Memorandum

Date: October 14, 2013

To: Legislative Budget Board (LBB)

From: Kyle Owen

Subject: Energy Management Master Plan Update

Re: Midwestern State University’s Strategic Management Master Plan, 2012-2017, Originally Submitted November 9, 2012

Midwestern State University (MSU) provided an energy management master plan to the LBB in November 2012 in compliance with Executive Order RP 49. A yearly status report is to be provided so the following updates to items in the master plan are presented regarding changes since the 2012 submission:

1. Expansion of the McCoy Engineering Hall: ~60% through construction with completion planned for the spring of 2014.
2. Replacement of T12 light fixtures to T8 in McCullough-Trigg dormitory and the Regional Simulation Center: Funding limitations have delayed the conversion in the residence hall, although the Regional Simulation Center will be converted in FY14.
3. Well water of irrigation of athletic fields: Installed pumping and a distribution system for well water to irrigate two sand-based football practice fields. Also submitted a water rights application for the permanent use of a pond located on university property to irrigate clay-based competition softball and soccer fields.
4. Procurement of favorable energy commodity contracts: Through the RFP process, MSU locked in a lower electricity rate for 48 months beginning in June 2013 which resulted in a 15% decrease for an estimated savings of at least $150,000 per year. A new three year fixed priced gas contract amount resulted in a reduction of 13% for an estimated savings of $38k per year.
5. Continuous self-commissioning of the newly updated energy management control system: Continue this ongoing effort to maximize efficiency and comfort level.
6. The SECO LoanSTAR Energy Conservation Project discussed in the master plan stated MSU anticipated an additional 2% reduction in energy consumption over each of the next five years. For FY13 compared to FY12, MSU observed an 11% reduction in electricity usage, a 7% reduction in gas usage, and a 45% reduction in water usage. (The large reduction in water usage is primarily a result of limited irrigation due to the region’s severe drought.)