



DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY
NAVAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY WASHINGTON
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NSAWINST 4100.1A

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NAVAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY WASHINGTON INSTRUCTION 4100.1A

From: Commanding Officer, Naval Support Activity Washington

Subj: ENERGY AND WATER MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

- Ref:
- (a) Executive Order 13963, Planning for Federal Sustainability in the Next Decade
 - (b) Public Law 109-58, Energy Policy Act (EPA) 2005
 - (c) Public Law 110-140, Energy Independence and Security Act (EISA) 2007
 - (d) OPNNAVINST 4100.5E, Shore Energy Management, 22 June 2012
 - (e) SECNAVINST 3501.1C, Department of the Navy Critical Infrastructure Protection Program
 - (f) SECNAVINST 4101.2, SECNAV Energy Conservation Awards Program of 05 Mar 07
 - (g) SECNAVINST 4101.3, Department of the Navy Energy Program for Security and Independence Roles and Responsibilities
 - (h) CNICINST 4101.1, Standardization for Management of Utility Energy Service Contracts and Energy Savings Performance Contracts
 - (i) CNICINST 4101.2, Evaluation of Energy Project Investment Performance
 - (j) Federal Acquisition Regulations, Sub-Part 23.2, Energy and Water Efficiency and Renewable Energy
 - (k) Energy Star® Website: <http://www.energystar.gov/>
 - (l) Federal Energy Management Program (FEMP) Website: <http://www1.eere.energy.gov/femp/>
 - (m) 10 U.S. Code Sections 2911 through 2918
 - (n) Navy Energy Website: <https://energy.navy.mil>
 - (o) U.S. Green Building Council Website: <http://www.usgbc.org>
 - (p) NAVFAC Navy and Marine Corps Energy Project Management Guide
 - (q) UFC 1-200-02, Change 3, High Performance and Sustainable Building Requirements
 - (r) Navy and Marine Corps Building Energy Monitors Guide

Encl: (1) Energy Management Program Responsibilities

(2) Best Energy and Water Management Practices

1. Purpose. To provide energy management policy, assign roles and responsibilities, prescribe best energy and water management practices, and establish goals for energy and water conservation in order to sustain an installation energy management program for Commanding Officer, Naval Support Activity Washington (NSAW).

2. Cancellation. NSAWINST 4100.1

3. Scope. This instruction applies to all NSAW tenant commands and activities, supported commands, contractors, lessees, concessionaires and other organizations on board NSAW installations; and, individually, to all Contracting Officers, Contract Specialists, buyers, Government purchase card holders, other procurement officials, and design and construction engineers serving the foregoing organizations, as provided by law.

4. Background.

a. The above references represent a serious resolve at the highest levels of Federal government to significantly reduce energy and water consumption at Federal facilities. Each document contains specific aggressive directives and objectives aimed toward achievement of this common goal. References (a) and (b) set energy, water, renewable energy, greenhouse gas emissions and sustainability goals for Federal agencies. The following goals apply to NSAW:

(1) Improve energy efficiency and reduce greenhouse gas emissions through reduction of energy intensity, as measured by British thermal units (Btu) per gross square feet (GSF), by 2.5 percent annually through the end of fiscal year (FY) 2025, or 25 percent by the end of FY 2025 relative to an FY 2015 baseline.

(2) Ensure 25 percent of total energy (electric and thermal) consumption is from clean sources by FY 2025.

(3) Reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 40 percent by FY 2025 relative to an FY 2008 baseline.

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(4) Reduce water consumption intensity, as measured in gallons (Gals) per SF, by 2 percent annually from FY 2008 through FY 2025 relative to a FY 2007 baseline, for a total 36 percent reduction.

(5) In acquisitions of goods and services, require the use of sustainable environmental practices, including acquisition of bio-based, environmentally preferable, energy efficient, water efficient, and recycled products.

