

The District's energy usage is down 9% from last fiscal year, with Stowe leading the way in reduction. Let's keep up the good



work and keep energy consumption down. Flip to Page 2 to see how your building measures up.

Daylight Saving Time Saves Energy



Article from MidAmerican Energy

This could be a fact or a fable, depending on which study you read.

Daylight saving time (DST) is the practice of advancing clocks one hour in the spring and moving them back to standard time in the autumn. How is changing the clock supposed to save energy? The idea behind moving the clock forward one hour is to provide us with an extra hour of daylight in the evening, giving us the opportunity to spend more time outdoors. By doing so, we use less energy for lighting, watching television, or operating appliances.

Sustainability

Brady McClelland
Lincoln High School



Have you ever wondered what sustainability is? Sustainability is basically being able to stand, support, and maintain something. There are many examples of sustainability. One example is the crop rotation, because it helps the soil keep insects and diseases away.

The carbon footprint is the amount of carbon dioxide and other carbon compounds emitted due to the consumption of fossil fuels by a particular person or group. There can be many examples of carbon footprint. Many appliances leave carbon footprints, such as the microwave, a dishwasher, or even your central air system. You can reduce your carbon footprint by unplugging things when they're not being used and only using your dishwasher when it's completely full.



DST and energy savings: what the research says

Although DST has been in use for decades as a way to conserve energy, its effectiveness has been difficult to prove. Early research focused mostly on lighting and found some energy savings was achieved, but later studies incorporating wider energy-use patterns produced mixed results.

A report by the U.S. Department of Transportation found that DST reduced electricity use by 1 percent, but had no impact on home heating. A European study on the impact of DST found lighting energy use decreased by 1 percent, while heating demand increased 9 percent. A recent report by the National Bureau of Economic Research found that while lighting energy decreased, the savings were offset by increases in heating and cooling demand; increasing overall home energy use by 1 percent.

Has the 2007 extension of DST had any effect on energy use? Once again, the reports are mixed. A 2007 California Energy Commission study concluded that extending DST had little or no effect on energy consumption. In 2008, however, the U.S. Department of Energy reported that total energy use decreased 0.5 percent per each day of extended DST.

The lack of solid evidence supporting DST as an energy-saving measure may be due to inconsistencies in study methods and lifestyle changes since it began. Lighting is much more efficient, and overall energy-use patterns are much more complex. It is likely the growing use of computers and electronics has reduced the energy-saving impact of changing our clocks.

In recent years, there has been debate over whether to end DST or even extend it year-round. Future research will be helpful in weighing its cost and benefits and comparing it with other energy conservation methods.



