

HERE'S TO THE CALIFORNIANS WHO RECOGNIZE THAT PROTECTING THE ENVIRONMENT DOESN'T COME AT A COST, BUT A SAVINGS.



This year, California businesses, local governments, and schools invested in energy efficiency to reduce their ongoing electricity use. They reduced electricity use even further by cutting their demand during peak hours when energy supplies were tight. Cutting electricity use during peak hours — the time of day when energy use is highest — helps ensure reliable, affordable power for everyone. In total, Californians committed to reduce their electricity demand by more than 2 million kW — the equivalent of the capacity of two nuclear power plants. Additionally, roughly 800,000 Californian residents and small businesses lowered their total summer electricity use 20% or more — compared to last summer's usage. Below are just a few outstanding examples of how businesses, governments, and schools in your area took simple actions to help make electricity reliable for everyone.



The Home Depot cut 23% of its peak demand — 10,000 kW in total — by using energy management systems with automatic load-curtailment software. T5 fluorescent lights installed throughout Southern California stores save more than 5.5 million kWh annually. Home Depot also promotes energy efficiency to its customers by selling energy-efficient products and producing and distributing how-to installation videos.

Fastener Innovation Technology (FIT) cut 11% of its total peak demand when energy supplies were tight in summer 2005. FIT adjusted operating hours and shifted non-critical manufacturing processes to off-peak hours. The company also retrofitted lights at its manufacturing plant. As a result, FIT annually saves roughly 200,000 kWh (a 19% reduction) and \$24,000 in utility costs.

Los Angeles Unified School District's (LAUSD) lighting project saves \$652,000 each year. The district has cut roughly 5 million kWh — a 6% drop relative to 2004 — by installing 10,000 efficient lights (T5 fluorescent lights and light-emitting diode [LED] exit signs) in schools and other facilities. LAUSD saves approximately 219,000 therms of natural gas on a yearly basis by removing redundant heating, ventilating, and air conditioning (HVAC) systems and by upgrading other equipment. The district has directed that all new schools will be built to meet Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) Gold standards.

Northrop Grumman cut peak demand 11% in July and August 2005. By trimming an average of 6,600 hours from annual lighting operating hours and encouraging employees to turn off unnecessary lights and equipment, Northrop's use dropped more than 16,000 kW. The company also expects to save 5.8 million kWh through equipment upgrades. New T5 lights in the 4.5-million-sq.-ft. Los Angeles facility reduce energy use, produce less heat, and brighten work areas.

Unified Grocers shifted 1,000 kW to off-peak hours during summer 2005. On critical days, the refrigeration facility in Santa Fe Springs and distribution warehouses in Commerce shut down 70% of their refrigeration systems during peak hours to help the regional grid. With assistance from its utility, Unified Grocers retrofitted lights at several distribution warehouses and its refrigeration facility, where it also installed a new energy management system and high-efficiency condensers.

U.S. Borax increased production 30% but increased electricity use by only 8% in 2004. Offices and maintenance shops were retrofitted with T8 lights; processing areas had efficient high-intensity discharge (HID) lights installed. The company also refined production and maintenance schedules, creating shorter and more efficient production runs.

Xerox Corporation's El Segundo campus has saved 4.5 million kWh since 2002. Energy-efficient features throughout the campus include high-efficiency chillers, boilers, and air compressors; variable frequency drives; light-emitting diode (LED) exit signs; T8 fluorescent lights with occupancy sensors; and cool roofs. The state-of-the-art building automation system, which manages the chilled water system, boilers, variable air volume dampers, fan speed, and room temperatures, allows Xerox to easily reduce demand when energy supplies are tight.

University of California at Los Angeles saved \$500,000 through a thermal energy storage (TES) system and by shifting loads to off-peak hours. The 5-million-gallon TES system made and stored cold water overnight. The water provided 35,000 tons of air conditioning during the day. The school's lighting retrofit saved another \$2.4 million annually. The Green Building Design and Clean Energy Standards direct individual campuses throughout the UC system to adopt energy efficiency practices and reduce use of non-renewable fuels.

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