(6) Ensure that new construction and major renovation of buildings comply with the Guiding Principles for Federal Leadership in High Performance and Sustainable Buildings.

(7) Obtain the following percent reductions of greenhouse gas emissions per mile from vehicles, relative to the FY 2014 baseline:

(a) 4 percent by FY 2017

(b) 15 percent by FY 2021

(c) 30 percent by FY 2025

(8) When acquiring office electronic equipment products, ensure that the Energy Star power management feature is on photocopiers, fax machines, computers, and monitors.

(9) Obtain the following percentages of electricity consumption from renewable sources:

(a) 10 percent in FY 2016 - FY 2017

(b) 15 percent in FY 2018 - FY 2019

(c) 20 percent in FY 2020 - FY 2021

(d) 25 percent in FY 2022 - FY 2023

(e) 30 percent by FY 2025

b. Reference (a) further requires that contracts entered into after 25 Mar 2015 for contractor operation of government owned facilities or vehicles require the contractor to comply

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with the provisions of the Executive Order with respect to such facilities or vehicles to the same extent as the agency would be required to comply if the agency operated the facilities or vehicles. Also, all agreements, permits, leases, licenses between an agency and a tenant or concessionaire entered into after 25 March 2015 must facilitate the agency's compliance with the Executive Order.

c. Reference (c) sets energy policy law that consists mainly of provisions designed to increase energy efficiency and the availability of renewable energy.

d. Reference (d) sets the Navy shore energy policy.

e. Reference (e) sets Navy critical infrastructure protection (CIP) policy.

f. Reference (f) sets Department of Navy (DON) policy for the conduct of and participation in the annual Secretary of the Navy (SECNAV) Energy Conservation Awards Program. The SECNAV annually recognizes units and activities that meet Platinum, Gold, and Blue levels of achievement.

g. Reference (g) assigns Department-wide responsibilities for the administration and management of Department of the Navy (DON) energy programs.

h. Reference (h) provides guidelines and procedures for the management of third-party financed projects.

i. Reference (i) provides guidance and sets policy for reporting energy project investment performance data.

j. References (k) and (l) are the websites for the Environmental Protection Agency's Energy Star® Program and the FEMP Product Energy Efficiency Recommendations product list, respectively. These sites provide product energy efficiency data, calculators, and other information to help acquisition personnel comply with reference (j). Buying either Energy Star® or FEMP recommended products is accepted as evidence of compliance with Federal regulations.

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k. Reference (m) comprises sections of Title 10 of the United States Code which provide the legal basis for the conduct of Federal energy programs.

l. Reference (n) is the Navy energy website. It provides metrics, data, case studies, reports, plans, and other information on Navy energy programs.

m. Reference (o) is the U.S. Green Building Council website and homepage for the LEED® program.

n. Reference (p) provides guidance and standardizes the process for developing and executing energy and water efficiency improvement projects.

o. Reference (q) provides minimum unified requirements and coordinating guidance for planning, designing, constructing, renovating, and maintaining, high performance and sustainable facilities that will enhance DOD mission capability by reducing total ownership costs.

p. Reference (r) provides guidance to tenant Building Energy Monitors.

5. Policy. NSAW is committed to achieving all energy, water, renewable energy, sustainability, emissions reduction, and other energy-related goals and requirements set by references (a) and (b) and other authorities that may apply. Specific energy management program responsibilities are assigned by enclosure (1). Enclosure (2) details best management practices for energy and water.

6. Action. All NSAW tenant activities, supported commands, lessees, and other organizations located on board NSAW bases, as provided by law, shall carry out enclosures (1) and (2). They shall use all management, technical, and contractual resources available to achieve the goals set hereby, consistent with mission requirements and health, safety, and morale concerns.

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7. Record Management. Records created as a result of this instruction, regardless of media and format, must be managed per SECNAV manual 5210.1 of January 2012.



