year to discuss progress on energy conservation and environmental stewardship projects, and review proposals for new activities. However, the EAFG has become inactive as a result of the labour disruption during the 2011/12 school year and a lack of new proposals.

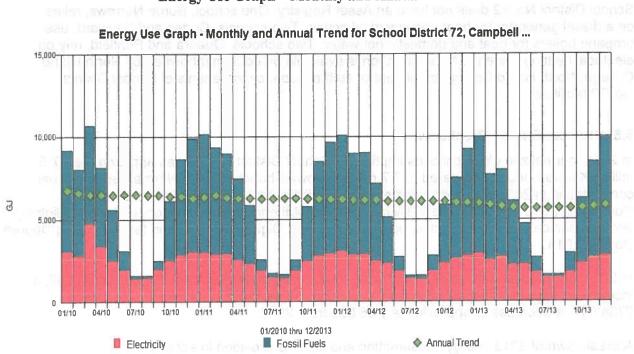
The January 2014 Energy Management Assessment identified the need for site-based energy coordinators. This focus area may result energy volunteers being identified.

#### 6.3 Baseline Energy Use: Account Histories

The following table summarizes baseline energy costs using the 2011 and 2012	
average. Electrical Demand Charges are included in the Energy Charges.	

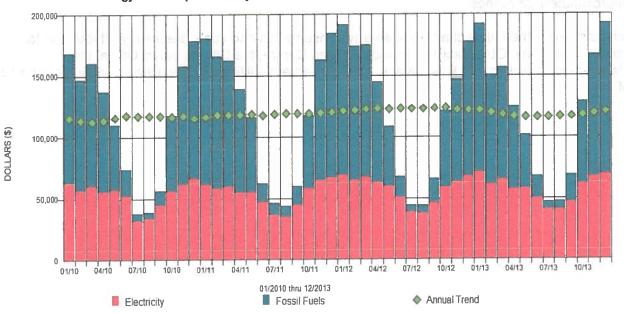
Month	E	lectricity (Normal	lized)	Fossil Fuels (Normalized)	Overall
	Energy Charge \$	Power Factor Charge \$	Total Electricity Cost \$	Total Charges \$	Total Charges \$
Jan	65,155	12	65,167	120,947	186,114
Feb	61,778	9	61,787	108,224	170,011
Mar	63,641	10	63,650	105,228	168,879
Apr	58,870	24	58,995	83,022	142,016
May	57,782	51	57,833	54,782	112,614
Jun	49,290	84	49,374	15,605	64,979
Jul	37,925	222	38,147	7,503	45,650
Aug	36,570	258	36,828	7,460	44,287
Sep	45,644	79	45,723	17,141	62,863
Oct	58,814	6	58,820	60,577	119,397
Nov	64,091	0	64,091	90,128	154,218
Dec	67,616	0	67,616	107,698	175,314
TOTAL	\$667,176	\$755	\$667,931	\$778,315	\$1,446,246
2011-2012 Percentage	46.2%	0.0%	46.2%	53.8%	100%
2005-2008 Percentage	48.5%	0.0%	48.5%	51.5%	100.0%

Jatilar 2011. E. Artes Marta (generation). Anterio della della della della della della statucazione di di colorito della d della The following graphs show a gradual reduction in energy consumption, resulting in stable energy costs despite utility rate increases. This demonstrates cost is being achieved.



Energy Use Graph - Monthly and Annual Trend

Energy Cost Graph – Monthly and Annual Trend



Energy Cost Graph - Monthly and Annual Trend for School District 72, Campbell...

Stephistical and a starting to an a second films.

The following graphs show a gradual reduction in energy consumption, resulting in studyments or the reserve of the network of the second states of the secon

#### 6.4 Asset Registry

School District No. 72 does not have an Asset Registry. One school, Surge Narrows, relies on a diesel generator for heat and electrical power. Two schools, Cortes and Sayward, use propane boilers for heat and domestic hot water. Two schools, Quadra and Penfield, rely on electrical heating systems. No information is available on equipment owned by North Island College, North Island College enrolment or staff occupancy, or tenants of School District No. 72 facilities.

#### 6.5 Studies: Energy Breakdown

In 2013, normalized electrical consumption for School District No. 72 was approximately 7.5 million Kilowatt-hours, compared to 7.7 million Kilowatt-hours in 2012. Normalized fossil fuel consumption in 2013 was approximately 43,117 gigajoules, compared to 43,161 in 2012. Comparing 2013 and 2012, the 2.3% reduction in total energy consumption attributed to lighting and mechanical system upgrades, upgrades to Direct Digital Controls, and fewer Heating Degree Days in 2013.

