

- ❑ Have electrically–heated defrost cycles on refrigerated walk–in boxes been minimized and scheduled for off–peak energy consumption hours (night)?
- ❑ **Are automatic controls adjusted (temperature, speed, other settings) to minimize energy use but accomplish the task?**

ENERGY MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS (EMS)

- ❑ Have you considered using or upgrading an energy management system (EMS)?
- ❑ Is your EMS used to limit peak electrical demand on key equipment to avoid high demand charges and penalties?

Energy Management Systems

EMS automatically monitor and control HVAC, lighting, and equipment to conserve energy, maintain function, and provide occupant comfort. EMS can accomplish the following and more:

- Control lighting systems by the hour and dim for decreased demand during daylight hours
- Optimize HVAC operations based on environmental conditions and changing uses
- Turn off or set back HVAC during non-working hours
- Deactivate water heaters when possible
- Activate and monitor security systems
- Control peak loads to reduce demand charges

BEST ENERGY MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

1. Commitment by top–level management.
2. Clearly defined energy–reduction goals.
3. Communication of the goals to all organizational levels.
4. Assignment of responsibility and accountability at the proper level.
5. Tracking of energy use.
6. Continuous identification of all potential savings.
7. Adoption of project investment criteria reflecting project risks and returns.
8. Provision for recognition and reward for achieving the goals.

NEXT STEPS: ACTION ITEMS FOR TOP MANAGEMENT

- Brief your organization on energy efficiency responsibilities and the economic and environmental justifications.
- Establish Conservation Action Teams (CAT) with guidelines to:
 - Develop a Strategic Energy Plan
 - Create an Action Plan
 - Train and Motivate Staff
 - Evaluate Performance
- Set Energy–Saving Goals.
- Communicate management goals and report progress.
- Obtain external assistance, if appropriate.