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ENERGY MANAGEMENT PROGRAM RESPONSIBILITIES

1. General. An effective Energy Management Program must have command support, must be implemented through the chain of command, and must enlist the support of all installation personnel. The program should integrate the knowledge, skills, and ideas of the Installation Energy Manager, Public Works Department Washington staff, NAVFAC Washington energy engineering staff, utilities operators, facilities technicians, shop mechanics, building operators, and others to achieve the greatest results. The NSAW Energy Management Program is designed accordingly.

2. Organization and Responsibilities. The NSAW Energy Management Program will include the following elements:

a. Energy Conservation Board. In accordance with the Navy's platinum energy program standards, reference (f), NSAW shall have a Command Energy Board to be chaired by the Commanding Officer (CO) or Executive Officer (XO). Standing board members will include the CO/XO, Public Works Officer, Production Officer, and the Public Works Department Energy Manager. Optional board members will include the Assistant Public Works Officers, representatives from tenant commands, and Building Energy Monitors. The board will meet at least quarterly. The board will provide oversight and policy direction to the energy management program and ensure the activity is in compliance with NSAW energy policies, is making acceptable progress toward Navy energy goals, and is striving to achieve platinum status.

b. Public Works Officer (PWO). The PWO directs the Energy Management Program. The PWO manages the installations' UT budgets and has responsibility for the operation and maintenance of installation facilities. PWO responsibilities include the following:

- (1) Support the Energy Conservation Board.
- (2) Direct the Installation Energy Management Program in support of NSAW energy policies.

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(3) Provide executive briefings to the CO, department heads, and tenant activities. Keep the command apprised of energy issues and progress toward energy and cost reduction goals.

(4) Ensure operations and maintenance (O&M) personnel, including base operating support (BOS) contractors, have the resources to properly maintain, repair, and monitor building systems. Task O&M personnel to report energy-related problems in their buildings so they can be corrected. Encourage personnel to use their expert knowledge of building systems to submit suggestions to reduce energy costs.

(5) Identify, develop, and submit cost effective energy projects for execution or for financing. Fund and execute projects with payback less than one year within local funding authority.

(6) Ensure designs and site approvals for facilities projects are reviewed by the Energy Manager for energy efficiency and compliance with Navy sustainability standards.

(7) Ensure that equipment purchases and facilities actions are life cycle cost effective, including utility operating costs. Ensure that all organizations aboard the installation comply with Federal energy efficient acquisition regulations.

(8) Incorporate energy efficient acquisition requirements into all leases, contracts, and agreements entered into after 25 March 2015. Provide acquisition training to designers, contracting officers, buyers, on-base contractors, and others that buy products on behalf of the installation.

(9) Maintain an active energy awards program for the installations within NSAW.

(10) Ensure that utility operations and building O&M programs are integrated to achieve the most life cycle cost effective operation

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c. Installation Energy Manager (IEM). NSAW shall have a designated IEM. In accordance with the Navy's platinum energy program standards, reference (f), the IEM's duties shall be prescribed in writing and the IEM shall devote such percentage of their time to energy to exceed the standard for platinum. The IEM's responsibilities include the following:

(1) Serve as the installation program manager for energy management. Provide the management, technical, and staff support needed for the PWO, the Energy Conservation Board, and Building Energy Monitors (BEMs) to carry out their energy management responsibilities.

(2) Prepare briefings, maintain metrics, draft the Annual Energy Report, and respond to data calls and requests for information.

(3) Provide at least semiannual energy awareness training to BEMs and provide energy training to O&M personnel, BOS contractors, and others. Maintain training records. Ensure BEMs are aware of Navy energy goals, installation energy policies, the specific energy issues facing their work areas, and their energy management responsibilities. Encourage BEMs to use their knowledge of building operations and mission requirements to suggest ways to reduce energy costs. Conduct one-on-one training with BEMs assigned to critical facilities, walk through their buildings, and discuss specific energy management measures for those buildings.