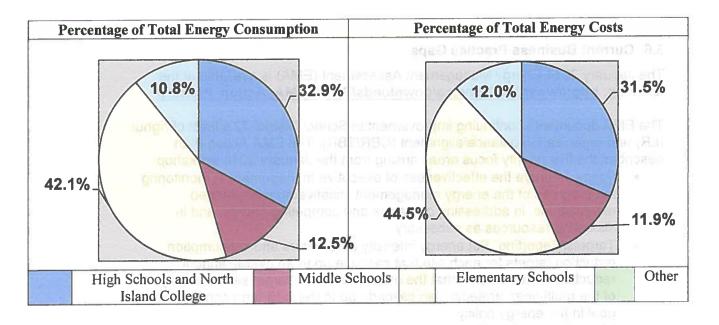
In 2013, normalized electrical consumption costs for School District No. 72 were \$692,182, a increase of approximately \$2,489 from 2012. Normalized fossil fuel costs for 2013 were \$754,048, a decrease of approximately \$6,093 from 2012.

A breakdown of 2013 energy consumption and costs is provided in section 4.1.

Based on average household consumption of about 10,000 kilowatt-hours of electricity per year<sup>2</sup>, School District No. 72 annual electrical consumption in 2013 is the equivalent of approximately 751 homes. Compared to 2012, the reduced electrical consumption in 2013 is the equivalent of approximately 23 homes.

As indicated in the follow chart, total energy consumption and costs are mainly attributable to school operations. Other facilities include Robron Centre, the School Board Office, the Maintenance Building and Bus Garage. Of these other facilities, Robron Centre accounts for most of the energy consumption.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> The BC Energy Plan (http://www.energyplan.gov.bc.ca/bcep/default.aspx?hash=4)



Studies in progress for 2014:

• Update of Carihi High School mechanical system upgrade. Study is in support of project proposal included as #5 priority on School District Capital Plan.

Studies completed in 2014:

- Update of Pinecrest Elementary mechanical system upgrade. Study included as #4 priority on School District Capital Plan.
- Cedar Elementary Boiler Replacement. Studiy included in Carbon Neutral Capital
   Program grant application.

Studies completed prior to 2013:

- Mechanical upgrades for Pinecrest Elementary. Project proposal included as #2 priority on School District Capital Plan and only proposal for funding under the Carbon Neutral Capital Program. Savings are primarily related to fossil fuel consumption.
- Air leakage assessments for 6 schools. Minor repairs completed in 2012. Four projects included on AFG for future funding consideration. Savings are primarily related to fossil fuel consumption.
- Mechanical upgrades to Timberline/NIC facility. Climate Action Secretariat approved funding for 50% of recommended scope, and work has been completed. Remaining scope has been referred to North Island College (co-owners of the facility) for funding consideration. Savings are primarily related to fossil fuel consumption.
- Green IT Energy Upgrades. Potential annual electricity savings are less than 50,000 KwHr. Due to relatively long payback period, project is being implement as part of ongoing "evergreening" program.
- Fortis BC Opportunity Assessment. Eight projects are included in the AFG, pertaining to two Middle Schools, two High Schools and Robron Centre. Savings are primarily related to fossil fuel consumption.
- PowerSmart Opportunity Assessment for interior re-lamping of 4 buildings and exterior relamping of 21 sites. Preliminary information indicates potential annual energy savings of 372,000 KwHr.

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#### 6.6 Current Business Practice Gaps

The January 2014 Energy Management Assessment (EMA) is available at the following: <u>http://www2.sd72.bc.ca/downloads/SD72\_EMA\_Action\_Plan.zip</u>

The EMA documents continuing improvement in School District 72's level of rigour (LR) and organization balance/alignment (CBR/TBR). The EMA Action Plan describes the five priority focus areas arising from the January 2014 workshop:

- <u>Policy</u>. Improve the effectiveness of executive management in monitoring the progress of the energy management initiative against planned expectations, in addressing obstacles and competing priority, and in allocating resources as necessary
- <u>Targets/Reporting</u>. Set energy intensity parameters and consumption reduction targets for each site that cascade up to an overall annual reduction target. Ensure that the overall reduction target set for each year of the multi-year strategic plan cascade up to the long-term conservation goal in the energy policy.
- <u>Plans/Actions</u>. Establish a revolving fund to provide an on-going financing mechanism for energy conservation project and activities that support the long-term objectives of the energy management program.
- <u>Teams/Committees</u>. Increase broader participation in the energy conservation initiative by establishing site energy coordinators and leverage "green teams" to improve broader participation in the energy conservation program. Consider using site energy "report cards" to report on progress in a familiar "grading" format.
- <u>Employee Awareness/Training</u>. Improve the understanding of opportunities for energy savings associated specifically with operations, maintenance and behavioral issues. Tailor communication of the energy management initiative to each key stakeholder group to improve participation in conservation activities.

The Energy Management Assessment Gantt chart (Action Timeline) and journal notes are available at the following:

http://www2.sd72.bc.ca/downloads/SD S5 EMA Timeline1 14-14.zip

#### 6.7 Energy Conservation Targets 2013-2015

A discussion paper used to develop 2013-15 energy conservation targets is available at the following:

http://www2.sd72.bc.ca/downloads/SD72 3year energy target analysis.zip

The paper includes a brief business environment scan from a School District No. 72 and BC Hydro perspective. A description is provided of progress between 2009-2012 in energy consumption and carbon footprint. Minimum recommended targets (subsequently approved) are provided. Finally, a synopsis of other energy savings opportunities is described.