Part 4 – Energy Management

Review Questions

1. **What can be used to monitor energy consumption?**
    a. Utility data
    b. Energy Star Portfolio Manager
    c. Building Automation System
    d. Occupancy schedules
    e. A, B & C
    f. B, C & D

2. **What is the most common form of energy used?**
    a. Natural gas
    b. Electricity
    c. Fuel oil
    d. Liquid propane gas

3. **Energy Accounting is key to be able to (select all that apply):**
    a. Judge performance.
    b. Identify funding sources.
    c. Improve operations.
    d. Save money.

4. **What are two energy-related charges on a typical electric bill?**
    a. Administrative costs ($) and energy consumption (kWh)
    b. Energy consumption (kWh) and demand (kW)
    c. Renewable energy and distribution charges
    d. Energy consumption (kWh) and water consumption

5. **What sentence describes the term "Peak demand" best**?
    a. Peak Demand is the time when occupants call all at once demanding temperature changes.
    b. Peak Demand is the highest power load measured during a segment of an hour in a billing period which represents the highest point of customer consumption of electricity.
    c. Peak Demand is when maintenance work orders are at a high level and maintenance employees have to be "all hands-on deck".
    d. Peak Demand is when water consumption is measured to be at its highest during a 24-hour period.

6. **The calculation for the Energy Utilization Intensity (EUI) requires which of the following:**
    a. Energy consumption and square footage
    b. Electric consumption only
    c. Natural gas consumption only
    d. Square footage and water consumption

7. **A building with 150,000 SF uses 8,700,000 kBtu. The building's EUI is…**
    a. 79
    b. 58
    c. 63
    d. 17

8. **ONE disadvantage of the Energy Utilization Intensity is**
    a. Difficult to calculate.
    b. Not weather normalized.
    c. Hard to compare buildings year-to-year.
    d. There is no industry standard approach.

9. **Benchmarking… select all that apply**
    a. …is a continuous, systematic process for evaluating energy performance of a building.
    b. …is the goal you want to achieve with your energy conservation measures.
    c. …identifies how a building performs relative to previous performance, portfolio, national average, standard.
    d. …collects data and compares it to a standard providing deeper insight.

10. **What is Energy Star Portfolio Manager (ESPM)?**
    a. ESPM is a consulting firm that helps their customers manage their energy portfolio.
    b. ESPM is an interactive energy management tool.
    c. ESPM is a magazine featuring the latest developments and research about energy.
    d. ESPM is professional certification qualifying a person to be an Energy Accountant.