(4) Conduct educational and awareness events during Energy Action Month and throughout the year. Help build a "conservation ethic" throughout the installation. Write newspaper articles, disseminate e-mails, and distribute awareness materials as necessary to maintain a high level of installation energy awareness.

(5) Prepare nominations for the annual Secretary of the Navy and prepare Federal Energy and Water Management Awards, Presidential Awards for Leadership in Federal Energy Management, and other energy awards.

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(6) Review and analyze all available energy and utilities management data. Identify apparent usage and billing anomalies and take action to correct them. Use data to identify major consumers, track trends, monitor progress toward energy goals, and focus efforts on high return opportunities. Ensure utilities allocations at the installation level are accurate.

(7) Review Military Construction and other projects and equipment procurements to ensure compliance with Federal, Navy, and NSAW standards.

(8) Initiate cost-effective, technically-sound Utilities and Energy Services Contracting (UESC) and Energy Saving Performance Contracting (ESPC) projects and submit them to the PWO for approval and programming. Help oversee scope development, design, and execution. In accordance with Standardization for Management of UESC and ESPC projects, reference (h), perform measurement and verification to ensure projects produce the savings expected.

(9) Initiate renewable energy, alternate fuel vehicle, fuel cell, and other emerging technology energy projects, as feasible and cost effective, in support of NSAW's renewable energy goals.

(10) Attend the Civil Engineer Corps Officer School (CECOS) Energy Manager Course within one year of assignment and complete such additional training each year to exceed platinum requirements. The IEM shall attend at least one energy training event or conference each year.

d. Commanding Officers of Tenant Commands. Commanding Officers of tenant commands and departments will assign a BEM as appropriate for each building occupied by their respective functional area, command, or department. The BEM position is a collateral duty that should require fewer than 20 hours per month. It is recommended that the individuals appointed have a technical background and/or familiarity with all tenant spaces.

e. Building Energy Monitor (BEM). Command BEMs assist in identifying and eliminating energy waste. Tenant BEM's will:

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- (1) Be identified in writing by the Installation Commanding Officer (ICO).
- (2) Communicate installation energy goals and objectives to tenants.
- (3) Observe, inform, and encourage good energy conservation habits within area of responsibility.
- (4) Serve as the point of contact for energy issues, problems, and costs.
- (5) Recommend energy saving changes to building operating procedures.
- (6) Generate work orders for low-cost maintenance and energy efficiency projects.
- (7) Monitor the operation of buildings through set points and periodic audits.
- (8) Recommend energy efficiency projects.
- (9) Participate in energy conservation boards.

f. Utilities and Energy Management (UEM) Branch Head. The UEM Branch Head is responsible for operating and maintaining steam boiler plants and distribution systems, water, sewage, gas and electric distribution systems, and oversight and management of utility services and energy management.

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BEST ENERGY AND WATER MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

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1. Energy and Water Management Goals. The following goals will be used as guidelines for daily operation and management of all commands:

a. Overall Goal. The overall goal is to establish an aggressive utilization of effective energy and water conservation technologies and innovations, and reduce demand requirements and system losses to absolute minimum levels.

b. Existing Buildings.

(1) Reduce energy consumption by 2.5 percent annually through the end of FY 2025 or 25 percent by the end of FY 2025 relative to FY 2015 baseline (measured in BTUs per gross square foot, GSF).

(2) Reduce water consumption intensity (measured in thousand gallons (Gals per SF) by 2 percent annually from FY 2008 to FY 2025 relative to a FY 2007 baseline for a total 36 percent reduction.

c. New Buildings and Renovation Projects.

(1) Minimize life cycle costs by utilizing energy and water efficient technologies and system designs to the maximum extent practicable. Ensure each special project, major renovation and MILCON project includes a LEED checklist at the requirements generation phase of the project. Designs should achieve LEED Silver rating or higher.

