ENERGY UPDATE

An update to the state of energy in the State of Oregon

February 2003

General Updates

Weather – according to NOAA, "the outlook for February-April 2003 calls for above normal temperatures over much of the NW U.S. Precipitation is expected to be below normal in the Pacific NW and Montana."
http://www.wrh.noaa.gov/cgi-bin/Portland/afd?SLCPMD90D

DAS Buildings Savings Update

The following data replaces the monthly bill reports on the Facilities Division website. The data is always two months behind due to billing cycles. All bills are compared to the calendar year 2000 as a baseline, using month 2000 to current month measure. The goal and OAR requirement is a 10% reduction in electricity and natural gas usage. The data is not adjusted for weather or any other factors. Electricity is reported in kilowatt-hours (kWh) and gas in therms; the % column is combined electric and gas savings in Btu's compared to the year 2000 usage; and the cost is combined electric and gas. This list does not include all DAS-owned or operated buildings. Detailed graphs are available upon request.

December 2002 data is as follows:

	Electricity	Gas	%	Cost
• Agriculture:	72,720	4,209	-29%	$ 9,218
• Albina:	43,335	2,585	-9%	5,086
• Archives:	95,800	4,937	-12%	11,164
• Blind Comm.:	25,060	800	-32%	2,784
• Burns:	33,120	---	-4%	2,243
• Central Pt.:	46,680	2,886	-0.5%	4,726
• Commerce:	26,520	1,778	-18%	3,611
• Employment:	411,396	---	-2%	28,926
• Executive:	83,200	1,233	-29%	7,489
• Gen. Services:	52,000	1,215	-20%	3,513
• Gen Svcs Ann.:	2,084	240	-0.5%	395
• Human Svcs:	289,591	6,178	-35%	22,007
• Justice:	94,709	2,625	-5%	10,321
• L&I:	229,551	5,987	+16%	22,372
• Library:	47,642	2,481	-2%	5,917
• Pend. (Old):	20,240	404	-21%	1,673
• Pend. (New):	36,640	1,548	-18%	3,586
• Portland SOB:	305,600	2,063	-23%	17,199
• Portland MP:	25,648	603	-32%	2,485
• Print Plant:	136,900	1,585	-18%	11,643
• Prop Dist Ctr:	26,644	2,128	-34%	3,429
• Public Svc:	178,353	562	-2%	8,232
• Public Utility:	101,200	225	-31%	8,175
• Real Estate:	14,040	971	-33%	1,973
• Revenue:	649,487	7,351	+3%	49,404
• Salem MP:	45,574	3,287	+6%	6,016
TOTAL DAS:	**3,509,386**	**64,912**	**-18%**	**$300,932**

*Note: DAS is investigating all our buildings not meeting the 10% goal.

ELECTRICITY 101

This section of the next several updates will be a brief description of different elements of electricity rates that impact our buildings and our bills.

#6: System Usage Charge

Another major part of every utility bill is the system usage charge. This is a new charge as of March 1, 2002. Most of the items that make up the System Usage Charge used to be lumped into the Energy Charge, and restructuring in March 2002 broke them out into their own assessment. The purpose is to recover specific items of PGE's operating costs.

Based on the rate schedule that most state office buildings are on, Schedule 83, the System Usage Charge breaks into the following:

- 23% of the charge goes to franchise fees,
- 56% of the charge goes to regulatory assets,
- 21% of the charge goes to recovering of the customer impact offset.

The charge is a percentage of the demand used in the building. For DAS bills, the System Usage Charge varies from $150-$6,500/month depending on how high the electrical demand and kilowatt-hour usage.

Did you know...

...the annual manure from 1,800 cows can produce enough methane to power about 250 average homes for a year?

TIP OF THE MONTH:

A huge of amount of electricity can be saved by turning off computer monitors at night and when you're away from your desk more than an hour. Computer monitors average about 300-350 watts, which is up to 90% of the total computer's use (even in "sleep" mode they can consume up to 100 watts). This means that a monitor left on 24/7 could cost up to $173 in unnecessary electric bills a year, in sleep mode it could cost up to $50. Multiply that by 25,000 state employees with computers and it could cost $2-3 million for our monitors to be on when we're not using them. This is enough electricity to power around 25,000 average homes. In the summer, it also saves air conditioners and chillers from working as hard to cool the space in the morning from the heat gain of monitors left on overnight. Sometimes computers need to be on for downloading information in the middle of the night or for unique backup situations, but a monitor never needs to be on when an employee is not present.

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