Source: www.freeimages.com

ENERGY REPORT CARD

SITE ENERGY USAGE REPORT: January 2015

Percentage change compared to same time period of previous year

*kBtu/SqFt for period of Jan. 2014-Jan. 2015

| Site | Total Energy (MBtu) | kBtu/SqFt* | % Chg | ENERGY STAR Score | | Site | Total Energy (MBtu) | kBtu/SqFt* | % Chg | ENERGY STAR Score | |
|------------------------|---------------------|------------|--------|-------------------|--|-----------------|---------------------|------------|--------|-------------------|--|
| Lincoln Rails | 319 | 63.6 | -76.5% | 64 | | Merrill | 752 | 53.4 | -13.1% | *96 | |
| Stowe | 206 | 37.8 | -57.5% | *85 | | Goodrell | 414 | 29.2 | -13% | *95 | |
| Oak Park | 124 | 33.9 | -57.4% | *90 | | Hoover/Meredith | 2,719 | 63 | -12.5% | *81 | |
| North | 1,434 | 55 | -51.3% | *87 | | Walnut Street | 898 | 74.7 | -12.1% | 32 | |
| Van Meter | 559 | 103.2 | -38% | 34 | | Perkins | 191 | 28.9 | -11.9% | *96 | |
| Dean Operations Center | 601 | 38.9 | -32.1% | *75 | | Roosevelt | 2,519 | 79 | -11.8% | 59 | |
| Monroe | 589 | 59.4 | -29% | *84 | | Mitchell | 133 | 37.5 | -11.2% | 68 | |
| Walker Street | 342 | 43.1 | -29% | 48 | | Morris | 214 | 25.5 | -10.6% | *97 | |
| Prospect | 803 | 105.3 | -28.6% | 35 | | Carver | 242 | 24.9 | -10.5% | *93 | |
| Harding | 731 | 39.3 | -24.4% | *93 | | Hoyt | 933 | 61.4 | -10.1% | *93 | |
| Central Academy | 694 | 41.4 | -22.8% | *76 | | Jackson | 157 | 30.5 | -9.9% | *97 | |
| Phillips | 347 | 51.5 | -22.5% | *86 | | Cowles | 264 | 44.7 | -8.9% | 61 | |
| CNC | 1,331 | 252 | -22.1% | N/A | | Moulton | 1,267 | 66 | -8.6% | *86 | |
| King | 153 | 24.3 | -22.1% | *98 | | South Union | 252 | 31.8 | -8.1% | *94 | |
| Edmunds | 169 | 20.2 | -21.3% | *96 | | McKee | 108 | 18 | -8% | *98 | |
| Willard | 422 | 46 | -21% | *87 | | Lovejoy | 230 | 42.8 | -7.5% | *78 | |
| Central Campus | 4,158 | 66.6 | -20.6% | *84 | | Wright | 146 | 37.9 | -5.4% | *79 | |
| Jefferson | 173 | 34.7 | -20.2% | 71 | | River Woods | 547 | 61.3 | -5.2% | *80 | |
| Garton | 424 | 48.9 | -19.6% | 63 | | Samuelson | 275 | 38 | -3.7% | *84 | |
| Greenwood | 204 | 29.5 | -19.5% | *92 | | Pleasant Hill | 147 | 25.4 | -3% | *96 | |
| Hiatt | 526 | 32.3 | -18.7% | *87 | | Weeks | 715 | 49.5 | -1.6% | *85 | |
| Capitol View | 484 | 42 | -18% | *97 | | Lincoln | 3,431 | 77.3 | -.7% | *77 | |
| Studebaker | 339 | 44.1 | -18% | *81 | | Brubaker | 276 | 31.9 | -.1% | *94 | |
| Cattell | 293 | 49.1 | -17.6% | *96 | | Hanawalt | 183 | 35.1 | .7% | *91 | |
| East | 3,750 | 78 | -17.4% | 74 | | Hubbell | 511 | 53.5 | 2% | *84 | |
| Moore (Scavo) | 517 | 61.1 | -17.2% | *78 | | Callanan | 681 | 42.4 | 3.7% | *91 | |
| Aviation Lab | 127 | N/A | -17.1% | N/A | | Park Avenue | 260 | 33.1 | 4% | *94 | |
| Madison | 170 | 38.9 | -17% | *96 | | Findley | 176 | 32.6 | 5.4% | *91 | |
| Smouse | 933 | 118.2 | -15.5% | 49 | | Brody | 1,057 | 71 | 8.3% | *79 | |
| McKinley | 346 | 54.5 | -14.5% | *83 | | McCombs | 656 | 42.7 | 9.8% | *94 | |
| Windsor | 241 | 27.4 | -14.3% | *94 | | Hillis | 343 | 33.1 | 33.1% | *92 | |
| Howe | 165 | 34.8 | -14% | *81 | | Welcome Center* | 127 | N/A | 54.4% | N/A | |
| Woodlawn | 166 | 23.3 | -13.3% | N/A | | | | | | | |

*Only buildings with a score of 75 or higher are eligible to apply for ENERGY STAR certification.

*Welcome Center has a large increase due to the addition of the walk-in freezer.

- Increase in energy use
- Maintained usage within 10%
- Decrease in energy usage

Visit www.dmschools.org for more details of the district's energy mission and building performance. Do you want to share your ideas for saving energy or helping our environment? Or want to let us know about your projects? Tell us about it! Email Michelle.Chalkey@dmschools.org