

SIGHTLINES GO GREEN PRESENTATION

UNIVERSITY OF ALABAMA

Location: Rose Administration G54 Computer Lab

Time: 1:30PM-3:00PM

Date: Wednesday May 28, 2014

Present:

Nancy Whittaker- Associate VP of Administration

Tony Johnson- Executive Director of Logistics and Support Services

Greg McKelvey- Director of HVAC and Energy Management

George Cook- Assistant, Logistics and Support Services

Korey Kizziah- Warehouse Services Coordinator, Logistics and Support Services

Kathleen Gillan- Director of Greek Affairs

Tim Leopard- Assistant VP, Construction Administration

Kristina Hopton-Jones- Director of Dining Services, Auxiliary Services

Milo Crabtree- Associate Director of Procurement Services

Julie Shelton- Director of Financial Accounting and Reporting

Chris Bryant- Assistant Director of University Relations

Dee Goldston- Professor of Elementary Science, College of Education

Patricia Parmelee- Professor of Psychology, College of Arts and Sciences

Cathy Butler- Assistant Director of Internal Communications

Cathy Andreen- Director of Media Relations

April Sanders- Assistant Manager of Facilities Operations, Ferguson Center

Patrick Lang- Student Intern, Recycling Department

Absent:

Brandon Sevedge- Director of Athletics Facilities

Matt Kerch- Director of Housing Operations

Ryan Hofman- Coordinator of Conferences and Special Projects, Housing

Sightlines Go Green Presentation

Presenters: Tom Gugert & Kevan Will

Introduced the Presenters: Tony Johnson

Notes:

1. Presentation was done during the FY 2013 (July 2012-June 2013).
2. Similar building sizes should be compared for efficient on energy use.
3. Younger age buildings are more energy efficient.
4. Lower deferred maintenance would indicate fewer energy exposures. However due to more free space, the energy exposures are higher in the oldest buildings on campus.
5. Significant growth in campus footprint from enrollment has increased since 2004.
6. The regional grid is more carbon intense than Alabama's peers.
7. Refined analysis shows shift in the commuting profile. Residents of nearby off campus apartments are utilizing the carbon-free modes.
8. There are three sources of carbon emissions at UA and they are defined by: Scope 1, Scope 2, & Scope 3.
9. Scope 1 is Direct GHGs, for example: natural gas, vehicle fleet, agriculture/ fertilizer & refrigerants.
10. Scope 2 is Upstream GHGs, for example: purchased electricity.
11. Scope 3 is Indirect GHGS, for examples: commuting directly financed air or ground travel, studying abroad, solid waste & paper purchases.
12. Scope 1 being the best was 18% of the carbon emissions.

13. Scope 2 was the main source of emissions from purchased electricity at 58%.
14. Scope 3 being the worse of the emissions was 24% of the carbon emissions.
15. Increasing space utilization would avoid potential emissions.
16. Over the last 10 years, emissions have increase by 37% while the campus GSF has grown 40%.
17. As the enrollment and total GSF has increased, the consumption of more electricity has as well over the past 10 years.
18. Lowest stationary fuel consumption, while the electric is similar to the peer average.
19. Alabama's fuel mix is similarly green to peers.
20. The Alabama/Georgia grid region is around the middle against the rest of the country in the Scope 2 category.
21. Alabama has a higher carbon intense eGrid, which raises electric GHGs.
22. Peers have been able to lower normalized utility emissions over the past 10 years at a avg. of -22%, while Alabama's has increased +7%.
23. In the past 10 years, by increasing student housing on campus. It has helped decrease the commuter activity.
24. Student commuters have only had to travel ½ the distance than employee commuters.
25. FY 2013 has seen carbon-free commuting from people riding together to campus.
26. 40% of Alabama commuters have been utilizing greener options.
27. The commuting emissions are below most compared peers.
28. It has being decreasing from more carbon-free options.
29. Over 20% of the waste has been diverted through recycling on campus.
30. Complex new space increases emissions per GSF.
31. Increased density/space utilization results in less GHGs/student.
32. There is less mass transit utilization in the city of Tuscaloosa.

Concluded the presentation by opening the floor for questions: Tony Johnson