

Renfrew County District School Board

Energy Conservation and Demand Management Plan

June 26, 2019.

Education Sector Background

Funding and Energy Management Planning

All school boards receive 100% of their funding from the Ministry of Education.

The Ministry announces each Board's funding assignment in March for the next school board Fiscal Year (September 1st to August 31st). The Ministry gives funding only on a year-by-year basis.

While a board may have a five-year energy management strategy, the ability to implement their strategy depends on the funding that's received for each of the five years covered by their plan.

Asset Portfolios and Energy Management Planning

The education sector is unique in that a board's asset portfolio can experience important changes that crucially impact a board's energy consumption over a five-year period.

The following is a list of some of the most common variables and metrics that change in the education sector.

Facility Variables:

- Construction
 - Year built
 - Number of floors
 - Orientation of the building
- Building Area
 - Major additions
 - Sites sold/closed/demolished/leased
 - Portables
 - Installed
 - Removed
 - Areas under construction
- Equipment/Systems
 - Age
 - Type of technology
 - Lifecycle
 - Percentage of air-conditioned space
- Site Use
 - Elementary school

- Secondary school
- Administrative building
- Maintenance/warehouse facility
- Shared Site Use (For example: two or more boards share common areas and/or partnered with a municipality)
 - Swimming pools
 - Libraries
 - Lighted sports fields
 - Sports domes

Other Variables:

- Programs
 - Child care
 - Before/After School Programs
 - Summer School
 - Community Use
 - Outdoor ice rinks
- Occupancy
 - Significant increase or decrease in number of students
 - Significant increase in the hours of operation
 - New programs being added to a site
- Air Conditioning
 - Significant increase in air-conditioned space
 - Portables

PART I: A REVIEW OF PROGRESS & ACHIEVEMENTS in the PAST FIVE YEARS

A. The Board's Asset Portfolio

The following table outlines the energy-related variables and metrics in the Board's asset portfolio that changed from the baseline Fiscal Year 2012 to 2013 to the end of the five-year reporting period Fiscal Year 2017 to 2018.

Table 1: Board's Asset Portfolio

Key Metrics	(Baseline Year) Fiscal Year 2012 to 2013	Fiscal Year 2017 to 2018	Variance
Total Number of Buildings	32	26	-6
Total Number of Portables/Portapak	3	4	+1
Total Floor Area	1804998	1676032	-128,966
Average Operating Hours	48	55	+7
Average Daily Enrolment	9534	8905	-629
Other Relevant Changes in the Operation of Assets: _____			

B. Energy Usage Data for the Board

The following table lists the “metered”¹ consumption values in the common unit of Equivalent Kilowatt Hours (ekWh) and Kilowatt Hours (kWh).

Table 2: Metered Usage Values

Utility	Fiscal Year 2012 to 2013 (Baseline year)	Fiscal Year 2017 to 2018
Total Electricity (kWh)	11,249,530	10,113,790
Total Natural Gas (ekWh)	19,686,590	16,852,340
Total Heating Fuel (Type 1 and 2) (ekWh)	1,386,174	569,507
Total Heating Fuel (Type 4 and 6) (ekWh)		

¹ Metered consumption is the quantity of energy used and does not include a loss adjustment value (the quantity of energy lost in transmission).

Utility	Fiscal Year 2012 to 2013 (Baseline year)	Fiscal Year 2017 to 2018
Total Propane (ekWh)	3,876,031	4,627,664
Total Wood (ekWh)		
Total District Heat (ekWh)		
Total District Cool (ekWh)		

C. Weather Normalized Energy Consumption Values

In Ontario, 25% to 35% of energy consumption for a facility is affected by weather.

To demonstrate the effect of weather, the following table shows the Weighted Average Heating Degree Days (HDD)² and Cooling Degree Days (CDD)³ for the six most common Environment Canada weather stations in the Ontario education sector.

Table 3: Ontario Degree-days

Ontario Degree Days	Fiscal Year 2012 to 2013	Fiscal Year 2013 to 2014	Fiscal Year 2014 to 2015	Fiscal Year 2015 to 2016	Fiscal Year 2016 to 2017	Fiscal Year 2017 to 2018
HDD	3698	4285	4091	3355	3583	3989
CDD	289	217	271	462	303	432

The best way to compare energy usage values from one year to another is to use weather normalized values as they take into consideration the impact of weather on energy performance and allows an “apple-to-apple” comparison of consumption across multiple years.

However, a straight comparison of Total Energy Consumed between one or more years does not take into consideration changes in a board’s asset portfolio, such as changes in buildings’ features (refer to the Facility Variables listed on pages 5 and 6), and newly implemented programs (refer to the Note to Readers on pages 10-12) which will greatly impact energy consumption.

² Heating Degree Day (HDD) is a measure used to quantify the impact of cold weather on energy use. In the data above, HDD are the number of degrees that a day’s average temperature is below 18C (the balance point), the temperature at which most buildings need to be heated.