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(2) Verify that the cost of sustainability included in project 1391 supporting documentation. See MILCON programming guidance on the NAVFAC portal at <http://navfacilitator.navy.mil>.

(3) Per the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (EPAct 2005), section 109, ensure new buildings are designed to be 30 percent more efficient than the ASHRAE 90.1-2004 guidelines.

(4) Verify that the project 1391 documentation requires and includes the cost to pay for U.S. Green Building Council LEED certification on all appropriated MILCON and special projects.

(5) Verify that contractor selection factors and design build language support design of facilities meet the energy goals.

(6) The Facilities, Engineering and Acquisition Division Head (FEAD) within the PWD will retain sustainable features during construction. The FEAD must measure energy consumption of facility after commissioning to establish a baseline and submit the data to the installation Energy Manager. If existing facilities are to be renovated, FEAD must gather and record energy consumption data and report on expected energy savings that will result from renovation projects.

d. Energy and Water Audits. In accordance with references (c) and (d), execute facility energy audit program to survey 'covered facilities' every four years. Implement through timely submittal of energy projects the cost effective recommendations developed from building energy and water surveys.

e. Government Vehicles. Ensure that zero-emission or plug-in hybrid vehicles account for 20 percent of all new passenger vehicle acquisition by the end of CY 2020, and 50 percent by the end of CY 2025.

2. Common Output Level Standards (COLS). COLS have been established by Commander, Navy Installation Command (CNIC) in alignment with expected mission and operational impacts of shortfalls in utilities (UT) funding. CNIC may set certain

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COLS conditions to help reduce UT requirements to fit available funding and may prescribe actions to be taken by all CNIC commands to meet these standards. Prescribed actions typically include shortening heating and cooling seasons and setting minimum and maximum set points for cooling and heating.

3. Energy and Water Management Guidelines. The following general requirements and guidelines will be uniformly implemented and enforced:

a. Temperature Settings for Occupied Spaces. Maintain temperatures as prescribed by the COLS condition in force, as defined by CNIC.

b. Domestic Hot Water Temperatures. Hot water will be delivered at minimum temperature necessary to meet requirements and align with industry standards.

c. Weatherization. All buildings will be weatherized as appropriate and cost effective for each facility type, use and location. Windows and doors with insulation which meet or exceed current industry standards for energy efficiency will be used in conditioned spaces.

d. Basic Energy Management Measures. The energy efficient operation of buildings can save as much energy as expensive energy projects. Accordingly, NSAW personnel will carry out the following basic energy management measures to minimize energy and water costs:

(1) Participate in utility demand reductions when emergency curtailment conditions are called. Utility curtailments or reduction events may be called at short notice to cease or reduce use of electricity, gas, water, or sewer.

(2) Secure lighting, air conditioning (AC), office equipment, and other equipment to the greatest degree practical after working hours, on holidays, and on weekends. Do not operate central AC systems and large blocks of lights for the sake of the watch section or personnel who may be working after hours. If the command or activity implements shortened work

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weeks, ensure that buildings are secured as fully as possible at the end of the last work day to maximize energy cost savings.

(3) Turn off all lights in individual offices and spaces whenever the occupant leaves the area for any period longer than two minutes. This will not impact lamp life due to newer electronic ballasts with soft starts. Turn off exhaust fans and lights in unoccupied restrooms. Secure machinery and equipment when they are not in use.

(4) Turn off lights and office equipment in classrooms, conference rooms, and other common use areas whenever they are unoccupied.

(5) Encourage others to take the initiative to turn off lights and equipment when not needed.

(6) Ensure outside lights are never on during the day. Report problems to the IEM.

(7) Report broken or inaccurate lighting, heating, and AC control to the building Facility Manager or Service Desk as potential energy problems. Do not be indifferent to malfunctioning heating, AC, and lighting controls.

(8) Secure interior lights whenever natural lighting provides adequate illumination.