³ Cooling Degree Day (CDD) is a measure used to quantify the impact of hot weather on energy use. In the data above, CDD are the number of degrees that a day’s average temperature is above 18C, the temperature at which most buildings need to be cooled. It should be noted that not all buildings have air conditioning and some building have partial air conditioning. The UCD only applies CDD to meters that demonstrate an increase in consumption due to air conditioning.

As a result, weather normalized Energy Intensity⁴ is the most accurate measurement that allows the evaluation of a board's energy use from one year to another as it cancels out any change in floor area. The unit of measurement used is either equivalent kilowatt hours per square foot (ekWh/ft²) or equivalent kilowatt hours per square metre (ekWh/m²).

⁴ Energy Intensity (known as EI) is the quantity of total energy consumed divided by the total floor area. EI is typically expressed as equivalent kilowatt hours per square foot (ekWh/ft²), gigajoule per square metre (GJ /m²), etc., depending on the user's preference.

Table 4: Weather Normalized Values

Weather Normalized Values	Fiscal Year 2012 to 2013 (Baseline Year)	Fiscal Year 2017 to 2018 (Most Recent Data Available)
Total Energy Consumed (ekWh)	34,933,400	28,563,440
Energy Intensity (ekWh/ft2)	19.63	14.87

D. Review of Previous Energy Conservation Goals and Achievements

In 2014, the Board set a goal to reduce energy consumption by 13%. Weather normalized consumption data shows that consumption has been reduced by 18% over this period.

	12/13	13/14	14/15	15/16	16/17	17/18	Reduction
Total Energy Consumed (ekWh) - weather normalized	34,933,400.00	33,262,290.00	31,856,220.00	29,471,920.00	29,674,140.00	28,563,440.00	6,369,960
Energy Intensity (ekWh/ft2) - weather normalized	19.63	18.70	16.45	15.24	15.46	14.87	-4.75

NOTE TO READERS:

The Conservation Goals were forecasted in Spring 2014. Since then several factors, which impact energy use, have been introduced to the education sector that may either raise or limit a board's ability to make the forecasted Conservation Goals.

Some of these factors include:

Full Day Kindergarten (also known as FDK)

The introduction of FDK created many new spaces through new additions or major renovations of existing facilities. The result was more floor area and sometimes more energy-intensive designs due to factors such as:

- Higher ventilation requirements,
- Use of air conditioning, etc.

These factors increase the energy intensity of a building. Under FDK, spaces for more than 470,000 new students were added to the education sector.

Before and After School Programs

These programs were implemented to help the introduction of FDK spaces. However, Before-School and After-School Programs need a facility's Heating, Conditioning, and Air Conditioning (also known as HVAC) system to operate for an extended period of time on a daily basis, which will increase the overall energy intensity.

Community Use of Schools

The Ministry of Education introduced funding to all school boards, so they can make school space more affordable for use after hours. Both indoor and outdoor school space is available to not-for-profit community groups at reduced rates, outside of regular school hours. The use of spaces in schools, typically gymnasiums and libraries, increased to maximum usage. The use of these spaces during non-school hours requires a facility's HVAC system to operate for an extended period of time on a daily basis, which will increase the overall energy intensity.

Community Hubs

In 2016, the Ministry of Education introduced funding for boards to carry out Community Hubs within their asset portfolios. As a result, many schools now offer a greater range of:

- events (cultural),

- programs (arts, recreation, childcare), and
- services (health, family resource centres).

The dramatic increase in community use means that many schools now run from 6:00 a.m. until 11:00 p.m. during weekdays and are open many times on weekends. The use of these spaces during non-school hours requires a facility's HVAC system to operate for an extended period of time on a daily basis, which will increase the overall energy intensity.

Air Conditioning

Historically, schools have not had air conditioning, or it has been a minimal space in the facility. However, with changing weather patterns, "shoulder seasons" such as May, June and September are experiencing higher than normal temperatures. Parents are demanding that schools have air conditioning. Air conditioning significantly increases a facility's energy use.

Compliance with current Ontario Building Code (also known as OBC)

When renovations or an addition is built onto an existing school, in-place equipment such as HVAC systems, lighting etc., may be required to meet up-to-date OBC standards which may result in increased energy use.

For example under the OBC, buildings built today have increased ventilation requirements, meaning more outside air is brought into a facility. As a result, HVAC systems need to work longer to heat or cool the outdoor air to bring it to the same temperature as the standard indoor temperature for the building.

E. Measures Implemented from Fiscal Year 2012 to 2013 to Fiscal Year 2017 to 2018

Conservation measures undertaken by the Board fall into three general categories

1. Design, Construction and Retrofit Investments
 - Upgrade boiler, HVAC systems
 - Improved insulation
 - Variable Speed Drives
 - Upgraded windows and doors
 - LED lighting (Interior and Exterior)
 - Occupancy sensors
 - Voltage Harmonizers
 - Heat recovery ventilation
 - Water conservation measures
2. Operations and Maintenance Investments
 - Demand ventilation
 - Building Automation optimization
 - Free-cooling settings
3. Occupant Behaviour Investments
 - The Board has re-established an Environmental Committee.