(9) Turn off all or part of the overhead industrial lighting in warehouses, shops, and similar facilities as operations and lighting conditions permit. These lights are rarely all required during the day. Use task lighting for specific lighting requirements on the work floor.

(10) Secure exterior doors and windows when heating or cooling systems are in operation.

(11) Report all leaks, including steam, natural gas, water, sewer, and compressed air to your Facility Manager or Service Desk. Running toilets, leaking faucets, and similar minor problems can cost thousands of dollars a month and often go unreported.

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4. Energy Best Management Practices. NSAW facilities will be equipped with the most effective energy systems practical and subject to availability of funding.

a. Lighting.

(1) Exterior lights left on in the daytime and interior lights left on in unoccupied spaces are prohibited.

(2) Decorative lighting is prohibited in NSAW facilities except as specifically authorized by the Public Works Officer (PWO). Decorative lighting includes exterior floodlights, down lights, up lights, and other purely architectural or display lighting. Where authorized, decorative lighting will be the most efficient type available and will be operated the minimum hours possible.

(3) Lighting controls will not be by-passed, removed, or defeated for any reason. If the control type, schedule, or mode of operation is unsuited for a particular application, the information must be reported to the building Facility Manager or to the EM for correction.

(4) Street and parking lot lighting will be photocell controlled whenever feasible. Parking lot lights should have dimming and instant on/off capability, and should be dimmed or turned off consistent with traffic patterns, security concerns, and other conditions.

(5) Janitorial work will be done during regular working hours to eliminate excessive lighting of facilities at night. Where cleaning crews must work at night, they will be instructed to light only the immediate area where they are working, turning lights off as they leave.

(6) Supplementary task lighting will be used to provide more light where it is needed, rather than adding more general lighting. Task lighting will be at least as efficient as compact fluorescent types. Cubicle lighting and other task lights will be secured when the area is vacated for any time.

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(7) Vending machines will be de-lamped except where light is provided by light-emitting diode (LED) lamps. Vending machines with lighting and compressor cycling controls may be lighted.

(8) All exit sign replacement and new installations will be an energy-efficient, LED design.

(9) Daylighting systems and technologies will be utilized for illumination of hallways, common areas, and warehouses to the maximum extent possible.

(10) Whenever natural lighting through open hangar or overhead doors is sufficient for work, and the doors are left open, artificial lighting will be turned off.

b. Heating, Ventilation and Air Conditioning.

(1) Facilities will maintain heating and cooling temperatures as prescribed by the COLS condition in force. The PWO may authorize exceptions to temperature requirements on a case-by-case basis.

(2) Electric space heating is prohibited in all NSAW facilities except as authorized by the PWO. Authorized electric heaters will be used only when required and will be secured when the space is vacant and at the close of business.

(3) Exterior steam distribution systems and steam systems in buildings will be maintained to minimize losses in facilities heated by steam. All steam leaks will be repaired, and bare steam piping, including valves will be insulated.

(4) Ensure condensate pumps are working properly. In no case will condensate be dumped as an alternative to repairing the pumps. Steam traps should be checked for proper operation at least once a year. Defective traps will be replaced or repaired as necessary.

(5) Equipment rooms with particular temperature or humidity (or both) requirements will be addressed separate from

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the rest of the building. The entire building will not be operated at a temperature lower or higher than otherwise would be authorized because one area within the building requires it.

(6) Natural ventilation (operable windows and vents) will be used whenever possible. Heating and AC boundaries will be maintained; doors and windows shall not be propped open in conditioned spaces.

(7) Blinds, shades, awnings, solar shields, tinted glass, heat reflective glass, or plastic film on windows and glass doors should be installed where solar heat gain is not desired.

(8) Chilled water systems and controls will be checked frequently to ensure efficient operation. Leaking valves and fittings will be repaired, all lines will be insulated, cooling tower water will be properly treated, cooling tower media will be kept clean, and the systems will generally be operated and maintained at optimum efficiency.