NOTE TO READERS:

Important Consideration - It takes a minimum of one full year after an energy management strategy has been implemented before an evaluation can figure out the related actual energy savings achieved.

PART II – ENERGY CONSERVATION and DEMAND MANAGEMENT PLAN for FISCAL YEAR 2018 to 2019 to FISCAL YEAR 2023 to 2024

Part II outlines the board's plan to reduce energy consumption through renewable energy and energy management strategies including:

1. Design, Construction and Retrofit;
2. Operations and Maintenance; and lastly
3. Occupant Behavior.

Background

1. To date the Board's energy management strategy has included the following:
 - o Capital Investment with a view toward reduced energy consumption with some operational and maintenance measures.
2. The Board has an energy management position which includes the following options.
 - In-house including:
 - a. Shared job function
3. Energy Management Strategies

Energy management strategies fall into four key categories:

1. Renewable Energy
2. Design/Construction/Retrofit
3. Operations and Maintenance
4. Occupant Behaviour

Design/Construction/Retrofit

Definition

Design, construction, and retrofit includes the original and ongoing intent of how a building and its systems are to work through the combination of disciplines such as architecture and engineering.

For the Board's relevant projects over the next five years (dependent on funding), energy conservation measures and life cycle costing will be considered for annual capital renewal plans.

Operations and Maintenance

Definition

Operations and maintenance include the strategies the Board uses to make sure that the existing buildings and equipment performs at maximum efficiency. The Board will be undertaking a number of initiatives including: recommissioning and energy audits of 20% of buildings with the highest energy intensity per sq. foot, seek out a energy performance engineering firm to support deep retrofit planning and develop a long-term greenhouse gas reduction roadmap.

Water conservation measures will also be evaluated, as well as opportunities for fleet vehicle fuel use reductions.

Occupant Behaviour

Definition

Strategies that the Board uses to teach occupants, including staff, students and community users, with an emphasis on changing specific actions to reduce energy consumption.

Proposed measures include developing Board-wide standards for room temperatures, lights off/computers off campaign, shades/reflective coatings to reduce summer heat gain and winter heat loss,

A. Future Energy Conservation Goals

The Board has set out the following energy intensity reduction conservation goal for the next five fiscal years: 16% reduction in consumption using weather normalized total consumption data.

NOTE TO READERS:

There are many factors that influence a board's ability to meet energy conservation goals. A list of some of these factors include, but are not limited to, in the following changes:

1. Changes in Programming

For example:

- Introduction of Before and After School Programs to schools meant that the number of hours that a facility's HVAC system operates daily was expanded by four or more hours per weekday to reflect the longer occupancy hours.

2. Changes to the Ontario Building Code

For example:

- Regular changes/updates to the Ontario Building Code can impact energy use. For example, an increase in levels of ventilation in newly constructed buildings or other requirements. As a result, more fresh air is brought into a school to meet the ventilation requirements throughout the day requires heating and cooling of the air (dependent on the season) to meet standard classroom temperatures.

3. Changes to School Board Funding Models

- Forecasted Conservation Goals are based on current funding models being in place throughout the next five years.
- All boards' funding is determined on an annual basis. Any changes to the funding model will impact forecasted values.

4. Changes in Technology

- Forecasted Conservation Goals are based on current technologies and related energy savings. If new technologies become available, anticipated energy savings may increase.

B. Energy Efficiency Incentives

1. The Board applies to incentive programs to support the implementation of energy efficient projects on a regular basis.

Yes

2. The Board uses the services of the sector's Incentive Programs Advisor (IPA).
Yes

C. Energy Procurement

1. The Board participates in a consortia arrangement to purchase electricity.
Yes

If yes,

x OECM's Strategic Electricity Management and Advisory Services

2. The Board participates in a consortia arrangement to purchase natural gas.
Yes

If yes,

Other:

Provide Name of Consortia: **Blackstone**

D. Demand Management

1. The Board uses the following method(s) to monitor electrical Demand:

Invoices

Real-time data

Online data from the Local Distribution Company (LDC)

Other:

2. The Board uses the following methodologies to cut down electrical Demand:

Equipment scheduling

Phased/staged use of equipment

Demand-limit equipment

Deferred start-up of large equipment (e.g. chiller start-up in spring)

Other:

E. Senior Management Approval of this Energy Conservation and Demand Management Plan

I confirm that (insert Board's name) senior management has reviewed and approved this Energy Conservation and Demand Management Plan.

Full Name: Bill Murray

Job Title: Manager of Facilities

Date: June 27, 2019