(9) AC ducts will be checked frequently to ensure they are properly sealed and insulated and are clean and mold free. Air filters will be replaced at a minimum in accordance with the manufacturer's recommended schedule. Variable air volume (VAV) boxes and controls and air cooled condensers will also be checked and balanced as needed.

(10) Problems with AC systems that affect their energy efficiency and that are beyond the technical, manpower, or funding ability of O&M personnel to correct will be reported to the IEM. The IEM will work with O&M personnel to develop and implement cost effective means to repair, improve, or replace the equipment as energy cost saving measures.

(11) Solar water heating systems should be evaluated for all large scale water heating applications.

(12) Hot water pipes will be insulated, especially where recirculating pumps are in use. Insulating blankets will be installed on older hot water storage tanks.

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(13) Water may also be heated or pre-heated by recovering heat from large waste heat sources, including fuel cells and microturbines. Heat recovered from these sources is considered "renewable".

c. Office Equipment and Appliances.

(1) All new and replacement office equipment, whether owned or leased, will be Energy Star listed, and the Energy Star features will be activated. These requirements specifically apply to office equipment provided under Navy Marine Corps Intranet (NMCI) and any other Federal contracts entered into after 25 March 2015, per reference (a).

(2) Computer central processing units (CPUs), monitors, dedicated printers, and speakers in work spaces will be "shut down" at the close of business and when personnel leave the work station for any significant period.

(3) "Sleep mode" will be activated on all office equipment, including CPUs, monitors, copiers, printers, and other office equipment.

(4) Turn off common copiers and printers at the close of business unless there is a bona fide, operational necessity to keep them on.

(5) Turn off power to the small transformers attached to office equipment when not needed. These transformers continue to use one to five watts of power even when the equipment is turned off.

(6) Leave personal computer speakers, scanners, and other ancillary equipment off except when actually needed.

(7) Fax machines may be left on twenty four hours a day, but users should determine whether continuous operation is cost effective for the office. If leaving a fax machine on is not mission essential and adds little value, it should be turned off.

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(8) Office equipment will be secured to the greatest degree possible over weekends, holidays, leave periods, and other periods when they will not be needed.

(9) All refrigerators must be Energy Star listed or be FEMP recommended products, per references (k) and (l).

(10) Refrigerators must be reasonably sized for the application.

(11) Only one refrigerator is authorized per break room or coffee mess.

(12) Unauthorized refrigerators, refrigerators that are not Energy Star listed (or FEMP recommended), and refrigerators with worn or missing seals or poorly fitting doors will be removed from NSAW facilities and recycled or disposed of properly. Refrigerators that are still usable will be disposed of through the Defense Reutilization Marketing Office (DRMO).

(13) Washing machines and dryers will meet or exceed Energy Star standards. Leased washers and dryers that are not Energy Star listed will be replaced with units that satisfy this standard when the lease expires. Owned units will be replaced as soon as funding becomes available.

(14) Ice machines, dishwashers, and other appliances procured or leased will be Energy Star designated or listed on the FEMP recommended products website unless there is no listing for the products.

d. Energy Intensive Facilities. Energy intensive buildings typically have specialized equipment drawing great amounts of power, heavy AC loads, sensitive computer equipment, around-the-clock operations, high reliability and redundancy needs, and other requirements that drive up energy use and that do not lend themselves to standard energy management practices. These buildings require the IEM to have a sophisticated understanding of the building's systems, operations, and processes to tailor energy use to actual requirements.

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5. Water Best Management Practices. NSAW facilities will be equipped with the most effective water systems practical and subject to availability of funding.

a. Government vehicles shall only be washed at recirculating wash racks. Hand washing of personal vehicles is prohibited except at authorized car wash facilities.

b. Potable water shall not be used for hosing down streets, piers, parking lots, or buildings unless required for safety or health reasons.

c. All new installations of restroom facilities will utilize water-conserving fixtures for showers, faucets, urinals and commodes.

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